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WOOD'S SEEDS

1931

FEB 2 1931



WILIA
WERED
NIAS

WOOD'S SELECTED
EARLY JERSEY
WAKEFIELD CABBAGE

WOOD'S EARLIEST
PROLIFIC
SQUASH

CHANTENAY
CARROT

T.W. WOOD & SONS
SEEDSMEN SINCE 1879
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Wood's Lawn Grasses

To Make a Lawn

Start the lawn as early as possible to give the grass a chance to become well established before the spring growth of weeds.

Remember when making a lawn that it is to last for years and be an ornament to the home, so give plenty of time and care to preparation before the seeds are sown.

Plow or dig the soil deeply, break up the lumps and apply either 4 pounds of Vigoro (the complete plant food) to each 100 square feet, or Wood's High-Grade Sheep Manure at the rate of 10 pounds per 100 square feet. Work into the soil, raking and cross raking until the soil is finely pulverized. Do not use fresh stable manure as it adds to the abundant supply of weeds and coarse grasses already in the soil. Sow the seeds broadcast, half one way and half at right angles to give an even distribution. Sow when the air is calm; sowing in the wind causes an uneven stand. Cover lightly by raking or rolling with a light roller. Do not cover the seeds too deeply.

Start cutting when the young grass is about two inches high, and continue to cut regularly through the growing season. It not only keeps the grass trim-looking by preventing it from running to seed, but helps the root growth, and untold quantities of weeds, the seeds of which are naturally in your soil, will be prevented from sending up seed stalks. This rids your lawn of annual weeds and weakens the biennial and perennial ones.

Some weeds and coarse grasses yield only to individual attention. Cut them out wherever they appear (they may be taken out with a lawn weeder—see page 89), and scatter a few grass seeds to occupy the bare spots.

Two or three times a year, preferably when the days are cool, apply two pounds of Vigoro for each 100 square feet.

Renewing Old Lawns

A lawn can be kept thick and flourishing if at intervals the soil is stirred with a sharp rake and more seeds sown. This should be done just after the grass has been cut, or during a rainy spell. If rolled immediately after sowing the seeds will be better covered. Every spring and fall fresh seeds should be sown over the lawn to fill in bare spots and thicken the growth.



Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 200 square feet; 90 to 100 lbs. sow an acre

Our Evergreen Lawn Grass is a mixture of grasses that are adapted to lawn making, and contains none of the coarse grasses nor those that grow in tufts or clumps. No one grass makes an ideal lawn grass, so we have put into our Evergreen a well-balanced mixture of grasses that are at their best during different months of the year, will give a beautiful green growth at all seasons, and will make a rich, deep green, velvety lawn in as short a time as possible. For years we have experimented with various grasses and combinations of grasses that are suited to lawn making, and offer a lawn grass mixture that will give a thick and luxuriant turf, provided you follow the instructions given above and give your lawn the care and attention it deserves.

In Virginia and further north, in the westerly section of the Carolinas and further west, sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass; in other parts of the South Wood's Dixie Lawn Grass will be found more satisfactory.

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.55; 10 lbs. \$4.85; 25 lbs. \$11.40; 50 lbs. \$21.25.

Not postpaid, 1 lb. 50 cts.; 5 to 24 lbs. 45 cts. per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 42 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 40 cts. per lb.

Wood's Dixie Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 200 square feet; 90 to 100 lbs. sow one acre

This mixture is the result of a close and intimate study of grasses suited to lawn making and such as are adapted to Southern soils and climate. Every grass suitable for lawn making will not stand the extreme heat and drought so often experienced in the South, so in selecting grasses for this mixture we have taken only those that will give a velvety green lawn under the most trying conditions of summer heat and drought when lawns often become brown and parched. In the easterly section of the Carolinas, and throughout the other states of the far South sow Wood's Dixie Lawn Grass; in Virginia and further north and in the westerly section of the Carolinas and further west sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass. By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.20; 10 lbs. \$4.15; 25 lbs. \$9.90; 50 lbs. \$18.75.

Not postpaid, 1 lb. 40 cts.; 5 to 24 lbs. 38 cts. per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 37 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 35 cts. per lb.

Shady Park Lawn Grass

The problem of growing fine grass in shady locations has always been a difficult one. Only a few grasses will grow satisfactorily under such conditions. Among the grasses best adapted to this purpose are Poa Trivialis and Red Fescue. These grasses should be the base of all mixtures for shady lawns and woods. Shady Park Lawn Grass contains a large proportion of these two grasses besides other adapted turf-making grasses that will blend and make a thick velvety sod. By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.55; 10 lbs. \$4.85; 25 lbs. \$11.40; 50 lbs. \$21.25.

Not postpaid, 1 lb. 50 cts.; 5 to 24 lbs. 45 cts. per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 42 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 40 cts. per lb.

Wood's Emerald Park Lawn Grass

A blended mixture of fine quick growing grasses that are adapted to the Middle and South Atlantic States. It contains no Bermuda Grass, carpet grass, nor any of the coarse grasses, nor those that grow in tufts. It is a good, all-round general purpose lawn grass mixture.

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.10; 10 lbs. \$3.95; 25 lbs. \$9.15; 50 lbs. \$17.25.

Not postpaid, 1 lb. 38 cts.; 5 to 24 lbs., 36 cts. per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs., 34 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 32 cts. per lb.

White Dutch Clover

For Lawns

Makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet. Sow either in the spring or fall. When sown by itself, sow 5 to 6 pounds per acre; it is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses. By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.30; 10 lbs. \$4.35; 25 lbs. \$10.15.

Not prepaid, 1 lb. 43 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

Wood's Fair Green Fertilizer

A complete grass food, analyzing 8 per cent ammonia, 7 per cent available phosphoric acid, 5 per cent potash, that will produce quickly a fine green turf. Apply two pounds to 100 square feet of lawn; on large areas apply 400 pounds to the acre.

100-lb. bag \$3.25; ton \$60.00.

Wood's High Grade Sheep Manure

A pure natural manure that will give quick results on lawns, roses and pot plants. It is a well-balanced plant food that will promote a rapid and steady growth. It is dried and pulverized, clean and easily handled, no weeds, straw and refuse. Do not use stable manure on your lawn—it is disagreeable to handle, is unsightly, but worse still, it fills the ground with weeds that will be hard to get rid of, that are naturally of stronger growth than grasses, and will choke out the grass if allowed to remain and spread, besides making the lawn unsightly.

On new lawns apply 10 lbs. to 100 square feet; as a top dressing, 10 lbs. to 200 square feet.

Not prepaid, 25 lbs., 85 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.40; 100 lbs., \$2.50; 500 lbs., \$11.75; ton, \$45.00.

Vigoro

A Complete Food for Lawns, Shrubs, Gardens and Trees

A good lawn requires proper nourishment, for grass, like human beings, must be fed. Vigoro is fine for flowers, vegetables, shrubs and trees, and supplies a well-balanced plant food that will give the grass a quick and vigorous start and keep the lawn healthy, velvety and green. A liberal use of Vigoro helps to develop a strong root growth and practically insures a beautiful lawn the first season. It is clean, odorless, can be applied by hand like sowing grass seeds, and costs only 20 to 25 cts. for 100 square feet. In the spring or fall apply 4 lbs. per 100 square feet and every six or eight weeks during the summer apply half this quantity. 5-lb. package, 50 cts. (by mail postpaid, 70 cts.); 25-lb. bag, \$1.75; 50 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$5.00. Freight allowed on 100 lbs. or more.

WOOD'S SEEDS

T. W. WOOD & SONS, SEEDSMEN
RICHMOND, VA.

We offer you the best seeds because it is the fair thing to do and because we want to stay in business and grow. But we cannot control planting and cultural methods and weather and soil conditions, all of which affect the outturn of crops.

[illegible]

CONTINUED ON OTHER SIDE

**This space is for
our records. Do
not write in it.**

WOOD'S SEEDS

T. W. WOOD & SONS, SEEDSMEN
RICHMOND, VA.

Our Guarantee Wood's Seeds are thoroughly recleaned, tested and of the highest quality. We guarantee them to be as represented in purity, germination, weed seed content and origin up to the full amount of the purchase price. Owing to many factors over which we have no control, such as weather, soil and seeding conditions, we cannot guarantee a crop.

We offer you the best seeds because it is the fair thing to do and because we want to stay in business and grow. But we cannot control planting and cultural methods and weather and soil conditions, all of which affect the outturn of crops.

Please forward the following as per terms of your Descriptive Catalog to

Name _____
(Ladies, please prefix Miss or Mrs.; the latter use husband's initials.
Write name and address **very plainly**.)

Post Office _____ State _____

R. F. D. No. Box. No. County

Express Office (if different from Post Office)

Freight Depot..... State.....

State how you want goods shipped
by placing an **X** in proper space.

Parcel Post.	Express.	Freight.
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AMOUNT ENCLOSED

Do not write in
this space

Date

P. O. Order.....

Express Order.....

Check or Draft.....

Cash

Stamps

Total.....

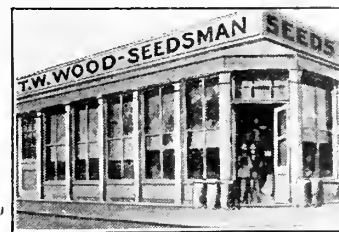
Prices, especially field seeds, onion sets, fertilizers and poultry foods, are subject to market changes.

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CONTINUED ON OTHER SIDE

The House That Good Seeds Built

At the right is a picture of the one-story building in which we began business—one room, 12 x 24 feet. Below are pictures of our present plant, except that our two branch stores, one warehouse and printing plant are not shown. We have grown because nearly two hundred thousand seed planters know that WOOD'S SEEDS are GOOD SEEDS, and that we will not send them seeds unless they are first class in every particular. All WOOD'S SEEDS are carefully analyzed for purity and tested for germination. Should any lot fall below our high standard in either purity or germination, it is immediately discarded. We will not sell you any but High Grade Seeds.



SAVE ON YOUR SEED BILL—1930 was not a profitable year for the farmer and he will need to save wherever possible. You can save on your seed bill by buying Wood's Seeds, for we have made prices low to meet this condition. You will get high grade tested seeds, but at lower prices.

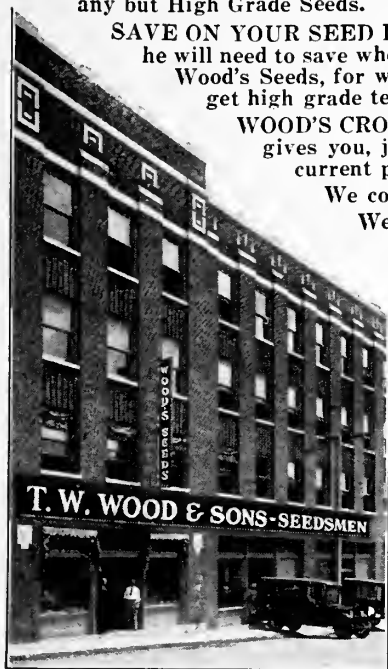
WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL, issued regularly during the planting season, gives you, just at the right time, suggestions about what to plant, and keeps you informed about the current prices of field seeds. Write for it—it is free and we want you to have it.

We cordially thank our many friends for the splendid business with which they have favored us. We hope you will continue to favor us, and on our part promise prompt attention, fair treatment and seeds that will grow.

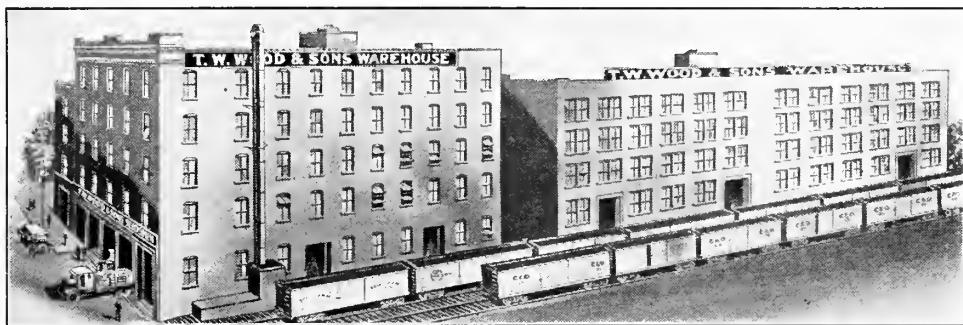
Very truly yours,

T. W. WOOD & SONS.

January 1, 1931.



Offices, Salesroom, Parcel Post and Express Department



Freight Shipping Department, Poultry Food Plant, and Seed Testing Laboratory

GENERAL INFORMATION AND TERMS OF SALE

How to Send Money —Money should be sent by **BANK ORDER, EXPRESS MONEY ORDER OR REGISTERED LETTER**; in case they go astray in the mails they can be traced and duplicates secured. Always register letters containing currency. Postage stamps in small amounts are satisfactory. We prefer 5c, 10c and 20c denominations. Customers who have no regular account with us will kindly remit the amount with their orders, or name business references, as customary, before opening new accounts.

C. O. D. Shipments Shipping C. O. D. only adds to the cost, as the buyer pays the expense of collection. If you prefer shipment C. O. D. remit with your order one-half the amount of the bill. Under no circumstances will we ship plants and other perishable goods C. O. D.

Your Name and Address —Always be sure to give both; we have hundreds of orders, either unsigned or without address, awaiting identification. If you have not received the seeds you ordered probably yours is among them.

Fluctuation in Prices —Some time must necessarily elapse between the writing and printing of this catalog and the time it reaches you. In the meantime the market prices of some varieties, particularly field seeds, may have changed. As far as possible, these price changes will be printed in our **CROP SPECIAL**, a copy of which, quoting current prices, will be sent you free on request. At any time we will be glad to quote you firm prices, or we will fill your order at the lowest prevailing prices, whether higher or lower than as printed in this catalog. If prices are lower, you get the benefit of the decline; if higher, we will, of course, be compelled to charge the prevailing price at the time the order is received.

Bags —There is no extra charge for bags in which to ship anything offered in this catalog.

Postpaid Prices on Garden Seeds means that garden seeds so quoted will be delivered to your door if you live on an R. F. D. route, or at any postoffice in the United States at postpaid prices. This applies to all garden seeds that are quoted "postpaid." If you prefer, we will ship by express and prepay express charges. Shipment by express is safer than by parcel post.

Postpaid Prices on Field Seeds —Apply to Va., N. C., N. Y., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

Postage to Other States: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

EXAMPLE: If you live in South Carolina, the fourth zone from Richmond, you would add 2c per pound to our "postpaid" price. If your order is for 25 lbs. Dwarf Essex Rape, quoted at \$3.00 for 25 lbs. postpaid, you would add 50c to the price, making the cost \$3.50 for 25 lbs. delivered at your postoffice.

OUR GUARANTEE.—Wood's Seeds are thoroughly re-cleaned, tested and of the very highest quality. We guarantee them to be as represented in purity, germination, weed seed content and origin up to the full amount of purchase price. Owing to so many factors over which we have no control, such as weather, soil and seeding conditions, we cannot guarantee the crop.

We offer you the best seeds because it is the fair thing to do and because we want to stay in business and grow. But we cannot control planting and cultural methods and weather and soil conditions, all of which affect the outcome of crops.

THE PLANTER'S TIME TABLE

Variety	When to Plant	Quantity For 100 Feet.	Quantity For an Acre.	Distance Between Rows.	Distance Apart in the Row.	Depth to Plant.	Pounds to the Bushel.
ALFALFA	Mar., April—Aug., Sept.	Broadcast.	20 to 30 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch.	60 lbs.
ASPARAGUS ROOTS	Spring and Fall.	50 to 65 roots.	5,000 to 7,000.	4 to 6 feet.	18 to 24 ins.	4 inches.	.....
BEANS, DWARF SNAP	April to Aug. 15.	1½ lbs.	75 lbs.	2 to 3 feet.	3 inches.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
" POLE	May and June.	1 lb.	30 lbs.	4 feet.	3 to 4 feet.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
" DWARF LIMA	May, June, July.	1 to 1½ lbs.	30 to 60 lbs.	3 feet.	15 to 18 ins.	1½ inches.	60 lbs.
" NAVY	June and July.	1 lb.	15 lbs.	3 feet.	1 foot.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
" SOY or SOJA	April, May, June.	1 lb.	15 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet.	6 inches.	1 to 3 ins.	60 lbs.
" VELVET	May and June.	.....	½ to ½ bu.	5 feet.	2½ to 3 feet.	3 to 4 ins.	60 lbs.
BEET, GARDEN	March to August.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	15 to 18 ins.	4 inches.	1 inch.	.....
" STOCK	April, May, June.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	2 to 2½ feet.	8 inches.	1 inch.	.....
BROOM CORN	May and June.	2 ozs.	6 lbs.	3½ feet.	8 to 10 ins.	1 inch.	48 lbs.
BRUSSELS SPROUTS	March to July.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	2½ to 3 feet.	18 inches.	½ inch.	.....
CABBAGE, EARLY	Jan. to June, Sept., Oct.	1 oz.	6 to 8 ozs.	2½ to 3 feet.	18 inches.	½ inch.	.....
" LATE	April to July.	1 oz.	6 to 8 ozs.	3 feet.	2 feet.	½ inch.	.....
CARROT	March to August.	1 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	12 to 24 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	.....
CELERY	Feb., Mar. and April.	½ oz.	3 lbs.	2 to 4 feet.	6 to 8 ins.	⅞ inch.	.....
CHUFAS	April to July.	1 lb.	1 to 1½ pks.	2½ to 3 feet.	15 to 18 ins.	2 inches.	40 lbs.
CLOVER, BURR	July to November.	Broadcast.	20 to 25 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	.....
" CRIMSON	July to October.	Broadcast.	15 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	60 lbs.
" JAPAN	March and April.	Broadcast.	10 to 15 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	25 lbs.
" SWEET	April, May—Aug. to Nov.	Broadcast.	20 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	.....
" OTHER KINDS	Feb., Mar.—Aug. to Nov.	Broadcast.	12 to 15 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	60 lbs.
COLLARDS	March to August.	1 oz.	½ lb.	2½ to 3 feet.	2 feet.	½ inch.	.....
CORN, GARDEN	April to early August.	Lb., 100 hills.	10 to 12 lbs.	3 feet.	12 to 18 ins.	1 to 2 ins.	.....
" FIELD	April to July.	Lb., 100 hills.	10 to 12 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet.	12 to 18 ins.	2 inches.	56 lbs.
CUCUMBER	April to July.	Oz., 50 hills.	2 lbs.	4 feet.	4 feet.	1 inch.	.....
EGG PLANT	Feb., Mar., April.	½ oz.	6 ozs.	3 feet.	3 feet.	¼ inch.	.....
ENDIVE	March to Sept.	½ oz.	1 lb.	18 inches.	1 foot.	¼ inch.	.....
KALE, SPRING	Feb. to Apr., Aug. to Oct.	2 oz.	8 lbs.	18 to 24 ins.	6 inches.	½ inch.	.....
" WINTER	Feb., Mar., Aug. to Oct.	1 to 2 ozs.	4 to 7 lbs.	18 inches.	6 inches.	½ inch.	.....
KOHL RABI	March to May, Aug., Sept.	1 oz.	1 lb.	18 inches.	5 to 6 inches.	½ inch.	.....
LETTUCE	Feb. to May, July to Oct.	1 oz.	2 lbs.	8 to 12 ins.	18 inches.	¼ inch.	.....
LEEK	Feb., March, Sept.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	18 ins.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
MUSTARD	Feb., Mar., Apr., Sept., Oct.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	.....
MELON, MUSK or CANTALOUPE	May and June.	Oz., 50 hills.	2 lbs.	4 to 6 feet.	4 to 6 feet.	$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch.	.....
MELON, WATER	May and June.	Oz., 30 hills.	3 lbs.	8 to 10 feet.	8 to 10 feet.	1 inch.	.....
MILLET, GOLDEN	May, June, July.	1 bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	50 lbs.
OATS	Feb. to Apr., Sept., Oct.	Broadcast.	2 to 3 bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	1 to 2 ins.	32 lbs.
OKRA	April, May, June.	3 ozs.	8 to 10 lbs.	3 feet.	1 foot.	1 inch.	.....
ONION	Feb. to April—Aug., Sept.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	.....
PARSLEY	Feb., Mar.—Aug., Sept.	1 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	2 to 3 ins.	½ inch.	.....
PARSNIP	March to July.	4 ozs.	5 lbs.	18 inches.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
PEANUTS	May and June.	1 lb.	35 to 40 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet.	8 to 10 ins.	1 to 2 ins.	22 lbs.
PEAS, GARDEN	Feb. to May—Aug.	2 lbs.	90 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet.	3 to 4 ins.	2 to 3 ins.	56 to 60 lbs.
" COW	May, June, July.	Broadcast.	1 to 1½ bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
" CANADA FIELD	Jan., Feb., March.	Broadcast.	1½ bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
PEPPER	Feb. to July.	Oz., 1200 plts.	½ to ¾ lb.	18 inches.	2 to 3 feet.	¼ inch.	.....
POTATOES, EARLY	March, April.	½ peck.	10 to 12 bus.	3 feet.	15 inches.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
" LATE	June, July.	½ peck.	10 to 12 bus.	3 feet.	15 inches.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
PUMPKIN	May and June.	Oz., 20 hills.	3 lbs.	8 to 10 feet.	8 to 10 feet.	1 inch.	.....
RADISH	Feb. to May, Aug. and Sept.	2 ozs.	8 to 10 lbs.	18 to 24 ins.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
RAPE	Feb. to Apr. 15, Aug. to No.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	1½ to 2 feet.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
RHUBARB	March and April.	1 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.	Trans. 4 feet.	4 feet.	½ inch.	.....
RYE	July to Nov.	Broadcast.	1½ bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	56 lbs.
SALSIFY	March to July.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	18 inches.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
SORGHUM	May and June.	4 ozs.	5 to 8 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet.	4 to 6 ins.	½ to 1 inch.	50 lbs.
SPINACH	Feb. to Apr., Aug. to Dec.	2 ozs.	12 to 15 lbs.	1½ to 2 feet.	4 to 6 ins.	1 inch.	.....
SQUASH	April to July.	2 ozs. (hills).	3 to 4 lbs.	3 to 4 feet.	3 to 4 feet.	1 inch.	.....
TEOSINTE	May and June.	1 oz.	2 to 3 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet.	4 to 6 ins.	1 inch.	.....
TOBACCO	February.	.....	1 to 2 oz.	3½ to 4 feet.	3 feet.	1-16 inch.	.....
TOMATO	Jan. to July.	1 oz., 1500 plts.	4 ozs.	4 feet.	3 feet.	¼ inch.	.....
TURNIP	Feb., July to Sept. 15.	1 oz.	1½ to 2 lbs.	2 feet.	4 inches.	½ inch.	.....
VETCH	Feb., Mar.—July to Nov.	Broadcast.	25 to 30 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	.....
WHEAT	October and November.	Broadcast.	5 pecks.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	60 lbs.

BEGIN RIGHT—PLANT WOOD'S SEEDS—END RIGHT

Wood's New Varieties and Specialties



Green Sprouting Italian Broccoli.

No. 86. Green Sprouting Italian Broccoli

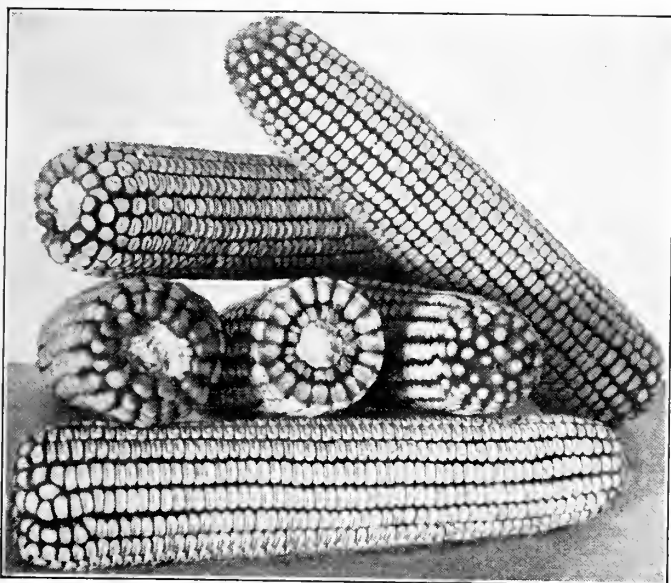
OUR STOCK WAS IMPORTED DIRECT FROM ITALY

and at the center of the plant a large head or a compact cluster of flower buds is produced. These are ready for use as soon as they are fully developed. After this head is cut the plant puts out many sprouts, four to six inches long, which are just as delicious as the first cutting. If these are cut as they become large enough for use other sprouts will be produced for eight to ten weeks. These when cooked as greens are as delicious as cauliflower. To have them early plant in a hot bed when you plant cabbage and set out when large enough; or plant outside in April, transplanting them 2 feet apart in 3-foot rows. Cut the sprouts before the heads break into flower, otherwise they will shoot to seed. If you grow for market tie the sprouts in bunches and ship in crates. In cities where there is an Italian population it is in constant demand. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c; oz. 65c; ¼ lb. \$2.25; 1b. \$8.00; 2 lbs. \$15.00 postpaid.

—In the South, where we dearly love "greens," this new variety

heading broccoli we have heretofore grown and which more nearly resembles cauliflower. It is of rapid growth

Two Outstanding Yellow Corns for the Highlands



Golden Queen Corn.

Golden Queen

100-DAY CORN FOR ALTITUDES OF 1,000 TO 2,500 FEET.

Heavy Yields of Large, Beautiful Ears. Outstanding Show Corn.

Mr. W. H. Byrne, Extension Agronomist of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, Blacksburg, Va., says: "From two years experimenting with many varieties of corn in Grayson and Montgomery Counties, Golden Queen proved one of the best yellow corns adapted to Southwest Virginia. It has a large ear, 10 to 11 inches, medium cob, is early, matures in 133 days and stood at the top of the test in yield."

H. F. Minton, who has farmed successfully for 36 years in Southwest Virginia, says: "For altitudes from 1,000 to 2,500 feet Golden Queen is superior to any corn I have ever seen. For the rich valleys of Southwest Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, West Virginia, and Maryland this corn should make 65 bushels of sound corn to the acre. It will mature sound corn in 100 days."

Golden Queen is the highest yielding early yellow corn for altitudes of 1,000 to 2,500 feet. The ears are 10½ inches long, have well filled tips and butts, straight rows, good grain closely placed on a medium cob. The ears are held nicely, medium high and medium erect. The stalks are sturdy, ten feet tall and free of smut and disease. It makes roasting ears in about 90 days, maturing in 100 to 110 days. It is two weeks earlier than Reid's Yellow Dent and three weeks earlier than Boone County, outyielding both on poor land.

We secured our Golden Queen Corn from the pioneer breeder of this variety. It is the same strain that won three grand championships in three successive years. By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck 90c; peck \$1.55; ½ bushel \$2.80; bushel \$5.25.

Not postpaid, ½ peck 65c; peck \$1.15; ½ bushel \$2.10; bushel \$4.00; 5-bushel lots \$3.90 per bushel.

Early Clarage Yellow Dent

Matures in 80 to 90 Days; Holds World's Record Yield for Altitudes of 2,000 or More Feet.

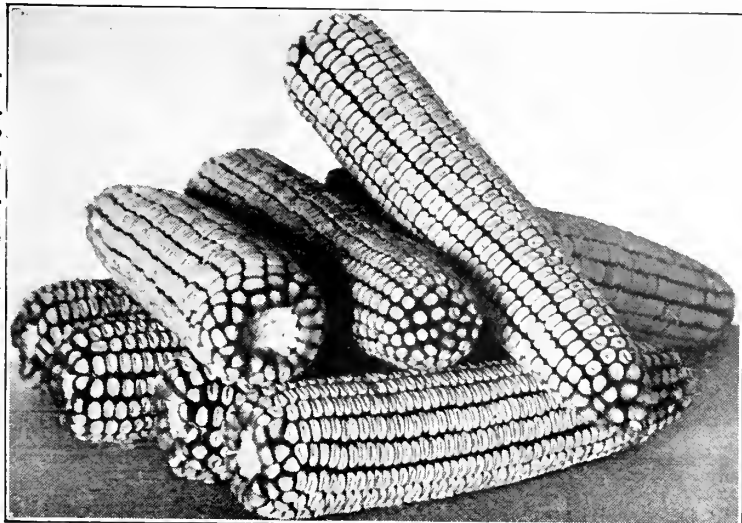
Clarage is the ideal corn for growing in high altitudes for early feed or hogging down, or for planting late on land to be put in wheat. It is two weeks earlier than Golden Queen, a month earlier than either Reid's Yellow Dent and Boone County, maturing in 80 to 90 days.

Clarage holds the World's Record Yield, 176 bushels per acre, on ten acres. It makes two good sound ears to the stalk; the ears are about 8 inches long, hold their size well to the tip, grains wide and deep, rows straight and close, butts and tips well covered and cob small but sound. It is carefully bred, every ear of the same type, easy to husk and an excellent feeding corn.

Ira B. McKenzie, an authority on mountain corns, says: "Clarage is the best corn for altitudes of 2,000 or more feet because it matures in 90 days and makes two good medium ears to the stalk, with a deep grain and small cob."

Our Clarage was grown by a breeder who has won many prizes and sweepstakes with it. He says: "Clarage always matures here at an altitude of 2,300 feet, yielding 70 bushels to the acre, as high as any large corn. By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck 90c; peck \$1.55; ½ bushel \$2.80; bushel \$5.25.

Not postpaid, ½ peck 65c; peck \$1.15; ½ bushel \$2.10; bushel \$4.00; 5-bushel lots \$3.90 per bushel.



Early Clarage Yellow Dent Corn.

Wood's New Varieties and Specialties

No. 357. California Wonder Pepper



California Wonder Pepper.

Shogoin Salad Turnip

Although grown principally for salad, like Southern Prize and Seven Top, it makes a pure white turnip 2 to 3 inches in diameter, somewhat between a flat and globe shape. Its most attractive features are its resistance to lice attacks and that it can be grown in hot weather. The leaves grow upright, about two feet high when fully developed, but should be cut before it attains full growth. Early cutting will allow another and probably two cuttings later. During a warm growing season it will be ready to cut in about four weeks. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90 postpaid.

Hollybrook Luscious

Cantaloupe

There is only one objection to Hollybrook Luscious—it grows too large to be profitable for market growers, frequently 15 lbs. or more. The best about it is its wonderful flavor—equal to a Honey Dew—and that a single melon is enough for a good sized family. Don't fail to plant it; you will be delighted with the flavor and surprised how large they grow. No melon could be more highly recommended for the home garden. It continues bearing till late in the season and holds its fine quality to the very last. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 5 lbs. \$8.75 postpaid.



Wood's
Early
Wonder
Beet.

In size it compares with Chinese Giant, about 4 inches across by $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, but in thickness of flesh there is no other pepper to compare with it. With most of them the flesh is a quarter of an inch thick, but a thickness of three-eighths of an inch is quite common. This is its outstanding point of excellence, for such thickness of flesh is not found in any other pepper. It is medium early in maturity, but produces good sized green peppers nearly as early as the earliest. The quality is of the finest, being sweet, crisp, tender and never hot. A good bearer and a wonderful long distance shipper. Every home gardener and market grower should plant it. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.00.



Mustard Spinach.

Mustard Spinach

SOMETIMES SOLD AS TENDER-GREEN.—A mild mustard with a spinach flavor that can be grown in three to four weeks; can be grown in almost any season of the year, even during the hot summer months—it is virtually an all-season plant. The leaves are cooked and prepared for the table the same as spinach, mustard and turnip salad and makes greens equal to the best of them. We suggest a planting every two weeks during the summer to have a continuous supply of delicious greens. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00 postpaid.

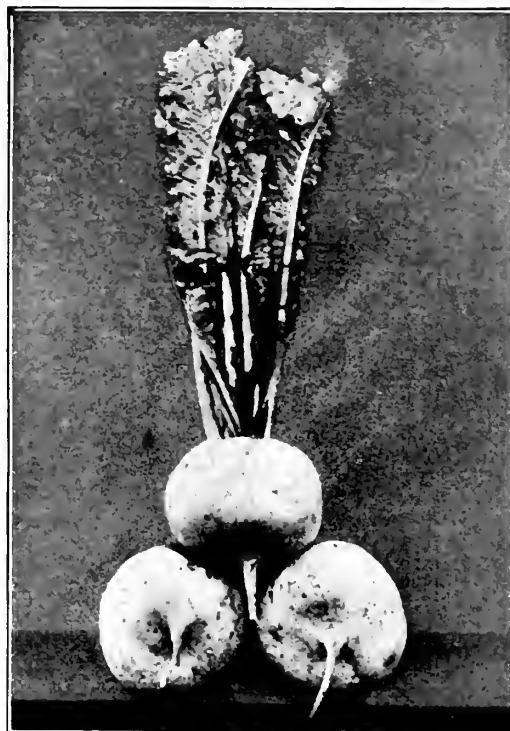
Free Flower Seeds

To encourage the growing of these home beautifiers, we will give free the following flower seeds with orders for seeds in packets and ounces received before May 1st, provided you call for them with your order. Please order by number.

COLLECTION No. 1—Free with an order for packets and ounces amounting to \$1.00 or more: one packet each of five separate varieties of easily grown annual flower seeds of our selection.

COLLECTION No. 2—Free with an order for packets and ounces amounting to \$2.00 or more: one packet each of twelve separate varieties of flower seeds of our selection.

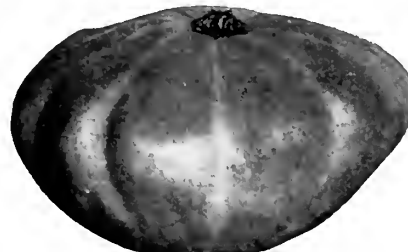
These collections are put up before our busy season opens and cannot be changed. Only one collection can be allowed with each order.



Shogoin Salad Turnip

No. 407. Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash

—You will need only about half as many squash plants in your garden if you plant Wood's Earliest Prolific because they will yield as many or more squashes, but each squash will contain about double as much flesh. They are thick from stem to blossom end, no depression around the stem and scarcely any between the scallops. This means more flesh, less waste and they are easier to prepare. These advantages will appeal to the home gardener, but its extreme earliness will appeal especially to those who grow for the early market. A Florida grower writes that he grew over 400 crates to the acre and that in every market to which he shipped, Wood's Earliest Prolific brought from 25c to 50c per crate more than other varieties. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50; 2 lbs. \$2.65; 5 lbs. \$6.35; 10 lbs. \$11.70 postpaid.



Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash

No. 67. Wood's Early Wonder Beet

—If earliness is desired, you have it in Wood's Early Wonder, for it is even earlier than Crosby's Egyptian; but in addition to earliness, you have most excellent quality as well. It is of the blood turnip type, uniform in size, shape and color, is always smooth, is never stringy, and is a good keeper. The flesh is a deep rich red, sweet, crisp and tender. Although bred primarily for market growers, its many fine qualities commend it highly to the home gardener. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.15; 2 lbs. \$2.00; 5 lbs. \$4.00; 10 lbs. \$8.85 postpaid.

Wood's High-Grade Garden Seeds

"BY MAIL POSTPAID" and "NOT PREPAID"

GARDEN SEEDS quoted "by mail postpaid" in this catalog will be delivered, all transportation charges prepaid, to any post office in the United States. Or, if you prefer, we will ship by express and prepay charges. Shipment by express is safer than by parcel post.

FIELD SEEDS quoted "by mail postpaid" will be delivered to any post office in Virginia, North Carolina, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. On the field seed pages will be found under the heading "Postpaid Prices" the amounts to be added for postage on orders to other states, making it easy to tell exactly what Wood's Seeds will cost you delivered at your door.

When quoted "NOT PREPAID" we deliver at our expense to the post office, express office or freight depot in Richmond, you to pay transportation charges only.

ASPARAGUS

Culture.—Succeeds well in any good rich soil, but prefers a light warm soil. Soak the seeds for 24 hours; plant 2 inches deep in drills 2 feet apart. When well up, thin out to 3 inches apart and give frequent and thorough cultivation. The roots can be transplanted, either at one or two years old, either in the fall or spring. After the cutting season is over spray with bordeaux mixture to control rust; put into the spray mixture paris green or arsenate of lead to kill the asparagus beetles.

An ounce will plant a row 50 feet long; 2 pounds will make enough roots to set an acre.

No. 3. WASHINGTON RUST RESISTANT.—A heavy yielding, rust-resistant asparagus developed by the United



States Department of Agriculture; produces extra large, straight, luscious stalks with firm tips. The color is rich deep green slightly tinted with purple at the tips. No other variety is as free from rust. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.40; 2 lbs. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$5.90 postpaid.**

No. 5. GIANT ARGENTEUIL.—In earliness and size of stalk this is a most superior asparagus. Very tender whether grown as green asparagus or when earthed up to blanch. A vigorous grower and large yielder of fine, thick, tender stalks. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00 postpaid.**

No. 4. PALMETTO.—A very early and prolific variety, producing an abundance of large, thick, very tender stalks. The deep green stalks are of the best quality. Palmetto has for many years been the old reliable standby with asparagus growers. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90 postpaid.**

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

CULTURE.—Dig or plow cut a trench 15 to 18 inches deep, put in plenty of well-rotted manure, covering it with a few inches of soil, then set the roots 1½ to 2 feet apart and cover with 4 inches of soil. In the fall, cut off and burn the top growth, plow or throw down the earth and give a good application of stable manure. Early in the spring fork this in and apply ground animal bone. If white asparagus is wanted draw earth around the stalks as they grow. Do not continue cutting too long, as this exhausts the plants. 100 roots plant about 15x50 feet; 5,000 to 7,000 will plant an acre.

WASHINGTON RUST-RESISTANT.—Two-year-old roots. By mail postpaid, 35c per dozen; 50 for \$1.15; \$2.00 per 100. Not postpaid, 30c per dozen; 50 for \$1.00; \$1.75 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000.

PALMETTO.—Two-year-old roots. By mail postpaid, 30c per dozen; 50 for 95c; \$1.65 per 100. Not postpaid, 25c per dozen; 50 for 80c; \$1.40 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

ARTICHOKE

Culture.—Plant in hotbeds in February and transplant in May, or plant outside in April in rows 15 inches apart, 1 inch deep; thin out to 4 inches and transplant the following spring 2 feet apart in 3 foot rows. Protect in winter with litter or manure.

No. 1. GREEN GLOBE.—Grown for the undeveloped flowerheads which are cooked like asparagus. Hardy in Virginia and further south; should be largely grown; once planted, lasts for years. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.60; 1 lb. \$6.00.**



Green Globe Artichoke.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE ROOTS.—See page 77.



Calabrese Green Sprouting Broccoli.

No. 86. CALABRESE GREEN SPROUTING ITALIAN.—Distinct from White Cape, being more like cauliflower, requires the same culture and is served like it. Clusters of sprouts are produced which should be cut when fully developed. It will then continue to produce sprouts throughout a long season. These should be cut regularly. It may be planted from spring till fall; is easy to grow and will yield an abundance of greens for a long time. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c; oz. 65c; 2 ozs. \$1.20; ¼ lb. \$2.25; 1 lb. \$8.00; 2 lbs. \$15.00 postpaid.**

No. 84. ITALIAN SALAD BROCCOLI.—This is the type generally grown in Delaware, Maryland and the Eastern Shore of Virginia. It does not produce sprouts like the Calabrese but is used as a salad like Seven Top Turnip. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.**

No. 87. BRUSSELS SPROUTS

On the stalks are produced small cabbage-like heads that are as great a delicacy as cauliflower. Plant from March to July transplanting 1½ feet apart, and cultivate like cabbage. In the fall break off the leaves to give the heads more room. After hard frosts the flavor and delicacy are greatly improved. If you have never grown Brussels Sprouts be sure to try some; you will be surprised how easily they can be grown and what a delicious dish they make. 1 ounce produces 2,000 plants. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50; 2 lbs. \$4.50 postpaid.**



Brussels Sprouts.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
STIMUGERM

Bush or Snap Beans

Fifty pounds may be ordered at the 100-lb. price

Green Podded Varieties

CULTURE.—Beans are sensitive to both cold and wet, so do not plant till the ground is warm. To have a continuous supply plant every two weeks till the middle of August; further South they may be planted even later. Make the rows 2 to 3 feet apart, drop the beans 3 inches apart and cover $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep. Give frequent but shallow cultivation up to blossoming time, not afterward, and never when the plants are wet. Plant in a light loamy soil that warms up quickly. One pound plants 60 feet; 75 lbs. will plant an acre.



Full Measure Beans.

No. 12. Full Measure

—Early, productive, entirely stringless and fine, tender quality. In a few words, this describes a splendid bean that bears abundantly long, straight, round pods 6 inches long, very fleshy, firm and tender, and they are borne for a long season. For the home garden, as well as for market, it is hard to imagine a better bean.

No. 14. Giant Stringless Green Pod

—If you grow them once you will probably always grow them, for no other bean excels them in quality. Almost as early as the earliest; the handsome, meaty, round pods are nearly 6 inches long, perfectly stringless, brittle, and of as fine quality and as tender as anyone could wish.



Stringless Green Pod Beans

No. 15. Burpee's Stringless Green Pod

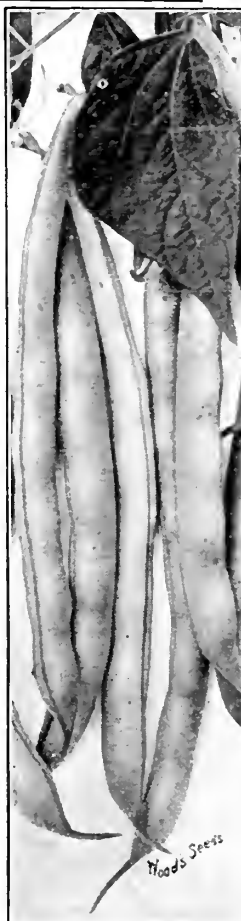
—The name Stringless Green Pod will describe it, for it is really stringless. In earliness it ranks among the first earlies; it is as prolific as any bean we have grown, and in quality it ranks with the best. The pods are $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, round, entirely stringless, tender and brittle.

No. 13. Bountiful or Early Six Weeks

—In our judgment there isn't a better early flat-podded green stringless bean than Bountiful, whether grown for home use or for market. The rich green pods are 5 to 6 inches long, broad, thick, meaty, meltingly tender and with scarcely a trace of string. One of the hardest beans, and if left to ripen makes a fine winter bean.

No. 20. Dwarf Horticultural

Also known as Cranberry and Dwarf October.—Here is a bean that can be used three ways: as a snap bean while they are young; about two weeks later they make a fine green bean for shelling; when ripe there is no bean better for baking, and they also make a splendid dry winter bean. The broad, thick pods are about $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 ins. long.



Red Valentine

No. 10. Extra Early Red Valentine

—No bean will stand adverse weather conditions better than Red Valentine. In unfavorable seasons it is more certain to make a crop than most any other green podded bean. For generations it has been the standard bean among Southern gardeners, but is now a better bean than ever it was, for it has been constantly improved. The full meaty pods are round, tender and of really fine quality.

No. 19. Tennessee Green Pod

or Brown Bunch.—A favorite wherever grown and in some parts of the South preferred to all other kinds. Yields the longest and largest pods of any bush bean, often 6 to 7 inches long, flat and somewhat irregular in shape but of exceptionally fine flavor and the very best quality.

No. 17. Refugee, or 1,000 to 1

Probably the most prolific of all beans. Round podded; the pods are five to six inches long, are of good flavor, stringless when young, and are fine for canning and pickling. Refugee is a good bean for planting both early and late, but they are more generally planted for a late crop.

No. 11. Black Valentine

—The hardest of all beans; will stand more frost than any other sort. On this account particularly recommended for market growers. The pods are long, straight, very handsome; are produced very profusely and present a very attractive appearance. Not recommended for the private garden.

KING OF THE EARLIES.—Same as Black Valentine.



Bountiful or Early Six Weeks Beans

PRICES

	BY MAIL POSTPAID						NOT POSTPAID				
	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
No. 10. Extra Early Red Valentine.....	10c.	25c.	40c.	65c.	\$1.35	\$2.35	30c.	50c.	\$1.10	\$2.00	\$18.00
No. 11. Black Valentine	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	1.30	2.25	25c.	45c.	1.05	1.90	17.00
No. 12. Full Measure	10c.	25c.	40c.	70c.	1.55	2.75	30c.	55c.	1.30	2.40	22.00
No. 13. Bountiful or Early Six Weeks.....	10c.	25c.	40c.	70c.	1.45	2.55	30c.	55c.	1.20	2.20	20.00
No. 14. Giant Stringless Green Pod.....	10c.	25c.	40c.	70c.	1.45	2.55	30c.	55c.	1.20	2.20	20.00
No. 15. Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.....	10c.	25c.	40c.	70c.	1.40	2.45	30c.	55c.	1.15	2.10	19.00
No. 17. Refugee, or 1,000 to 1.....	10c.	25c.	40c.	65c.	1.35	2.35	30c.	50c.	1.10	2.00	18.00
No. 19. Tennessee Green Pod	10c.	25c.	40c.	70c.	1.45	2.55	30c.	55c.	1.20	2.20	20.00
No. 20. Dwarf Horticultural	10c.	25c.	45c.	75c.	1.60	2.85	35c.	60c.	1.35	2.50	23.00

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
STIMUGERM

Bush or Snap Beans

Yellow or Wax Podded Varieties

Fifty pounds may
be ordered at the
100-pound price

No. 33. Surecrop Stringless Wax

Resembles Currie's Rust Proof but even **hardier, more rust proof, and stringless** at practically all stages of growth. The rich, yellow, thick and meaty pods measure 7 to 7½ inches long, more than half an inch wide and nearly as thick, and are produced in great abundance. Very early; the vines are strong and vigorous. Productiveness is one of its strongest points. Surecrop Stringless Wax is one of the biggest yielding of all the wax beans, and has the advantage of being very early. In hardiness it probably excels all other wax beans, a distinct advantage where early planting is practiced. In many respects Surecrop Stringless Wax ranks among the best of the wax podded varieties.



Surecrop Stringless Wax

No. 29. Round Pod Brittle Wax

If splendid quality made a bean popular this should be our best seller among wax beans. It is a handsome midseason wax bean; a profuse bearer of meaty, stringless, tender round pods 5½ to 6 inches long; a fine bean in every way for the home garden and for home canning. Quite hardy and very prolific; it would be hard to imagine a more thoroughly satisfactory entirely stringless wax bean for the private garden.

No. 28. Pencil Pod Black Wax—The best strain of black wax beans and has all the good qualities that go to make a first-class bean for the home garden and nearby market. The pods are 6 to 7 inches long, round and of a uniform rich yellow color; tender, absolutely stringless, very brittle, fleshy, exceedingly fine grained and without fibre. It is the finest strain of Black Wax yet introduced and of the very best quality. They come in quite early, bear profusely and throughout a long season.



Rustless Golden Wax.

No. 26. Rustless Golden Wax

A vigorous wonderfully productive bean of excellent quality. Its unusual vigor of growth causes it to throw out long tendrils which at first give it the appearance of a running bean, but it later assumes the true bush form. This vigorous growth also accounts for its wonderful yield and its long bearing season. The handsome pods are uniformly large, 4½ to 5 inches long, strictly stringless, free of fibre, fleshy, very brittle and tender, also makes a good bean to dry for winter use.

No. 30. Currie's Rust Proof Wax

An abundant bearer of crisp, tender, stringless almost rust proof pods, 5½ to 6 inches long, straight and of a beautiful golden color; comes early and presents a most attractive appearance. A vigorous grower, very hardy and unusually productive. A favorite with market growers.



Pencil Pod Black Wax.

PRICES

No. 26—Rustless Golden Wax
No. 28—Pencil Pod Black Wax
No. 29—Round Pod Brittle Wax
No. 30—Currie's Rust Proof Wax
No. 33—Surecrop Stringless Wax

BY MAIL POSTPAID

Pkt.	½ lb.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
10c.	25c.	40c.	70c.	\$1.45	\$2.55
10c.	25c.	40c.	70c.	1.45	2.55
10c.	25c.	45c.	80c.	1.70	3.05
10c.	25c.	40c.	70c.	1.45	2.55
10c.	25c.	40c.	70c.	1.50	2.65

NOT PREPAID

1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
30c.	55c.	\$1.20	\$2.20	\$20.00
30c.	55c.	1.20	2.20	20.00
35c.	65c.	1.45	2.70	25.00
30c.	55c.	1.20	2.20	20.00
30c.	55c.	1.25	2.30	21.00

Dwarf or Bush Lima and Butter Beans

CULTURE.—Lima beans are not as hardy as snap beans and should not be planted before the ground is warm and frost is over. Plant bush limas in 3-foot rows, dropping three beans 15 inches apart in the row, eyes downward. For the tall varieties, set 6 to 8-foot poles firmly in the center of the hills 3 feet apart in 4-foot rows before the seeds are planted. Cover the beans 1½ inches deep; cultivate only when the vines are dry. One pound of the large seeded varieties plants 60 hills; 60 pounds to the acre. One pound of the small seeded varieties plants 100 hills; 30 pounds to the acre.

Small Seeded or Butter Bean Varieties

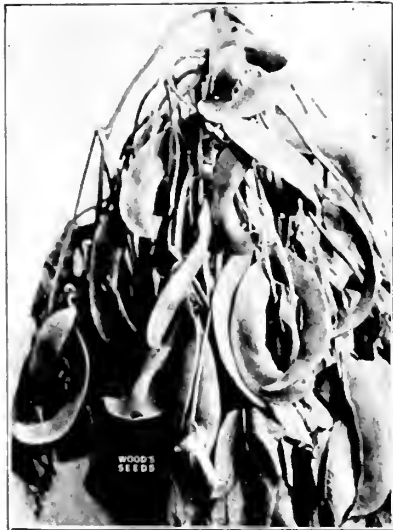
No. 37. Wood's Prolific Bush Lima —Since we introduced this fine bean several years ago, it has so rapidly grown in popular favor that our sales far exceed all other bush lima varieties. It is a distinct and valuable improvement over the original bush lima, the beans being larger and thicker and there are more beans to the pod; makes a larger growth—so much so that at first it seems as if it would put out runners. It is, however, of the true bush form. It is a larger yielder than other bush limas, being practically loaded down with pods, which are borne from early in the season continuously till frost. Also valuable as a shell bean for winter use. We do not hesitate to recommend it as in every way the **best and most prolific of all the bush lima varieties.** We give especial attention to the selection and growing of this bean, making special selections from plants which show largest yields.

No. 38. Henderson's Bush Lima —The original dwarf or bush butter bean, a dwarf type of the Small Pole Lima or Butter Bean. Valuable for its extreme earliness, yet it continues to set pods right up to frost. Of the true bush type, growing 18 to 20 inches high; very productive and a sure cropper; a fine bean to dry for winter use. This is the bean so popularly known throughout the South as "bush butter beans."

No. 42. Jackson Wonder Bush Lima —Also known as Florida Bush Butter Bean, Calico Bean and Speckled Bush Butter Bean. This bean originated in the South where many gardeners prefer it to all other kinds of bush limas, claiming that it is the best bearer of them all, and that in dry seasons it is practically drought proof. The plants grow about 2 feet high and carry quite a load of pods that contain 3 to 4 beans each. It begins bearing early and continues till killed by frost.

Large Seeded Bush Limas

No. 41. Wilson Bush Lima —The Wilson is the very latest improvement in the large type of bush lima beans. We have reproduced a photograph of a single plant to show how wonderfully it yields, more than 20 pods can be counted on one side of the plant. These pods will average more than five inches long and are filled with large, buttery beans that for flavor are not surpassed by any large lima beans. The plant is strong and holds the pods well off the ground, preventing rotting during wet weather. In the trial grounds, when grown alongside other large bush limas, it was ready for picking nearly ten days earlier than any other, yet it continued in bearing for a long season. On account of the luxuriant foliage providing ample shelter for the pods, they remain fresh and tender longer than ordinary. In earliness, abundance of yield and long bearing season, the Wilson is not equalled by any other large bush lima, and in quality none is better.



Wilson Bush Lima



Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans.

No. 40. Burpee's Bush Lima —The bush type of the well-known large white pole lima and of equally good quality. The plants are uniformly dwarf and erect, branch vigorously and are immense yielders, the pods carrying three to five large beans. The pods are well filled with very large beans identical in size and buttery, luscious flavor that has made the large white pole lima so universally popular. It is ready for the table about a week earlier than the large pole limas.



Fordhook Bush Lima Bean

No. 39. Fordhook Bush Lima —The dwarf form of the popular "potato lima." The bush is of erect growth, holding the pods off the ground, so that they are not injured by being beaten to the ground by the wind or rain. Very prolific, the pods, which are produced in clusters, each contain four or five large, fat beans of exceptionally fine quality. They are packed so closely together in the pods that they are flattened on the ends, and are very easily shelled. The green beans, even when full size, are tender, juicy and sweet. They may be used either green or dried; either way they are tender, rich and buttery, with the real lima bean flavor.

PRICES

No. 37.	Wood's Prolific Bush Lima.....
No. 38.	Henderson's Bush Lima.....
No. 39.	Fordhook Bush Lima.....
No. 40.	Burpee's Bush Lima.....
No. 41.	Wilson Bush Lima.....
No. 42.	Jackson Wonder Bush Lima.....

BY MAIL POSTPAID					
Pkt.	½ lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
10c.	25c.	45c.	75c.	\$1.55	\$2.75
10c.	25c.	40c.	70c.	1.45	2.55
10c.	30c.	50c.	85c.	1.90	3.45
10c.	25c.	45c.	75c.	1.65	2.95
10c.	25c.	Crop Failed			
10c.	25c.	40c.	70c.	1.45	2.55

NOT PREPAID					
Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.	
35c.	60c.	\$1.30	\$2.40	\$22.00	
30c.	55c.	1.20	2.20	20.00	
40c.	70c.	1.65	3.10	29.00	
35c.	60c.	1.40	2.60	24.00	
Crop Failed					
30c.	55c.	1.20	2.20	20.00	

Pole Lima and Butter Beans

No. 57. Wood's Improved Pole Lima (Butter Bean)—This improved variety is of the same type as the Small Lima, but the beans are larger and it is earlier than any of the other pole sorts, remarkably prolific, a continuous bearer and easy to shell. The pods are produced in clusters, and it is not uncommon to find clusters of pods ready to pull at one time. We strongly recommend it as a distinct and valuable improvement in pole butter beans.

No. 58. Small Pole Lima or Butter Beans (Sieva or Carolina).—Earlier, harder and more prolific than the large lima kinds. The "butter bean" of the South, and more generally grown than any other variety.

No. 59. Florida Speckled Butter Bean —Calico Bean. A sure cropper and bears throughout the season. It can be depended upon to bear even in adverse seasons when other varieties would fail. The beans are like the Small or Sieva except that they are speckled.

No. 61. Carpinteria Large Pole Lima—Has been called "The most perfect pole lima bean." In productiveness it excels all other large pole lima varieties. Produces a great abundance of large pods, closely filled with large, plump beans. The color is distinctive, having a decided greenish tint, an indication of the finest quality. The beans are thin-skinned, extremely tender and of exceptionally fine flavor.

No. 60. Ford's Mammoth Podded Pole Lima—A strong grower and uniformly large podded. It is one of the large yielders among the pole limas, as well as being fine flavored. The pods are unusually large, each containing four or five beans of the finest quality. The vines set the pods early at the foot of the pole, and continue bearing till frost.

No. 62. Large White Pole Lima—The old reliable and well-known variety. A favorite for the home garden. The pods are five to six inches long, big and broad, and the beans are large and of superior quality.

Pole or Cornfield Beans

CULTURE.—Pole beans are more sensitive to cold than the bush kinds, and should not be planted before the ground is warm—two to three weeks later than hush beans. Set poles 6 to 8 feet long, 3 to 4 feet apart, in 4-foot rows and plant five or six beans two inches deep around each pole. They may also be planted in the cornfield and allowed to run up the stalk. More troublesome to grow than bush beans, but they are of better quality and bear longer and more profusely. One pound will plant 100 hills; 30 pounds to the acre.



Pole or Cornfield Beans

No. 45. Nancy Davis or Striped Creaseback

—A vigorous and productive bean that bears quantities of fat, round, fleshy pods nearly eight inches long. A fine bean for either the home garden or market, particularly for growing in corn. Of extra good quality and stays in condition as snaps longer than any pole bean.

No. 48. Fat Horse or White Creaseback

—One of the earliest and at the same time one of the most productive pole beans, bearing round, fleshy pods in large clusters. The seeds are pure white.

No. 49. McCaslan—A heavy bearer of large, well-filled, deep green, meaty stringless snaps of delicious flavor. Bears all the season if closely picked.

No. 50. Cut Short or Cornfield—May be used as snaps, shelled green or dried for winter use. The meaty pods are 4 inches long and crowded with beans. A good bean for the small garden.

No. 51. Lazy Wife—One of the most popular either for snaps, shell beans, or dry beans for winter use. The pods (5 to 7 inches long) are borne in large clusters, long, broad, thick, fleshy and entirely stringless. Flavor rich and buttery.

No. 46. October or Horticultural

(Wren's Egg or Speckled Cranberry).—The pods are 5½ to 6 inches long and when young are stringless; one of the most generally grown pole beans for use as snaps, for shelling when green, and for drying for winter use. A splendid bean for baking. A good yielder of fine pods of rich flavor.

No. 47. Kentucky Wonder or Old

Homestead The long pods, often 9 or 10 inches long, are borne in large clusters from the top to the bottom of the pole. Nearly round, crisp and tender. If gathered as they mature they continue bearing throughout the season.

No. 52. Golden Cluster Wax—Medium early and hardy and continues in bearing for a long season. Pods, 6 to 8 inches long, are borne in clusters, are broad, thick, fleshy, tender and of the best flavor. The beans are white and make an excellent dry bean for winter.

No. 53. Scarlet Runners—Useful as a vegetable and for ornamental purposes, producing sprays of bright scarlet flowers.

PRICES

BY MAIL POSTPAID

POLE LIMA and BUTTER BEANS

	Pkt.	½ lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.		Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
No. 57. Wood's Improved	10c.	.25c.	.45c.	.75c.	\$1.55	\$2.75	35c.	.60c.	\$1.30	\$2.40	\$22.00	
No. 58. Small Pole Lima	10c.	.25c.	.40c.	.70c.	1.45	2.55	30c.	.55c.	1.20	2.20	20.00	
No. 59. Florida Speckled Butter	10c.	.25c.	.40c.	.70c.	1.45	2.55	30c.	.55c.	1.25	2.20	20.00	
No. 60. Ford's Mammoth	10c.	.25c.	.45c.	.75c.	1.60	2.85	35c.	.60c.	1.35	2.50	23.00	
No. 61. Carpinteria	10c.	.25c.	.45c.	.75c.	1.65	2.95	35c.	.60c.	1.40	2.60	24.00	
No. 62. Large White	10c.	.25c.	.45c.	.75c.	1.60	2.85	35c.	.60c.	1.35	2.50	23.00	
POLE or CORNFIELD BEANS												
No. 45. Nancy Davis	10c.	.25c.	.40c.	.70c.	1.45	2.55	30c.	.55c.	1.20	2.20	20.00	
No. 46. October or Horticultural	10c.	.25c.	.40c.	.65c.	1.35	2.35	30c.	.50c.	1.10	2.00	18.00	
No. 47. Kentucky Wonder	10c.	.20c.	.35c.	.60c.	1.30	2.25	25c.	.45c.	1.05	1.90	17.00	
No. 48. White Creaseback	10c.	.25c.	.40c.	.65c.	1.35	2.35	30c.	.50c.	1.10	2.00	18.00	
No. 49. McCaslan	10c.	.25c.	.40c.	.70c.	1.50	2.65	30c.	.55c.	1.25	2.30	21.00	
No. 50. Cut Short	10c.	.25c.	.40c.	.65c.	1.35	2.35	30c.	.50c.	1.10	2.00	18.00	
No. 51. Lazy Wife	10c.	.25c.	.40c.	.70c.	1.40	2.45	30c.	.55c.	1.15	2.10	19.00	
No. 52. Golden Cluster Wax	10c.	.25c.	.40c.	.70c.	1.55	2.75	30c.	.55c.	1.30	2.40	22.00	
No. 53. Scarlet Runners	10c.	.30c.	.50c.	.85c.	1.80	3.25	40c.	.70c.	1.55	2.90	27.00	

Garden Beets

CULTURE.—For the earliest beets plant in a hot bed and transplant. For early outdoor crop plant in March and make successive plantings till the end of July; the late plantings are to make beets for winter use and the seeds should be well soaked before planting. Beets thrive best in a light, clean, deeply worked soil that has been previously well manured, smooth roots cannot be had if fresh manure is used. Plant in rows 15 to 16 inches apart, cover one inch and thin to 4 inches apart. Store as recommended on page 15 for storing carrots. One ounce will plant 50 feet of row; 6 to 8 lbs. one acre.



Wood's
Early
Wonder

No. 67. Wood's Early

Wonder

—If earliness is desired, you have it in Wood's Early Wonder, but you have most excellent quality as well. It is of the blood turnip type, uniform in size, shape and color, always smooth, never stringy, and a good keeper. The flesh is a deep rich red, sweet, crisp and tender. Although bred primarily for market growers, its many fine qualities commend it highly to the home gardener. This is a fine beet to plant during the summer to grow a supply to put away for next winter. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.15; 2 lbs. \$2.00; 5 lbs. \$4.80; 10 lbs. \$8.85 postpaid.**

No. 73. Detroit Dark Red

—Here is a beet you will like, whether you grow it for home use or market. Almost globe shaped with small tops and taproot, very smooth and of dark blood-red color without light rings. A good beet for both early and late planting. The quality is fine. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00; 10 lbs. \$7.50 postpaid.**



Detroit Dark Red.

No. 71. Extra Early

Egyptian —In earliness no beet can compete with Extra Early Egyptian, its earliness adapting it for first early crop and for forcing. It is about ten days earlier than the Early Blood Turnip, makes fine, smooth, almost flat, very dark-red beets about two inches in diameter; firm, crisp and tender; has very small tops. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 25c; 1 lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40; 10 lbs. \$6.15 postpaid.**



Improved
Early
Blood

No. 70. Improved Early

Blood —If you are in doubt about what beet to plant, you will not go wrong in planting the Improved Early Blood Turnip. The consistent, steady demand shows that it has given unvarying satisfaction and has the indorsement of a large majority of our customers. Not as early as the Extra Early Egyptian, but superior in quality. Of uniform size, with smooth skin free from fibrous roots. Color rich dark red. Tender, sweet and crisp. Ideal for planting in May, June and July to make beets for winter. A fine keeper. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 25c; 1 lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40; 10 lbs. \$6.15 postpaid.**

No. 76. Swiss Chard SPINACH BEET or SEA KALE.—A real cut-and-come again salad, for after cutting it quickly makes a new growth. It prefers a light soil, but grows anywhere, and does not shoot to seed in hot weather. Plant from early in the spring till July. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00 postpaid.**

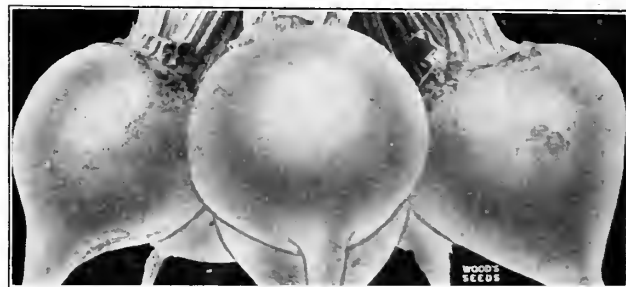
No. 68. Wood's Crimson

Globe

—If asked to name the ideal beet for the home garden we would unhesitatingly name Crimson Globe. That it has made many fast friends is proved by the fact that fully three-fourths of our general orders call for the Crimson Globe in varying quantities. The shape is nearly a perfect globe about 10 inches around with smooth skin free from rootlets; the flesh is a rich blood red, nicely ringed, never stringy, and always tender and sweet. Plant it for your main crop and again in June or July to have beets for next winter. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$3.65; 10 lbs. \$6.35 postpaid.**



Wood's
Crimson
Globe.



Crosby's Egyptian

No. 69. Crosby's Egyptian

—We recommend Crosby's Egyptian as a combination of earliness, good shape, good color and good quality. The color is bright red with bright vermillion-red flesh, very sweet and tender. We have a splendidly bred pedigreed stock which in earliness, fine shape and color we believe cannot be surpassed. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$3.65; 10 lbs. \$6.35 postpaid.**

No. 74. Edmand's Blood Turnip

—Although quite early and much used for early planting, the Edmand's is generally grown for main crop and for putting away for winter, for which purpose it is particularly good. The beets are nearly round, smooth and excellent keepers. Skin and flesh deep red; crisp and sweet. We recommend Edmand's for quality. It is a particularly fine beet for the home garden. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$3.65; 10 lbs. \$6.35 postpaid.**



Edmand's Blood Turnip

No. 72. Extra Early Eclipse

—An especially desirable, very early beet, making handsome, smooth, round roots with small top and small taproot, and nearly as early as the Extra Early Egyptian. Color, bright deep red, flesh fine grained, sweet and tender, especially when young, but holds these good qualities well as it gets older. A fine beet for the earliest home garden, but also does splendidly when planted late to make beets for putting away for winter. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 25c; 1 lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40; 10 lbs. \$6.15 postpaid.**



Extra
Early
Eclipse

Stock Beets or Mangels

FACTS ABOUT MANGELS OR STOCK BEETS

They make a splendid winter feed for cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry.

They increase the milk flow of dairy cows.

They yield larger crops than turnips and rutabagas and are higher in feeding value.

They keep stock and poultry in fine healthy condition.

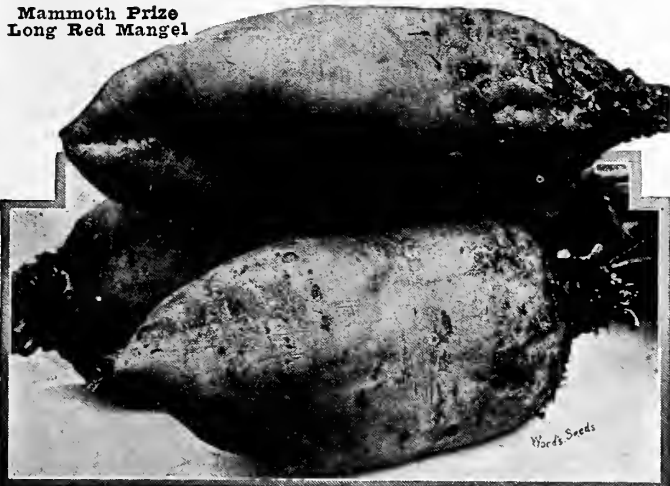
They produce an immense yield of succulent and healthy food at low cost.

When fed in combination with grain, mangels are worth almost as much, pound for pound, as grain, for they aid digestion and assimilation.

They increase the value of other feeds when fed in combination, besides the nutritive value of the roots themselves.

CULTURE.—Plantings should be made beginning at corn planting time till the middle of June, soaking the seeds for twenty-four hours before planting. Make the rows 2 to 2½ feet apart, the drills one inch deep on lands that have plenty of moisture in the subsoil; on dry and sandy soil they should be planted deeper. Shallow sowings germinate better and give a larger proportion of vigorous plants. Thin out to stand 8 inches apart in the row; young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Cultivate as soon after planting as possible. As soon as frosts occur, dig the roots, cut off the tops and pile on a well drained situation, covering with straw or corn stalks and an inch of earth. As it gets colder increase the covering to prevent freezing. Gradual covering prevents heating. They are acrid when first dug, but if kept till January they will be sweet and succulent. Always feed with some dry roughage. They should have a fertilizer containing a good per cent of potash. 6 to 8 lbs. will plant an acre.

Mammoth Prize
Long Red Mangel



No. 80. Mammoth Prize Long Red —No other mangel can compare with this variety in yield. Crops of forty to fifty tons per acre have been made on good land and under thorough cultivation. The roots often weigh twenty to twenty-five pounds each. It grows well above ground, is easily pulled; the deep red roots are straight, well formed and solid. A fine keeper and, at a low cost, will supply an abundance of succulent green food for stock of all kinds and for poultry. Especially adapted to deep soils. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; ½ lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$4.10; 25 lbs. \$9.25 postpaid.

No. 82. Golden Tankard —The best known and most largely grown yellow mangel, and especially recommended for the dairyman on account of its milk producing properties and the richer quality of the milk. The flesh is firm and solid, rich golden yellow color. On account of its peculiar shape they can be grown closer in the rows than most mangels, increasing the yield per acre considerably. Grows well above ground and easily pulled. Yields particularly well on light soils. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; ½ lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$4.10; 25 lbs. \$9.25 postpaid.

No. 83. Silesian Sugar —Although this variety does not described above, the feeding value, pound for pound, is fully half as much again greater on account of its high percentage of sugar content. The roots grow partly out of the ground and can be harvested with less labor and expense. Recommended especially for fattening cattle, but is equally well adapted for general feeding as mangels. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; ½ lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$4.10; 25 lbs. \$9.25 postpaid.

Cauliflower

CULTURE.—Cauliflower requires the same treatment and cultivation as cabbage and can be grown both early and late. Not as hardy as cabbage in resistance to either hot and dry or cold weather. They should have an abundance of water in the summer and protection during cold weather.

Sow the early varieties half an inch deep in a hot-bed in January or February and transplant when proper size and when freezing weather is past; they will stand a light frost. For late crop, sow Autumn Giant in May or June and treat exactly like late cabbage. Set the plants 15 to 18 inches apart in 3-foot rows. The soil in the seed-bed should not be richer than that to which they are transplanted. When the heads are about 2 inches across, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the head and protect them from the sun and weather; this prevents them becoming bitter and discolored. This may also be done by breaking the ribs of inside leaves and allowing them to cover the heads. As cauliflower will not head during very hot weather, time your plantings so as to have them head before hot summer comes on, and during the cooler weather of the fall. Allow 90 to 100 days for the early kinds, 120 to 130 days for the late. Be sure to transplant to a rich, well-fertilized, moist soil, or give plenty of water, good and frequent cultivation, and cut when the head is hard and compact, as when the heads open the quality is impaired.



Wood's Earliest Snowball Cauliflower.

No. 128. Wood's Earliest Snowball —There is no better cauliflower for Southern growers and our strain is as fine as can be had at any price. It is a remarkably sure header, making large, solid, perfect, pure white heads of the finest quality. We recommend it also for the late summer and fall crops. As well adapted for forcing as for growing out of doors. Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. 65c; ½ oz. \$1.25; oz. \$2.00; ¼ lb. \$7.00; 1 lb. \$25.00 postpaid.

No. 129. Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt —A first-class cauliflower, ranking next to our Snowball. Produces large, white, close, firm heads of fine quality. It is extra early and a sure header. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 55c; ½ oz. \$1.00; oz. \$1.75; ¼ lb. \$6.00; 1 lb. \$22.00 postpaid.

No. 130. Autumn Giant —A valuable late variety, admirably adapted for growing for fall heading. The heads are large and white and remain long fit for use. Plant in May or June and grow like late cabbage, but grow on good land and give them plenty of water. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; 2 ozs. 75c; ¼ lb. \$1.35; 1 lb. \$5.00 postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.—Ready January, February and March. 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.25 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 for 65 cts.; \$1.10 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.

For complete list of Vegetable Plants, see page 38.

CRESS

No. 187. WATER CRESS.

—Sow in the spring along the edges of creeks or ponds. Only one sowing is necessary, as it increases rapidly. May also be sown in seed bed in a damp location, and the young plants transplanted to edges of streams or ponds. It not only makes a desirable and attractive plant, but purifies the water. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; 2 ozs. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50 postpaid.



Water Cress.

No. 188. CURLED CRESS.—Can be sown either in the spring or fall. The plants are cut and tied in bunches in the same manner as water cress. Sow in drills one foot apart. One ounce will sow about 200 feet of drill. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.50 postpaid.

Wood's High-Grade Cabbage

CULTURE.—When transplanting cabbage plants from the seed bed, set them in good rich soil that has been deeply dug and well manured and apply a fertilizer containing plenty of ammonia. The soil in the seed bed should not be richer than the soil where the plants are to grow, otherwise the growth will be checked. Set the plants as deep as the first leaf stems, give frequent and deep cultivation, drawing the earth to the plants at each working. Set the early varieties 18 inches apart in 2½ to 3 foot rows; the late varieties should be set 2 feet apart in 3 foot rows. One ounce will sow 100 feet of row and produce about 2000 plants, 6 to 8 ounces will make enough plants to set an acre.

PLANTING DATES (For the Vicinity of Richmond.)

Spring Planting.—Sow the early varieties in boxes indoors or in hot bed in January, February or March; for a summer crop sow the early varieties outside from April to June.

Winter Cabbage.—Sow the late varieties in April, May or June and transplant when large enough.

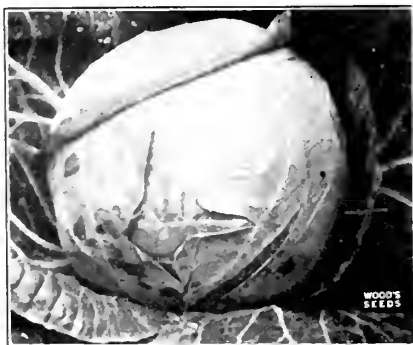
FOR CABBAGE WORMS.—A mixture of one pound arsenate of lead to seven pounds hydrated or air-slaked lime dusted on the cabbage at frequent intervals as the heads are forming will kill the worm and will not impair the cabbage for human food.

No. 91. Copenhagen Market

Golden
Acre
Strain

The Earliest of All the Round-Headed Cabbages

A round headed cabbage as early as Charleston Wakefield was unheard of until Copenhagen Market was introduced. In addition to earliness it has remarkable size for so early a cabbage, the heads averaging 8 to 10 lbs.; solid and compact, with few outside leaves, allowing close planting. Nearly round, tightly folded, and short stemmed. The quality is equal to that of any early cabbage, fine-grained and tender; the hearts are pure white. Ours is the Golden Acre Strain. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50; 2 lbs. \$6.30; 5 lbs. \$15.25 postpaid.



Copenhagen Market Cabbage.

No. 99. Early Drumhead

A most excellent, sure-heading second early cabbage of as fine quality as anyone could wish. The heads are large, flattened on top, solid, crisp and tender. Especially adapted for the home garden. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.25; 2 lbs. \$4.00; 5 lbs. \$9.80 postpaid.



No. 93. Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

Extra Early, Sureheading and Solid

More Than 100,000 Satisfied Planters Can Testify to the Fine Quality of Our Well-Bred Wakefield

Earliness, hardiness, solidity, good size, uniformity, fine quality—these characteristics go to make Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield the most universally planted of all early cabbages. It is grown in nearly every garden in the South, and among market growers is planted almost entirely for the first early market. This universal popularity demands that more than ordinary attention be given to the selection of plants for breeding purposes, having in mind earliness, sureness to head, solidity and uniformity of growth and maturity. In our Wakefields this careful selection has been critical and continued through many years, and we believe we have as good and uniform a strain as can be had. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 50c; ¼ lb. 80c; 1 lb. \$2.75; 2 lbs. \$4.90; 5 lbs. \$11.50; 10 lbs. \$21.50 postpaid.

No. 90. Wood's Extra Early

The Earliest of All Cabbages

—Whether you grow for home use or for market, you should have Wood's Extra Early, for it is the earliest cabbage in cultivation and in every way one of the most desirable extra early varieties. Although pre-eminently an early cabbage it has size, for it is larger than the Jersey Wakefield, though not quite so solid, but fully a week earlier. The quality is good, has few loose leaves, and nearly every plant forms a head. Hardy, resisting cold and unfavorable conditions that often attend early plantings. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 50c; ¼ lb. 90c; 1 lb. \$3.00; 2 lbs. \$5.40; 5 lbs. \$13.10 postpaid.



No. 94. Wood's Charleston Wakefield

Fine Size, Fine Quality, Uniform

Sometimes called Long Island Wakefield.—Every gardener enjoys a feeling of security when he plants our selected Charleston Wakefield, for it is a thoroughbred. About a week later than our Selected Jersey Wakefield, but considerably larger and heavier, just as solid, with less pointed and thicker heads. It has earliness, hardiness, fine size and fine quality. These are the outstanding traits of character that have made our Selected Charleston Wakefield so popular with Southern gardeners. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 50c; ¼ lb. 80c; 1 lb. \$2.75; 2 lbs. \$4.90; 5 lbs. \$11.50; 10 lbs. \$21.50 postpaid.

The Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage I got from you last season was eight or ten days earlier than anything I have even planted. Being a few days earlier makes a big difference for market.

WADE L. MIZELL,
Halifax County, N. C.

No. 96. All Head Early**All Head Early.****A Fine Cabbage to Follow Wakefield**

—All Head is a thoroughbred and leads all the second early varieties in size. It is the earliest of the large heading cabbages; considering its earliness we would call it extra large. It makes a deep flat head, solid and uniform in shape, size and color, is a dependable header, is compact, with few outside leaves, and in quality is extra fine. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 2 ozs. 40c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50; 2 lbs. \$4.50; 5 lbs. \$10.75 postpaid.**

No. 97. All Seasons

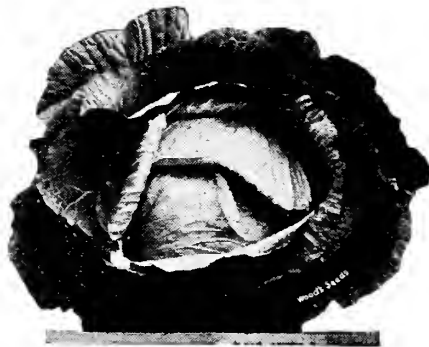
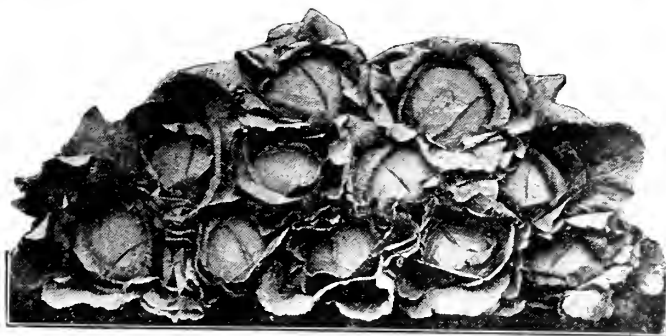
—One of the very best, either for early or late planting. Heads very large and round. Very solid, and of the best quality, keeping as well as winter sorts. The plant is very vigorous and sure-heading. Remarkable for its ability to withstand hot sun and dry weather; an excellent keeper. This cabbage deserves a place in every garden. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25; 2 lbs. \$4.00; 5 lbs. \$9.80 postpaid.**

**All Seasons****No. 95. Early Flat**

Dutch —For a second early to follow Jersey Wakefield this is in every way satisfactory. A sure header, makes large, flat, solid heads that in point of quality are the equal of any. Has comparatively few outside leaves, the heads being large for the size of the plant. Plant it again in April or May for a summer crop. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25; 2 lbs. \$4.00; 5 lbs. \$9.80 postpaid.**

**Early Flat Dutch****No. 100. Henderson's Succession**

—A splendid sort whether grown for medium early, mid-summer or the late crop, and keeps well for winter use. Heads deep and solid and of the finest quality. The heads become solid before they are fully matured. One of the surest headers among the midseason varieties. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25; 2 lbs. \$4.00; 5 lbs. \$9.80 postpaid.**

**Henderson's Succession.**

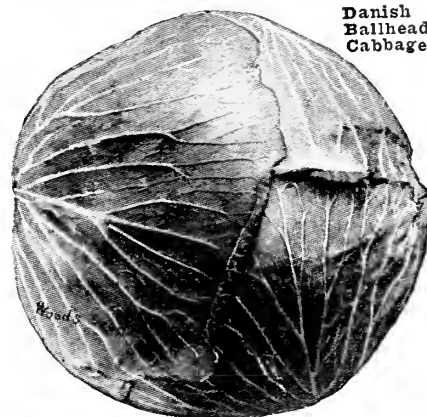
No. 98. Henderson's Early Summer —Although introduced a number of years ago, it still holds its place as an ideal second early cabbage. Forms large, flat, round, solid heads weighing 8 to 10 lbs., and is a sure and reliable header. Comes in about 10 days after Early Jersey Wakefield but is larger; an excellent second early cabbage. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25; 2 lbs. \$4.00; 5 lbs. \$9.80 postpaid.**

No. 106. Danish

Ballhead Short Stemmed.

Originator's Strain Grown in Denmark.

—The heaviest cabbage for its size we have ever grown; nearly round, exceedingly solid and hard; handsome, very hardy, a sure header, a good seller and one of the finest keepers; it is an ideal cabbage for storing for winter. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 50c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00; 2 lbs. \$5.40; 5 lbs. \$13.10 postpaid.**

**Danish Ballhead Cabbage.****No. 104.**

Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch.

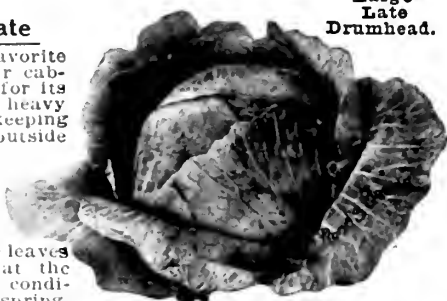
Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch

This is beyond question the finest strain of Late Flat Dutch to be had anywhere and at any price. We have taken great pains in selecting and breeding up our stock to maintain a high standard. It is a thoroughbred, and will meet every demand for a first-class sure-heading, hard-heading, long-keeping cabbage of the very highest quality. It has all the good qualities that go to make the finest type of winter cabbage. We do not believe a better late cabbage was ever offered to our Southern gardeners. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 50c; ¼ lb. 80c; lb. \$2.75; 2 lbs. \$4.90; 5 lbs. \$11.50; 10 lbs. \$21.50 postpaid.**

Cabbage -- Continued

No. 105. Large Late

Drumhead—A favorite winter cabbage recommended for its fine, large, deep, heavy and solid, long-keeping heads. It has few outside leaves. Is a sure header, nearly every plant can be depended on to make a fine, large head. There is little outer foliage; the leaves fold so closely that the heads keep in good condition till late in the spring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25; 2 lbs. \$4.00; 5 lbs. \$9.80 postpaid.



Large
Late
Drumhead.

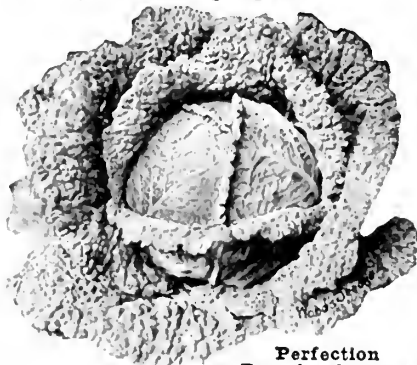


Surehead Cabbage.

No. 102. Surehead—As its name indicates, this is a sure header and one of the most reliable main crop and late cabbages. Heads are large, thick, somewhat flattened, very uniform in size and color, firm and solid, keeps well and makes a splendid shipper. Heads ordinarily weigh 10 to 12 pounds each, and of the finest quality. Surehead has all the good qualities that make for a first-class main crop cabbage. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25; 2 lbs. \$4.00; 5 lbs. \$9.80 postpaid.

No. 103. Large Late Flat Dutch

Makes good, large, solid, flat heads that keep well into the winter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25; 2 lbs. \$4.00; 5 lbs. \$9.80 postpaid.



Perfection
Drumhead Savoy

80c; lb. \$2.75; 2 lbs. \$4.90; 5 lbs. \$12.00 postpaid.

No. 108. Red Mammoth

—The largest and surest heading red cabbage and the best for pickling. The heads are large, round, very solid and attractive. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 50c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00; 2 lbs. \$5.40 postpaid.

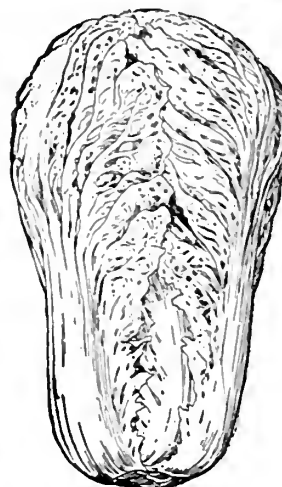
Cabbage Plants—Jersey Wakefield; ready February till June. 50c per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 40c per 100;

\$3.50 per 1,000.

Late Varieties.—Ready from June till September. 45c per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35c per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

No. 107. Perfection Drumhead Savoy

—Should be grown in every garden. No other winter cabbage can compare with it in flavor, particularly after it has been touched by frost when it is equal to cauliflower. If you grow them once you will never want to be without them. To have the finest solid hard heads do not plant till May, June or early in July, as it will not head up hard during very hot weather. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 50c; ¼ lb. 80c; lb. \$2.75; 2 lbs. \$4.90; 5 lbs. \$12.00 postpaid.



Chinese Petsai.

40c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50; 2 lbs. \$4.50; 5 lbs. \$10.75 postpaid.

CORN SALAD or FETTICUS

A very delightful salad that can be served like lettuce or cooked like spinach. For summer use plant from early spring until April; fall plantings during August and September to produce salad during the fall. Make the drills a foot apart, cover the seeds half an inch, press the soil firmly and give it the same cultivation as for spinach. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25 2 lbs. \$2.20 postpaid.



Corn
Salad

COLLARDS

One of the most popular Southern vegetables; largely used in place of cabbage. It is hardier and easier to grow than cabbage, can be grown on poorer soil and withstands insect attacks better. Although often planted during the spring and summer, the principal plantings are made in June, July and August, transplanted 2 feet apart in the row and given frequent cultivation. A most excellent vegetable for the late fall, winter and early spring. The flavor is improved by frost. Cultivate like late cabbage.



No. 143. NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM.—A decided improvement, and has proved very popular wherever grown. Has short stem, large spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Its flavor is fine. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00 postpaid.

No. 145. WHITE, or CABBAGE COLLARD.—Called cabbage-collard because of its bunching habit and general resemblance to a cabbage. Extremely hardy and grows on the poorest soils. As white and crisp as a cabbage. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40 postpaid.

No. 144. GEORGIA or SOUTHERN.—Stands cold weather and adverse conditions splendidly and grows on land too poor to make a crop of cabbage. Most Southern gardeners would not feel that their garden was complete without it. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90 postpaid.

COLLARD PLANTS—Ready June, July and August. 40c per 100 postpaid. Not postpaid, 30c per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000.

Carrots

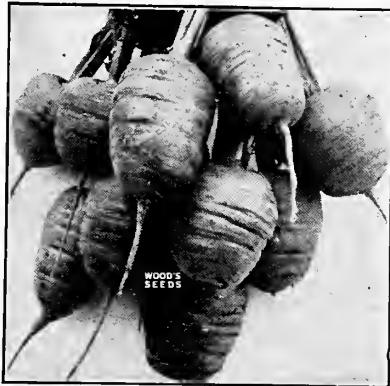
CULTURE.—Sow in a light, rich, deeply-worked soil as early as you can work the ground, in drills 12 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep; press the soil firmly after planting and when well up thin out to 3 or 4 inches apart in the row. For field culture, make the drills 18 to 24 inches apart; later sowings should be made in July and August for a late crop to store for winter. In dry weather soak the seeds before sowing. To store for winter, pack in dry earth or sand in the cellar or put them outside on a well-drained situation, covering with a few inches of straw and 6 to 8 inches of earth to protect from frost. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 3 to 4 pounds to the acre.

No. 119. Wood's Scarlet

Intermediate—The finest carrot for all purposes. Not as early as Early Scarlet Horn, being classed as medium early, but makes the size and type of root generally in demand; smooth and handsome, six to seven inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, holding its thickness to the small tap root, and has that rich, bright orange color so much preferred. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 2 lbs. \$2.65; 5 lbs. \$6.35 postpaid.**

No. 117. Early Scarlet Horn

—The earliest variety in our list. The roots are 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at the shoulder, tapering to 1 inch at the bottom. It has scarcely any core, is fine grained and sweet flavored. Color, bright orange scarlet. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20 postpaid.**



Early Scarlet Horn

No. 118. Oxheart or

Guerande—One of the heaviest yielders and the best for stiff and heavy soils. $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches thick at top; nearly oval shape; flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. Of the finest table quality and equally good for stock. A particularly productive variety and easy to pull. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$3.65 postpaid.**

No. 123. Improved Long

Orange—Especially fine for light soils, making long, smooth, tapering roots of a deep orange color; free from side roots and superior in every respect; medium late, but can be used before attaining full size. A fine winter sort for table, market and stock. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$3.65 postpaid.**

Oxheart or
Guerande

No. 120. Danvers Half Long—There is hardly a class of soil in the South that will not grow a good crop of Danvers carrot, for it thrives on a greater variety of soils than any other variety, and is one of the most productive. The roots are about 7 inches long, smooth and handsome; deep orange color; medium length, tapering to a point. Sweet, crisp and tender. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00 postpaid.**



Danvers Half Long

No. 122. Chantenay or Model

—A fine, handsome, medium early carrot that can be used while quite young; those



Chantenay or Model.

pulled first will thin out the row and allow those remaining more room for full development. When full grown, they are about $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across at the top, tapering to a blunt end. They are smooth, crisp, sugary and tender, fine-grained and without the heavy core so objectionable in many carrots. It is a good yielder, easy to harvest, and in every way a first-class carrot. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00 postpaid.**

Stock-Feeding Carrots

Carrots make a fine alternative food for horses, cattle and hogs. They are rich in sugar and starch, and make a wholesome addition when fed with corn and fodder. Plant in March, April and May in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart. Three to 4 pounds will plant an acre.

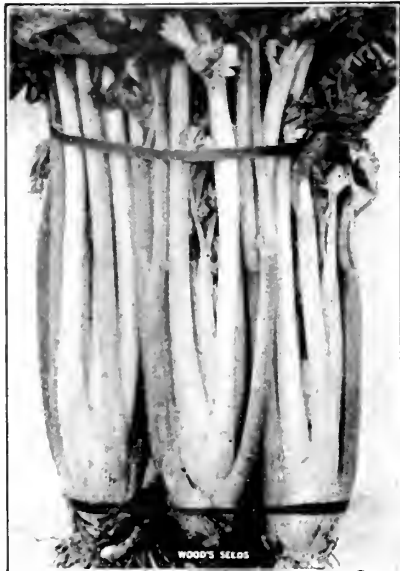
No. 125. Improved White Belgian—A big yielder, averaging one foot or more in length, but is easily pulled, as about a third of its length grows above ground. Holds its size well throughout its length, tapering gradually at base. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90 postpaid.**

No. 124. Large Yellow Belgian—A good keeper and large yielder. Makes long roots, a foot or more in length; yellow flesh and yellow skin. Yellow carrots are preferred by many who claim they are more nutritious. Easily pulled, makes an excellent stock food and is a heavy cropper. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90 postpaid.**



Improved Long Orange

CELERY



Winter Queen Celery

vere weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top; water-proof felt paper is also used. Celeriac needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows 18 inches apart. Celery seeds germinate slowly; soak for 24 to 36 hours before planting.

Self-Blanching Celeries

Grow quickly, blanch easily. The ease with which they are grown should give them a place in every home garden. Plant the self-blanching kinds for earliest use, and the winter varieties for general use later.

No. 137. Improved White Plume

—The earliest celery and the easiest to grow as, being self-blanching, it blanches naturally and requires but little earthing up. It has a full heart that blanches pure white, the solid stalks are thick and crisp and have a rich and delicious nutty flavor. A fine celery for late summer and early fall use. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 2 ozs. 45c; ¼ lb. 80c; 1 lb. \$3.00; 2 lbs. \$5.40; 5 lbs. \$13.10 postpaid.**



White Plume Celery.

CULTURE.—Plant in February, March or beginning of April, in drills 8 to 10 inches apart, either in boxes indoors or in a bed of fine, rich soil, barely covering the seeds. If the soil is dry, press the earth after covering, and keep clear of weeds, or the young plants will be smothered. Be sure the seed bed is kept thoroughly moist until the seeds have germinated. When four inches high cut off the tops to make the plants stocky. Transplant from July to October. August and September settings succeed excellently and require less labor than if set out earlier. To prepare a bed, dig trenches 6 inches deep and put in 3 or 4 inches of well-rotted manure, dig in well and cover with fine soil. Set the plants 6 to 8 inches apart, press the soil firmly and earth up as they grow, but do not let the earth get into the heart of the plant. When severe

Winter Celeries

Of firmer texture, more compact and solid than the self-blanching kinds, and consequently better keepers. For late summer and early fall use we recommend that a portion of your planting be one of the early kinds like White Plume and Golden Self-Blanching, but for general use during the winter that one of the winter varieties be planted. The varieties described below are not surpassed by any winter celery.

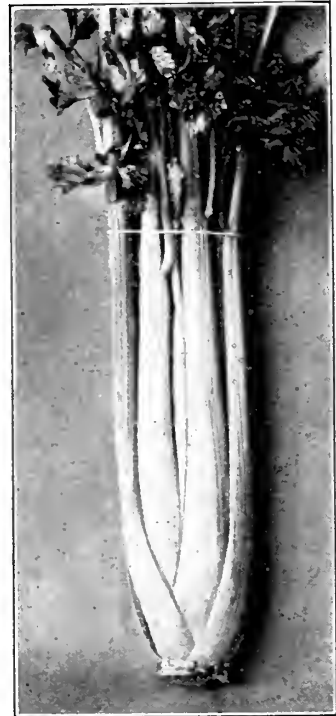
THE MOST PROFITABLE ACRE ON YOUR FARM

is that devoted to the garden, provided you plant good seeds—**WOOD'S TESTED SEEDS.** Others may be as good, but there are none better, and Wood's Seeds cost less.

No. 136. Giant Pascal

—The large, thick stalks are solid, crisp and of rich, nutty flavor and blanch easily and quickly. The heart is creamy yellow. It is an ideal celery for late fall and winter and keeps splendidly. It is a selection from Golden Self-Blanching and inherits many of its fine qualities and keeps better. It blanches easily, makes large, extra heavy stalks with very large hearts.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 2 ozs. 40c; ¼ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.50; 2 lbs. \$4.50; 5 lbs. \$10.75 postpaid.



Giant Pascal Celery.

No. 135. Winter Queen—A splendid winter celery with an unusual amount of heart. It makes a beautiful, compact plant with perfectly solid ribs and blanches creamy white, crisp and brittle, and the flavor is particularly attractive. Hardy and a splendid keeper. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 2 ozs. 40c; ¼ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.50; 2 lbs. \$4.50; 5 lbs. \$10.75 postpaid.**

No. 141. Celeriac or Turnip Rooted Celery

—Grown exclusively for its roots, which are fine for soups and stews or cooked and sliced as a salad. The roots keep all winter if packed in damp sand or put into kilns like beets, carrots and turnips. Plant and cultivate like celery except it does not require earthing up. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 2 ozs. 40c; ¼ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.50; 2 lbs. \$4.50; 5 lbs. \$10.75 postpaid.**

Celery Plants—Giant Pascal, Winter Queen and White Plume. Ready June, July and August. By mail postpaid, 75c per 100. Not prepaid, 60c per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

No. 138 Golden Self-Blanching

Grown in France from originator's stock. Excels all garden varieties in sweetness, tenderness, crispness and fine nutty flavor. It has broad, heavy stalks that blanch easily to a rich appetizing, golden yellow. Ours is the original big-hearted strain than which there is not better and in which a hollow stalk is rarely found. The French grown Golden Self-Blanching is noted for its delicious nutty flavor and handsome color, crispness, absence of string. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$2.00; 1 lb. \$7.50; 2 lbs. \$14.65; 5 lbs. \$36.50 postpaid.**



Golden Self-Blanching Celery.

Cucumber

CULTURE.—To have the earliest cucumbers, start in pots, small paper boxes, berry boxes or on pieces of sod, grass side down so that they can be readily transplanted without checking the growth. For the general crop, plant in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled warm, about the end of April or during May, not over an inch deep, in hills about four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing well-rotted manure with the soil. Put about ten seeds in each hill, and when all danger of insects is past thin out to four plants, and give frequent but shallow cultivation. The fruit should be gathered whether wanted or not, for if left to ripen on the vine it destroys its productiveness. For pickling, plant in June or July. One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds one acre.

No. 199. Everbearing —Although very early, it continues to bear till frost. In the meantime, the vines will bear fruits at every stage of growth as well as blossoms; the small, perfectly shaped fruits make fine pickles. Desirable for the home garden; enormously prolific. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.00 postpaid.**



Early Fortune Cucumber

No. 194. Early Fortune —No cucumber holds its dark green color better; it does not yellow till almost dead ripe. It is decidedly early, makes fruits about 9 inches long, and is crisp and tender; a fine yielder. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.15; 2 lbs. \$2.00; 5 lbs. \$4.80; 10 lbs. \$8.85 postpaid.**

No. 200. Japanese Climbing —Ideal for growing on poles or trellis, taking but little room in the garden; bears quickly and sets its fruit constantly throughout the season. Of extra fine quality; dark green color. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 2 lbs. \$2.65; 5 lbs. \$6.00 postpaid.**



No. 191. Early White Spine Arlington Strain. —An extra fine table cucumber, very prolific, bears fruits 8 to 9 inches long, smooth and of a deep, rich color; excellent for pickles. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00 postpaid.**



Staygreen Cucumber

No. 192. Staygreen —The earliest white spine variety; a heavy yielder of uniformly handsome fruits 7 to 8 inches long that are a beautiful dark green color from end to end; earliness, productiveness, fine color and uniform shape are its strong points of excellence. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.00 postpaid.**

No. 190. Wood's Ideal

White Spine —Our Ideal meets every requirement for a first-class cucumber, whether grown in the private garden or for shipping to market. It is early, prolific and produces a continuous crop of large, symmetrical fruits of an intense rich deep green color shading lighter toward the tip. It holds its color well, is ideal for slicing, and is affected by the hot sun less than any we have ever grown. It is ideal for slicing; firm, cool and crisp; the flavor is refreshing and delightful. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 30c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 2 lbs. \$2.65; 5 lbs. \$6.35 postpaid.**



Wood's Ideal White Spine Cucumber.

No. 198. Early Green

Cluster —Very early, bearing in clusters of two and three. If kept gathered, the vines will continue to set fruit through a long season. The cucumbers are bright green, short and thick—just the right size and shape for pickles. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00 postpaid.**

No. 197. Green Prolific or **EARLY SHORT GREEN.**—An early and very prolific cucumber grown principally for pickling. Fruits 4 to 5 inches long when in table condition; dark green and of fine quality. Will bear through a long season if kept gathered. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00 postpaid.**



No. 195. Davis Perfect —A handsome, extra long, intensely dark green cucumber with almost transparent flesh and deliciously cool, refreshing flavor. The vine growth is vigorous, it is a generous yielder and is one of the best blight resisters. It holds its fine color till almost dead ripe. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.00 postpaid.**

No. 193. Klondike —Deep green and holds its color well. 8 inches long, uniform in shape and size; hardly affected by hot sun; very prolific. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00 postpaid.**



No. 196. Improved Long Green (London Long Green) —We have a very fine strain that produces uniformly slender dark green fruits about 12 inches long. The young fruits are just right for pickles, the larger ones for slicing; the ripe fruits make the best sweet pickles. Firm and crisp and has a distinctly fine flavor. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.00 postpaid.**

No. 201. Gherkin or **BURR.**—Grown exclusively for pickling and for stuffing with relish. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 30c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75; 2 lbs. \$3.10 postpaid.**

Garden Corn

1 qt. is about 2 lbs.
 2½ qts. is about 5 lbs.
 10 lbs. is about 2-3 peck.
 15 lbs. is about 1 peck.
 Order 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rates.

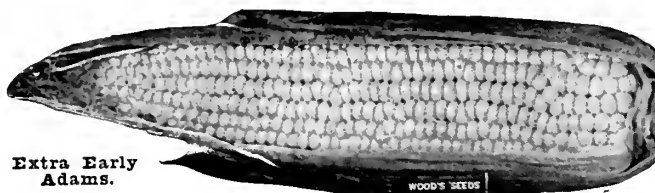
The varieties on this page are not sugar corns. They are hardier and can be planted earlier than the sugar corns and make excellent roasting ears before the sugar corns are ready.

CULTURE.—Corn prefers a rich, warm, well-manured soil, but excellent garden corn may be raised on any good soil that has been deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Plant the early varieties the last of March or early in April; **sweet corns are tender** and should not be planted till the ground is thoroughly warm, otherwise they are liable to rot. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation, and continue plantings at intervals of about two weeks till July or early in August for a succession of roasting ears throughout the season. Plant during July or early in August for late roasting ears. One pound will plant 100 hills; 10 to 12 pounds plants an acre.

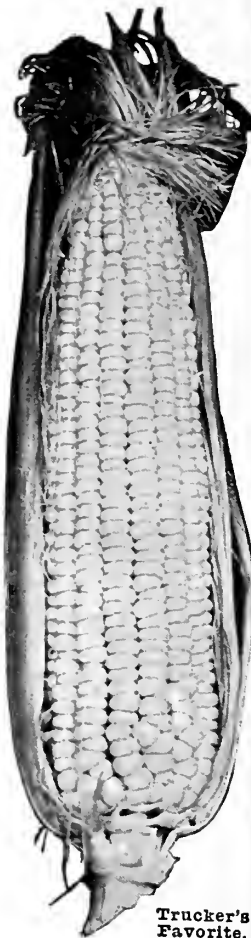
No. 150. Bland's Extra Early —The earliest of all the Garden Corns. Bland's is pre-eminently the earliest of all garden corns, fully a week earlier than Extra Early Adams. No corn we have ever offered has had such constant and growing demand; practically every general order calls for Bland's Extra Early. It makes an attractive ear of good size and fine quality; the grains are pearly white, plump, milky and tender. If you are like most gardeners and take a pride in having the earliest garden in your neighborhood, you will have to plant Bland's. We recommend it not only to the private gardener, but to those who grow for market, for in earliness it is ahead of any garden corn in cultivation and the size and appearance of the ear should make it a ready seller.

Have you ever had roasting ears on your table by June 25th or earlier? You can do it by planting Bland's Extra Early, and they will be good sized tender ears. Follow your planting of Bland's with Trucker's Favorite to make big roasting ears.

No. 151. Trucker's Favorite —There is no early garden corn so extensively grown in the South as Trucker's Favorite. It makes an attractive ear about 10 inches long, with a good depth of plump, tender, sweet grains that many prefer to sugar corn. It is much hardier than any sugar corn and can be planted weeks earlier, and is ready for the table or market in about 65 days. Unfortunately, since we introduced Trucker's Favorite the name seems to have appealed to many seedsmen as a good one, and it has been applied to many other corns. If you ordered Trucker's Favorite from half a dozen seed houses you would probably get a different corn from each. To have the real Trucker's Favorite corn order from us, who originated it.

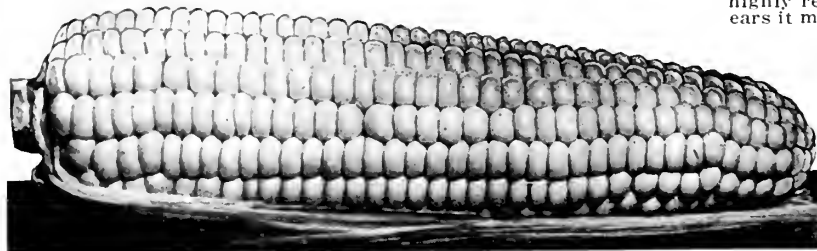


Extra Early Adams.



Trucker's Favorite.

No. 152. Extra Early Adams —The earliest white corn in cultivation except Bland's Extra Early; makes a small ear and stalk, and can be planted close together. The grains are white and smooth; very hardy and can be planted earlier than any of the sugar corns. It is ready for the table in about six weeks after planting.



Ideal or Big Early Adams

No. 155. Norfolk Market —Not as early as Ideal or Big Early Adams, but makes a larger ear, averaging about 9 inches long. The grains are fairly deep, and when at roasting ear stage are tender and milky. It is harder than any of the sugar corns, withstands cold ground better and can be planted much earlier. A good early corn, but not as highly regarded as Trucker's Favorite. If not used for roasting ears it makes a good yielding corn for feeding.

No. 154. Ideal or Big Early Adams

—Intermediate as to earliness and size of ear, between Bland's Extra Early and Trucker's Favorite. It is hardier than any of the sugar corns and can be planted earlier. The ears measure 9 to 10 inches long, with 12 or more rows of round white grains to the ear. Grows about 6 feet high, allowing close planting; early and hardy, allowing early planting. This is a good corn to come in after Bland's Extra Early and before the bigger-eared Trucker's Favorite.

PRICES

BY MAIL POSTPAID

	Pkt.	½ lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
No. 150. Bland's Extra Early	10c.	20c.	35c.	55c.	\$1.15	\$1.95
No. 151. Trucker's Favorite	10c.	20c.	30c.	50c.	95c.	1.55
No. 152. Extra Early Adams	10c.	20c.	30c.	50c.	1.05	1.75
No. 154. Ideal or Big Early Adams	10c.	20c.	30c.	50c.	95c.	1.55
No. 155. Norfolk Market	10c.	20c.	30c.	50c.	95c.	1.55

NOT PREPAID

Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs
25c.	40c.	90c.	\$1.60	\$14.00
20c.	35c.	70c.	1.20	10.00
20c.	35c.	80c.	1.40	12.00
20c.	35c.	70c.	1.20	10.00
20c.	35c.	70c.	1.20	10.00

Sweet or Sugar Corns

1½ lbs. is a heaped quart.
5 lbs. is about ½ peck.
Order 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rate.

Do not plant sweet corn till the ground is thoroughly warm.

No. 158. Premo Extra Early — The Earliest of all Sweet Corns, as early as Extra Early Adams. Remarkably hardy for a sweet corn, and can be planted earlier than most other sweet varieties. Considering its extreme earliness, the ears are remarkably large, usually two to the stalk. In quality and sweetness it is all that can be desired.

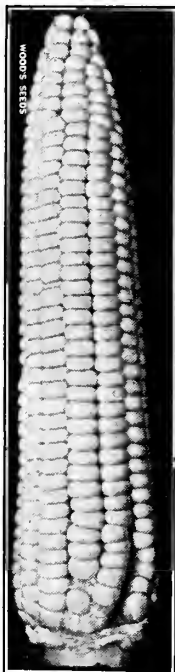
No. 163. Golden or Bantam Evergreen

—The well-known Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen were crossed and gave a complete blend that combined the best characteristics of each—a corn that has the color and deliciously sweet flavor of the Golden Bantam and the evergreen habit and tenderness of the Stowell's Evergreen. The ears are larger than Golden Bantam with 12 to 14 rows of deep, sugary, rich yellow grains. If you plant Golden Evergreen we are sure you will like it, for it has both size and quality.

No. 160. Golden

Bantam—The earliest and the sweetest yellow-grained sugar corn. Although the ears are not large, this is more than made up by its deliciously sweet flavor and tenderness. The ears are about 6 inches long, and at least two ears are borne on each stalk. Can be planted earlier than any other sugar corn.

No. 166. Stowell's Evergreen—A favorite late corn for home use, market and canning. Aside from the size of the ears, which are large and well filled, its strong point is that it remains in the green state for such a long season. Grains are deep and sugary.



Premo Extra Early.

No. 159. Golden Giant—Golden Giant is a cross of Golden Bantam and Howling Mob, and has all the fine qualities of its parents with the additional advantages of being about double the size of Golden Bantam and only a few days later. Dr. DeLue, who bred it, says of it: "Golden Giant excels all other early varieties in size, productiveness and quality, and all the late varieties in quality and early maturity. It is the one corn for the home or market gardener who wants the greatest amount of highest quality corn in the shortest period of time from the smallest piece of land."

The cob is small and carries 14 to 18 straight rows of long, deep, thick orange colored grains that cover the entire cob. The shuck covers the tip completely, protecting the ear from worms and birds.

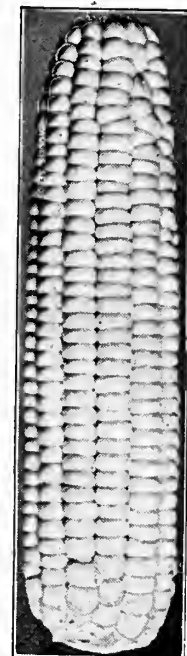
No. 164. Country

Gentleman—One of the richest flavored late sweet corns. Makes a good sized ear, with a small cob, densely covered with irregular rows of very long, slender pearly white grains of the best quality. The ears are eight to nine inches long, are borne two or more to the stalk, and will keep tender and fit for use for a long season. It is sometimes called "Shoe Peg" because of its long, deep grains. The practically unanimous opinion among gardeners is that Country Gentleman ranks among the sweetest and most satisfactory of the later varieties.

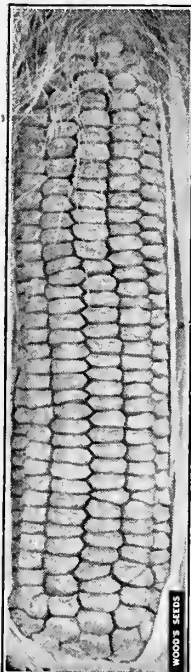
No. 162. Black Mexican—Although the ripe grains are bluish-black, they are remarkably white in roasting ear state. In tenderness and fine quality none can surpass it. The ears, usually eight rowed, are about eight inches long and are less subject to attack by worms than most early sweet corns. For family use we recommend it highly to follow the first early varieties.



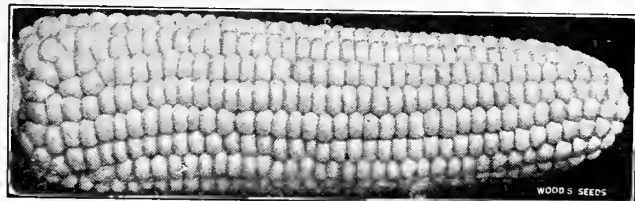
Golden Giant



Stowell's Evergreen



Bantam or Golden Evergreen.



Howling Mob.

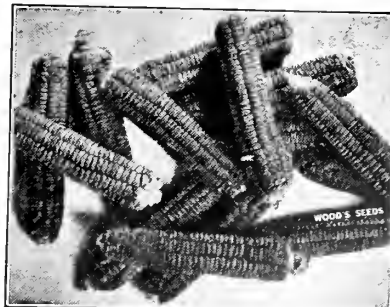
No. 161. Howling Mob—Not extra early but extra good early corn to come in after the extra early kinds like Premo Extra Early and Golden Bantam. The ears are quite large, 7 to 8 inches long, with 12 to 14 rows of tender, pure white grains that are deliciously sweet. Usually two ears are borne to the stalk.

POP CORNS

Plant a few rows to have plenty of tender, delicious popcorn for next winter.

No. 180. QUEEN'S GOLD-EN—A large-eared and handsome yellow pop corn; grains large, pop perfectly white and are exceedingly tender.

No. 182. RICE—Probably the most popular of all pop corns. It pops pure white; the quality is excellent.



Black Mexican Corn

PRICES

		BY MAIL POSTPAID					
		Pkt.	½ lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
No. 158.	Premo Extra Early	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	\$1.25	\$2.15
No. 159.	Golden Giant	10c.	25c.	40c.	65c.	1.35	2.35
No. 160.	Golden Bantam	10c.	25c.	40c.	65c.	1.35	2.35
No. 161.	Howling Mob	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	1.30	2.25
No. 162.	Black Mexican	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	1.30	2.25
No. 163.	Golden or Bantam Evergreen	10c.	25c.	40c.	65c.	1.35	2.35
No. 164.	Country Gentleman	10c.	25c.	40c.	80c.	1.70	3.05
No. 166.	Stowell's Evergreen	10c.	25c.	40c.	65c.	1.35	2.35
POP CORNS							
No. 180.	Queen's Golden	10c.	20c.	30c.	50c.	1.00	1.65
No. 182.	Rice	10c.	20c.	30c.	50c.	1.00	1.65

NOT PREPAID				
Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
25c.	45c.	\$1.00	\$1.80	\$16.00
30c.	50c.	1.10	2.00	18.00
30c.	50c.	1.10	2.00	18.00
25c.	45c.	1.05	1.90	17.00
25c.	45c.	1.05	1.90	17.00
30c.	50c.	1.10	2.00	18.00
35c.	65c.	1.45	2.70	25.00
30c.	50c.	1.10	2.00	18.00
20c.	35c.	.75	1.30	11.00
20c.	35c.	.75	1.30	11.00

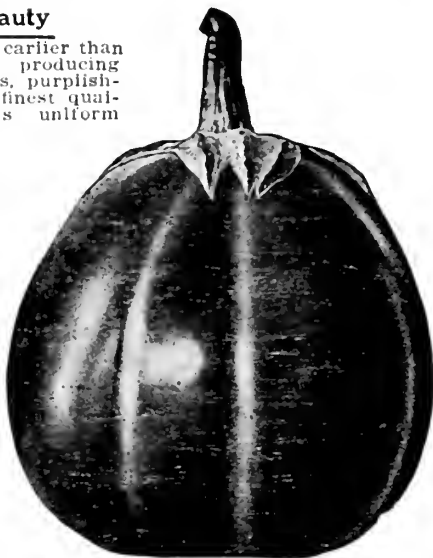
EGG PLANT

CULTURE.—Plant in hotbed in February or March and keep well protected so that the growth be rapid and not checked. When 2 inches high, transplant to pots, boxes or in the beds 3 to 4 inches apart, and when frost is past, set out 3 feet apart in a deep, rich loamy soil. Seeds germinate slowly. One ounce produces about 1,000 plants.

Insect Remedies.—For cut worm use poisoned bran or poisoned cotton-seed meal, or wrap paper around the stem when setting out. Dust with Slug Shot to protect from bugs.

No. 206. Black Beauty

—Nearly two weeks earlier than any other variety, producing large, thick, lustrous, purplish-black fruits of the finest quality. The color is uniform over the entire fruit. The fruits set freely and develop quickly. It holds its color exceptionally well. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; 2 ozs. 75c; ¼ lb. \$1.35; 1 lb. \$5.00; 2 lbs. \$9.20; 5 lbs. \$22.00 postpaid.

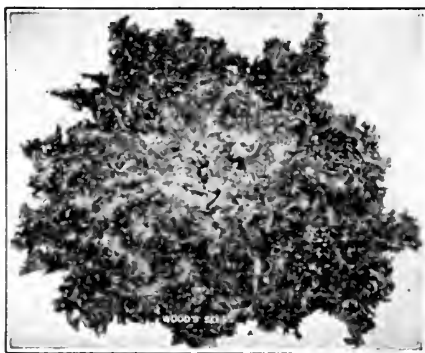


Black Beauty Egg Plant.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; 2 ozs. 75c; ¼ lb. \$1.35; 1 lb. \$5.00; 2 lbs. \$9.20; 5 lbs. \$22.00, postpaid.

EGG PLANTS.—Ready May 1st till July. 30c per dozen; 50 for 80c; \$1.40 per 100 postpaid. Not postpaid, 25c per dozen; 50 for 70c; \$1.25 per 100. For complete list of vegetable plants, see page 38.

ENDIVE



Green Curled Endive.

An appetizing and delicious salad that should be in every garden.

Culture.—Beginning in March make a planting each month till September. Plant shallow in 18-inch drills and thin out to one foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart, but do it when the plants are dry. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

No. 210. GREEN CURLED. The preferred variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.25 postpaid.

GOURDS

Plant in hills after frost is past and cultivate like squash. Leave 3 or 4 plants to the hill.

No. 216. DIPPER.—For making dippers. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

No. 214. NEST-EGG.—A good nest-egg; lasts for years. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

No. 217. MIXED GOURDS.—Many varieties mixed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS

Ready November 1st till June. 40 cts. per doz.; 50 for 85 cts.; \$1.50 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per doz.; 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.40 per 100; 500 for \$6.50; \$12.00 per 1,000.

KALE or BORECOLE

CULTURE.—Spring or Smooth Kale sown in February or March makes greens earlier than the winter sorts. The Siberian and Scotch are generally sown from August 15th to October 15th, but are frequently sown in the spring with satisfactory results. Sow either broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart, and give some cultivation, and they will yield greens throughout the winter. An ounce plants 100 feet of drill; 8 lbs. to the acre broadcast, 4 to 5 lbs. in drills; sow 5 to 7 lbs. Scotch Kale to the acre; 2 ounces to 100 feet of drill.



Dwarf Curled Scotch or Norfolk Kale

No. 219. Early Curled Siberian —BLUE KALE or DWARF GERMAN GREENS.—A

hardy, vigorous, spreading green kale, with a distinctive bluish tinge. The leaves are beautifully curled all around the edges and retain their crisp, fresh appearance long after cutting. It is hardy enough to stand zero weather. Slow to run to seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.35, postpaid.

No. 221. Dwarf Curled Scotch or Norfolk

The most beautiful and densely curled variety. Hardier than cabbage, standing almost zero temperature and is improved by frost; curled like curled parsley. It is low growing and spreading, about a foot high; the leaves are bright green and are produced in great abundance. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$3.65; 10 lbs. \$6.35, postpaid.

No. 222. Spring Kale SPRING SPROUTS or HANOVER

SALAD.—Sometimes called Hanover Kale. A hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved variety. Sow at intervals of ten days, so as always to have it young and tender. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25, postpaid.

KOHL RABI

The edible part is the turnip-shaped bulb that grows above ground. Combines the flavors of the cabbage and turnip and makes a splendid dish if used when 2 to 3 inches thick. Sow in drills as early as the ground can be worked, thinning out to stand 5 to 6 inches in the row. For a succession, sow every two weeks till end of April. For fall use, plant in August or early September. Kohl rabi should be more generally grown.



Kohl Rabi.

No. 225. EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—

The best and earliest variety; flesh white and very tender; the quality and flavor are excellent. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00; 2 lbs. \$3.50.

LEEK

CULTURE.—Superior to onions for soup flavoring, etc. Sow early in the spring in a light, rich, moist soil in drills half an inch deep. When 6 or 8 inches high, trim off the tops and roots and transplant 4 to 6 inches apart in one-foot rows setting the plants in the ground up to their center leaves, and earth up to blanch the necks. Sowings should also be made in September, and transplanted outside in the fall or early spring. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.

No. 227. LARGE FLAG.—Hardy, productive and of the best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00; 2 lbs. \$3.50.



Large Flag Leek.

Lettuce

CULTURE.—For quality lettuce requires quick growth; that means rich soil, plenty of water and clean and thorough cultivation to have crisp and tender heads. Make your first plantings in boxes or hot-beds and harden by exposure; later plant outside and transplant 6 to 8 inches apart in 18-inch rows; or plant in 18-inch rows and thin out. The curled varieties planted thickly make a beautiful border, the rows being thinned out by pulling as wanted. For a constant supply plant every three weeks—lettuce may be had all seasons of the year. An ounce will produce about 1500 plants: 2 pounds will make plants enough for an acre.

No. 230. Wood's Cabbage Lettuce

If asked to name the most satisfactory all-round lettuce we would unhesitatingly name Wood's Cabbage. For more than thirty



Wood's Cabbage Lettuce

No. 235. Early Curled Simpson —A sure cropper even under adverse conditions. Makes a well-blanching, curly, loose head; early, crisp and tender. Especially adapted for sowing thickly in rows and cutting when young. Should be grown in every home garden. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.35; 2 lbs. \$2.40; 5 lbs. \$5.65 postpaid.**

No. 239. Crisp-as-Ice

—Neither extra early nor extra large, but a fine lettuce for the private garden, heading even in hot weather. In delicate flavor and tenderness no other is superior. It is so crisp and brittle as to fully justify the name. The heads are hard with rich, creamy yellow hearts that are exceedingly tender and sweet; delicate flavor. Slow to start to seed. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 30c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2 lbs. \$3.10; 5 lbs. \$7.40 postpaid.**



Crisp-as-Ice Lettuce.

No. 240. Cos or Romaine —Celery Lettuce. Has no equal for quality. Forms long, conical heads which, if tied up, blanch a pure white, and as crisp as celery. Makes fine heads even in hot weather. Very sweet and has a distinct quality that makes a pleasant change from other varieties. Try it to convince yourself how well it merits a place in your garden. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2 lbs. \$2.65; 5 lbs. \$6.35 postpaid.**



New York or Wonderful

No. 232. New

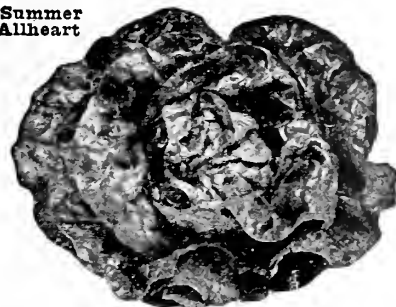
York Wonderful or Los Angeles—

A big head lettuce as solid and crisp as a cabbage. The heart is creamy white, sweet and tender, with no trace of bitterness. It is a hot-weather lettuce for spring, summer and early fall planting; but for fall planting we prefer our Wood's Cabbage. A sure and reliable header and slow to shoot to seed. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2 lbs. \$3.50; 5 lbs. \$8.40 postpaid.**

No. 237. Summer

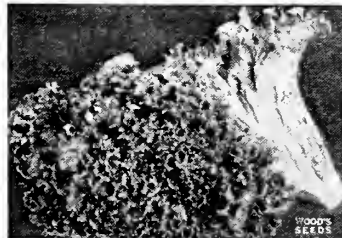
Summer Allheart

Allheart—No lettuce can compete with Allheart for heading in hot weather and make such large compact, finely blanching heads; nor is there a summer lettuce of better quality. Its ability to head in almost any weather places it in a class by itself. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 30c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2 lbs. \$3.10; 5 lbs. \$7.40 postpaid.**



No. 233. California Cream Butter —Does well everywhere and in all seasons. Very hardy and especially recommended for outdoor growing. Particularly well suited for summer. One of the most buttery flavored. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.35; 2 lbs. \$2.40; 5 lbs. \$5.65 postpaid.**

No. 242. Iceberg —No lettuce is more crisp, especially the large ribs, which are like celery stalks. A sure and reliable header even in summer. Forms a large, compact head, very white inside; the quality is fine, being sweet, crisp and delicious. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 30c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.65; 2 lbs. \$2.95; 5 lbs. \$7.00 postpaid.**

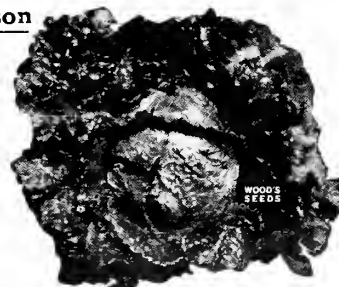


Grand Rapids Lettuce

No. 234. Black Seeded Simpson —A fine lettuce to plant outside to make a tender, semi-solid, crisp head. It is the easiest lettuce to grow; reliable and heat resistant. If you have not been successful with head lettuce, try Black Seeded Simpson. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.35; 2 lbs. \$2.40; 5 lbs. \$5.65 postpaid.**

No. 236. Improved Hanson

—One of the best summer lettuces. It makes a large solid, compact head, exceedingly crisp, tender and sweet, and blanches well; extremely slow to shoot to seed. A sure and reliable header and keeps better than most heading varieties. Very much like Iceberg, except that it is larger and the green color is slightly lighter. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.35; 2 lbs. \$2.40; 5 lbs. \$5.65 postpaid.**



Improved Hanson.

No. 241. Chicken Lettuce

—Unlike any lettuce you have ever grown, one that will yield more chicken feed than any plant grown for greens. Three to four feet high, loaded with leaves that may be pulled like kale. After cutting it keeps on growing. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 30c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2 lbs. \$2.65; 5 lbs. \$6.35 postpaid.**

No. 231. Wood's Improved Big Boston

Too much praise cannot be given our grand strain of this splendid lettuce. May be grown in the open ground for summer and fall use, or under canvas, and always makes large, buttery heads with thoroughly blanching hearts. The heads are extra large, firm and solid, brittle and buttery; the hearts are crisp and beautifully blanching. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20 postpaid.**

Lettuce Plants —Wood's Cabbage and Big Boston. Ready Feb., March, April, Sept. and Oct. 45 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per 100, \$3.00 per 1,000.

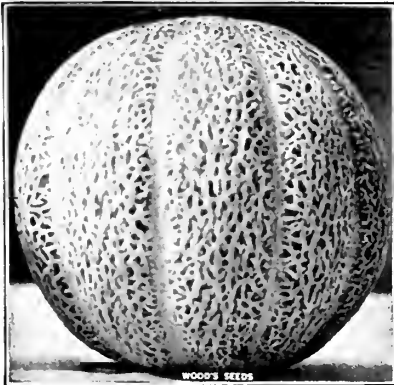
Cantaloupe or Muskmelon

COLORADO
GROWN

CULTURE.—Prepare hills, 4 to 6 feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry sandy soil, using well-rotted manure. When frost is over, plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill about one inch deep, and when well up, thin out, leaving four strong plants to the hill. Pinch off the ends of the vines when about a foot long; this will make them strong and bear more freely. Give frequent but shallow cultivation till the vines cover the ground. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One ounce plants 50 hills; two pounds to the acre.

No. 247. Extra Early

Hanover —The earliest cantaloupe in cultivation, ripening fully ten days ahead of the Rocky Ford. Notwithstanding its extreme earliness, it makes a large melon, round, slightly flattened at the ends and well netted. See illustration photographed from nature. The flesh is green, thick and can be eaten to the very thin skin. This is one of our exclusive introductions, and has attained an immense popularity. In earliness, Extra Hanover is without a competitor. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00; 2 lbs. \$3.50; 5 lbs. \$8.40 postpaid.**



Extra Early Hanover

60c; 1 lb. \$2.00; 2 lbs. \$3.50; 5 lbs. \$8.40 postpaid.

No. 253. Gold Lined

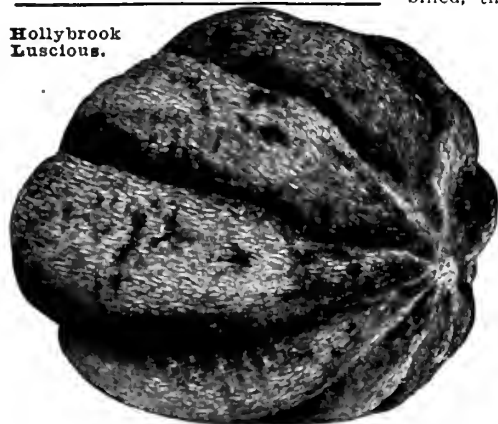
Rocky Ford—Whether you grow for home use or market, you will like this melon. It is ideal in shape, densely covered over its entire surface with a thick gray netting with hardly a trace of depression between the slices. The meat is thick, fine-grained and deliciously sweet and juicy and can be eaten right down to the rind. Flesh is green with a gold margin next to the seed cavity. Highly rust resistant. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.15; 2 lbs. \$2.00; 5 lbs. \$4.80 postpaid.**



Gold Lined Rocky Ford

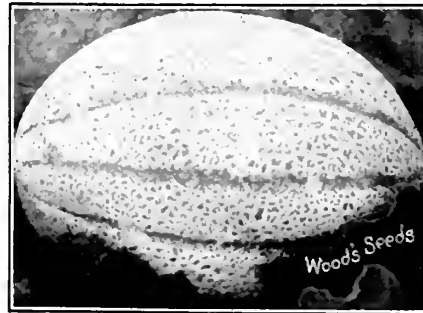
No. 261. Hollybrook Luscious

Hollybrook Luscious.



Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00; 2 lbs. \$3.50; 5 lbs. \$8.40 postpaid.

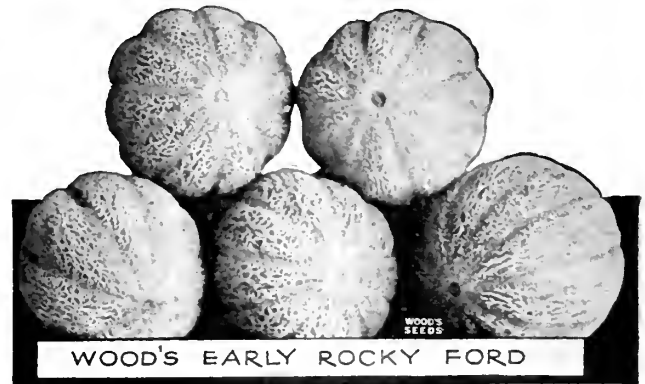
—For flavor and size combined, this is the king of all melons. Too large to be profitable for market—they often weigh 15 to 20 lbs.—they are ideal for home use; one melon is enough for a family. The flavor is equal to that of a Honey Dew melon. Continues bearing till cold weather and holds its splendid quality up to the very last. No melon could be more highly recommended for the home garden.



Hale's Best

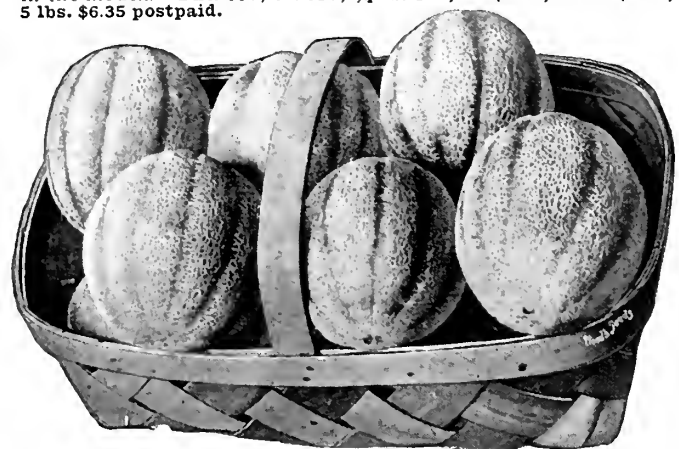
No. 260. Hale's

Best—A salmon fleshed melon of the Rocky Ford type; about ten days later and larger than Wood's Early Rocky Ford. Heavily netted with scarcely any rib. The quality is deliciously sweet and spicy. On the Richmond market they bring top prices. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.40; 2 lbs. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$5.90 postpaid.**



WOOD'S EARLY ROCKY FORD

No. 250. Wood's Early Rocky Ford—A strain of Rocky Ford selected for earliness. It is a week to ten days earlier than Rocky Ford, is like it in shape, but a little larger. The melons are heavily netted, have small seed cavity, firm and thick green flesh, and are attractive in both shape and color. The flavor is deliciously sweet and spicy. It is early, prolific and of fine quality. This is just the melon to follow our Extra Early Hanover. It has that spicy flavor found only in the best cantaloupes and that fairly "melts in the mouth." **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 2 lbs. \$2.65; 5 lbs. \$6.35 postpaid.**

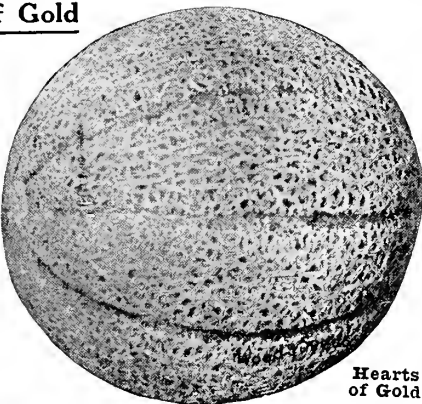


Wood's Early Knight Cantaloupe.

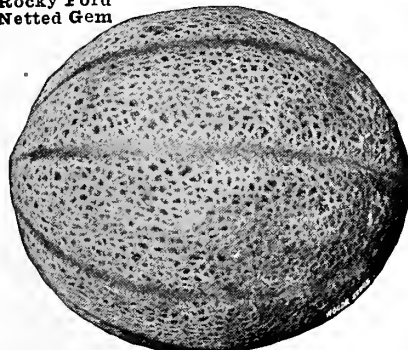
No. 249. Wood's Early Knight (Maryland or Sweet Air.)—In earliness Knight ranks next to our Extra Early Hanover and Early Rocky Ford. It is a happy combination of earliness, productiveness and quality. The melons are nearly oval shaped, densely netted, of good size with thick bright green flesh that is very luscious and ripens close to the skin. Uniform in size, averaging 7 to 8 inches long, 5 to 6 inches across. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20 postpaid.**

No. 255. Hearts of Gold

—Formerly called **Hoodoo**. One of the finest of the orange-fleshed melons; deliciously sweet and spicy. The flesh is thick and ripens down to the thin firm rind. The ribs are distinct, with an exceptionally firm and dense netting which covers the entire melon. Makes a vigorous vine, consequently is disease resistant and a prolific bearer. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20 postpaid.**

**Hearts of Gold.**

**Rocky Ford
Netted Gem**

**No. 252. Rocky Ford Netted Gem**

—The standard of excellence among green-fleshed melons. The flesh is thick, with a small cavity; very sweet, and has that spicy flavor that makes a cantaloupe so delicious. Oval shaped, slightly ribbed, well covered with fine netting and uniform in size and shape. Our stock was saved from selected melons and should not

be confused with cheap seeds saved from the run of the field. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00 postpaid.**

No. 257. Tip-Top

—Rightly named, for it is one of the most delicious melons in existence. The fruits are of good size, quite well netted, evenly ribbed, have thick orange flesh, sweet, juicy and of the finest spicy flavor, even close to the rind. It is the sort of melon that if you grow it once you will always give it a place in your garden. All through the season the early melons and the late ones are good. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20 postpaid.**

**Tip Top Cantaloupe****No. 254. Extra Early****Hackensack**

—Similar to Large Hackensack, but not so large, nearly two weeks earlier and has the same deliciously sweet and sugary flavor. The netting is heavy, the flesh thick, juicy and sweet. The flesh is light green.

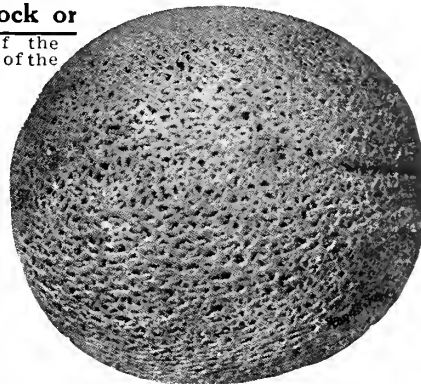
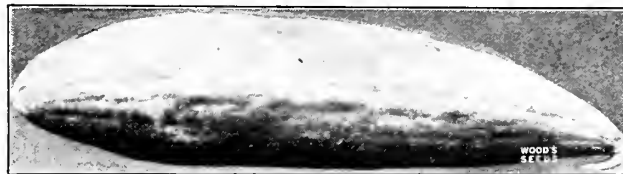
Fine for the home garden and nearby market; too large to suit for shipping, but always of good size. A dependable melon for the home garden. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.15; 2 lbs. \$2.00; 5 lbs. \$4.80 postpaid.**

"I wish to tell you about the seeds I purchased from you. Every variety, without exception, has proved most satisfactory. Even the English peas produced far above expectations, even through the dryest season we ever experienced. My 1½ acres of butter beans is a picture."

JAS. W. MURPHY, Mecklenburg Co., W. Va.

No. 251. Netted Rock or**Eden Gem** —One of the meatiest of the

Rocky Ford type melons; of uniform standard size, covered with a beautiful gray lace-like netting with hardly a trace of ribbing, which, with the small seed cavity are the most essential points in shipping and keeping qualities. The flesh is green tinged with a delicious salmon pink around the seed cavity. The flesh is firm, but not tough or stringy; sweet, luscious, melting and superb flavor. A heavy yielder. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.15; 2 lbs. \$2.00; 5 lbs. \$4.80 postpaid.**

**Netted Rock or Eden Gem.**

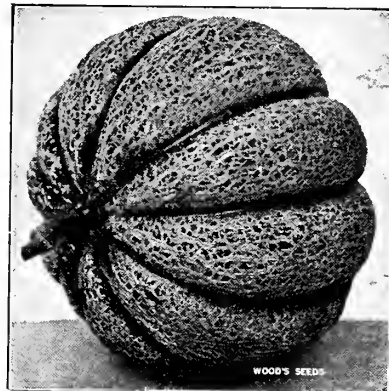
No. 262. Banana —When first introduced this was a curiosity, but on its merits has become a real necessity. It is banana shaped and has the banana flavor; grows 15 to 20 inches long by four to six inches in diameter; has thick orange flesh with delightfully sweet flavor. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20 postpaid.**

No. 259. Large**Hackensack**

or **TURK'S CAP**. —This is the type of melon once called muskmelon. The fruits are large, nearly round, flattened at the ends; has wide slices; is densely netted; the flesh is thick, sweet and juicy. Recommended only for the home garden and nearby market. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.15; 2 lbs. \$2.00; 5 lbs. \$4.80 postpaid.**

No. 263. Glass**Melon or MANGO.**

For preserving, sweet pickles, man-goes stuffed like sweet peppers, pies, and may be sliced and fried like egg-plant. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.75; 2 lbs. \$3.10; 5 lbs. \$7.40 postpaid.**

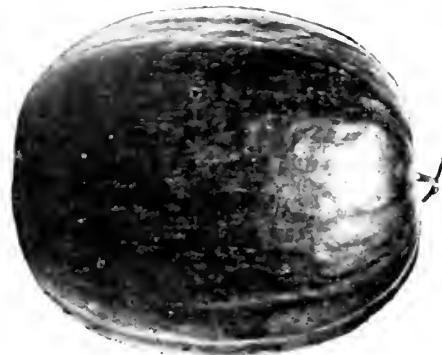
**Large Hackensack Musk Melon.****No. 245. Honey**

Dew —It is certainly delicious, and everyone should grow it. The smooth thin skin is creamy white when ripe and so tough that the melon is practically sealed up and will keep for a month or more. Allow it 3 months to mature, pull when the blossom end is slightly soft, and keep a few days before serving. The flesh is good right up to the rind and has a flavor quite distinct from the flavor of a cantaloupe. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.40; 2 lbs. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$5.90 postpaid.**

**Honey Dew Melon.**

Wood's SOUTHERN GROWN Water Melon Seeds

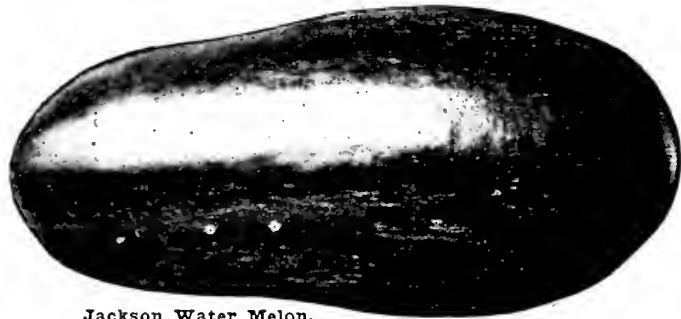
CULTURE.—Prepare hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way by working in the roughly rotted manure, or poultry droppings—rich ground gives the plants a good start before insects attack them. When the ground is warm plant 6 or 8 seeds to the hill, covering an inch deep and, when well up, thin out, leaving three strong plants to each hill. Do not grow near pumpkins and gourds. One ounce will plant 20 hills; 3 lbs. one acre.



No. 275. Stone Mountain

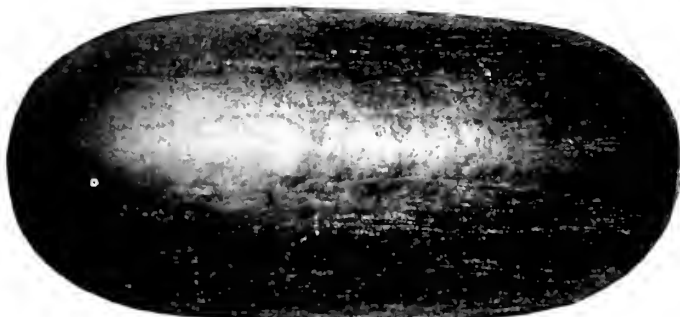
—Since the introduction of our improved strain of Kleckley's Sweet watermelon has aroused so much interest as Stone Mountain. Found near the base of Stone Mountain Confederate Memorial, it was named for it, and immediately became immensely popular, especially among those who prefer round melons.

The introducer says: "It is the finest of all and the largest of all; when once eaten it is not forgotten." The melons are round, of the richest dark green color, have medium rind and the richest scarlet flesh with the finest and sweetest flavor, without white hearts or stringiness. On good melon land they grow to 50 to 80 pounds, solid through and almost all heart. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1b. \$1.50; 2 lbs. \$2.65; 5 lbs. \$6.35.**



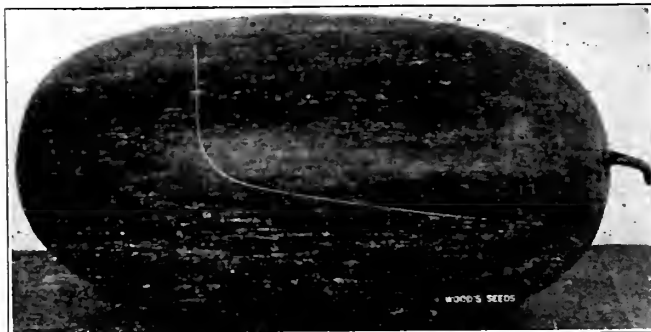
Jackson Water Melon.

No. 278. Jackson —If asked to name the sweetest melon for home use, we would name the Jackson. Other kinds may be larger, but none can compare with it in delicious sweetness. A long melon with mottled green skin, firm, red meat, and ripens close to the rind. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1b. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20 postpaid.**



Halbert Honey

No. 280. Halbert Honey —The introducer describes this as equal in flavor and as handsome as the Kleckley's Sweet and much more productive. A long early melon, with dark, rich, glossy green rind, crimson flesh and sweetness that is unsurpassed. Fine for home use and home market, but not well suited for shipping. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1b. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00 postpaid.**



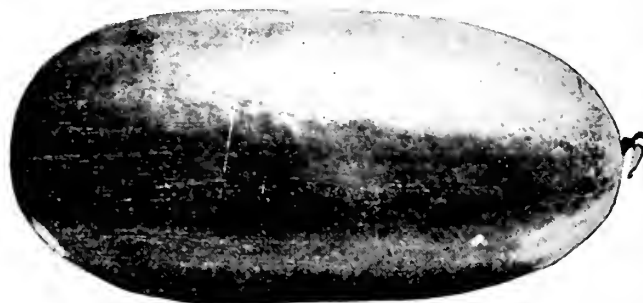
No. 269. Improved Kleckley's Sweet or Monte Cristo

Sometimes sold as "Wondermelon."—This improved strain has the same red flesh, delicious sweetness and all the other splendid qualities that made Kleckley's Sweet such a favorite. The improvement has been made along the line of size and shipping qualities. It is not at all unusual to have them weigh 50 pounds, yet the rind is thin, but so tough that Improved Kleckley's Sweet qualifies for long-distance shipping. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1b. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00 postpaid.**



No. 279. Improved Georgia or Augusta Rattlesnake

—The old Rattlesnake has always been regarded as a fine melon. Our strain is the result of careful selection by an experienced melon grower through many years of careful and watchful work. The rind is thin and tough, the flesh deep scarlet, the flavor unsurpassed by any other sort. We recommend it both for shipping and home use. Our improved stock is very much superior to the ordinary Georgia Rattlesnake. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40 postpaid.**



Irish Gray Watermelon

No. 270. Irish Gray —In sweetness it is like Kleckley's in shape, size and in productiveness it compares with Tom Watson. The thin rind is so tough it will not burst from rough treatment in transit; its keeping quality will appeal to shippers who have experienced losses on account of glutted markets. The color is a distinct mottled greenish gray; the flesh is red, sweet, crisp and free from stringiness. Although a grand shipper, it is equally fine for the home garden. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1b. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00 postpaid.**

Wood's SOUTHERN GROWN Water Melon Seeds



No. 274. Extra Early Dark Icing

An extra early and extra good melon for home use and nearby market. One of the most delicious of melons; rich red and sugary to the very thin rind. The fruits ripen earlier than almost any other melon. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1b. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00 postpaid.**

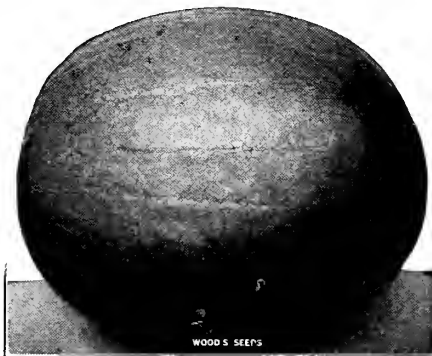


Florida Favorite

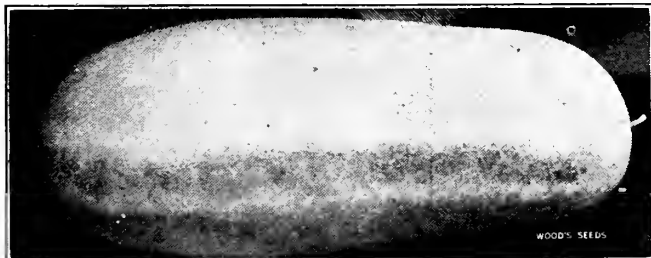
No. 271. Florida Favorite (or Pearson).—A splendid, large long melon; comes early, is a fine home melon, and its solid, juicy, firm, deep red meat is deliciously sweet to the thin, firm rind. The quality and flavor are extra fine. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40 postpaid.**

No. 281. Peerless or Ice Cream

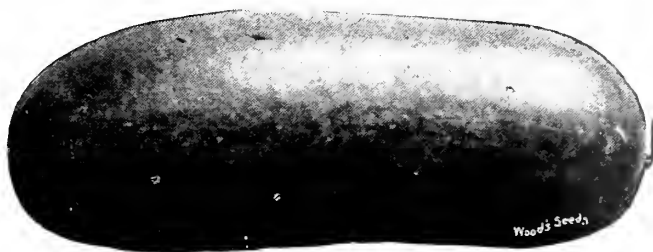
For the home garden or for market gardeners who sell direct to consumers the Peerless has no superior among oval-shaped melons; of good size, color light green, veined with darker green; deep rich red meat of the most delicious sweetness, and solid to the center. The vine is quite vigorous and productive and the melons ripen early. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40 postpaid.**



Peerless or Ice Cream Water Melon.

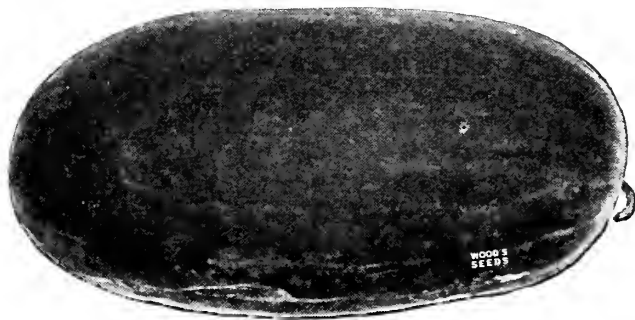


No. 276. Thurmond Gray —A heavy producer of large attractive appearance, fine quality and bright red, solid meat that ripens close to the tough thin rind and is free of strings. The thick greenish-gray color makes it hard to sunburn and it is wilt resistant. It is a wonderful market melon, ranking with Irish Gray and Tom Watson as a shipper, but it has the fine sugary quality so necessary in a home garden melon. It is about as early as Irish Gray. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1b. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$3.65; 10 lbs. \$6.35 postpaid.**



Tom Watson Water Melon.

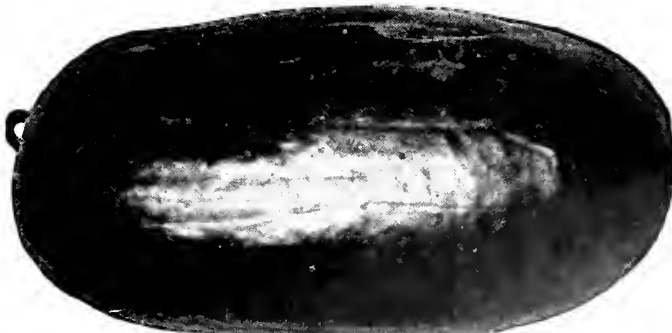
No. 277. Tom Watson —The most popular shipping melon grown. The melons are large, long and dark green like the Kleckley's Sweet, but larger and has a tougher rind, giving it exceptionally fine shipping qualities. The flesh is rich red, solid, sweet and luscious and ripens close up to the rind. Although a shipping melon, its fine quality commends it to the home gardener. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40; 10 lbs. \$6.15 postpaid.**



Alabama Sweets Water Melon.

No. 273. Alabama Sweets —A very large and attractive oblong melon of the type now in demand. The tough skin is very dark green, with still darker stripes; the flesh is bright red, solid, very sweet and entirely free of stringiness. Under high cultivation they will weigh forty to fifty pounds. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40 postpaid.**

Our melon seeds are saved from large melons grown expressly for seeds. Do not plant Northern and Western grown seeds if you want the finest watermelons.



Carolina Bradford Water Melon

No. 272. Carolina Bradford —The Bradford is one of the best melons for home use and nearby market but we do not recommend it for shipping long distances. It is a favorite above all others in sections where it has been grown. Makes a strong, healthy and very productive vine. The melons are large, elongated; rind dark green with darker stripe; flesh red, remarkably tender and sweet. An excellent melon for home use. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40 postpaid.**

No. 284. Preserving Citron —Makes excellent preserves and sweetmeats. Also used for stock feeding. Keeps for a long time. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1b. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00 postpaid.**



Southern Giant Curled Mustard

MUSTARD

CULTURE.—Sow in February, March or April, or in September or October, either broadcast or in rows 12 to 18 inches apart. One ounce plants 100 feet of drill; 5 to 6 lbs. broadcast an acre.

No. 291. Mustard Spinach—For description, see page 3.

No. 290. Southern Giant Curled—Popular with Southern growers. Forms a mass of leaves beautifully ruffled, curled and crimped around the edges; succulent, pungent and of sweet flavor. May be used as a salad like lettuce or cooked like spinach. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40; 10 lbs. \$4.35 postpaid.**

No. 292. Chinese Broad Leaved—Makes a large and tender growth for greens without bitter taste. Ready six weeks from sowing; sweet and pungent. A fine salad or may be boiled for greens. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90 postpaid.**

NASTURTIUM or INDIAN CRESS

Serves a triple purpose, the flowers for decoration, the leaves for garnishing and salads, and the green seed-pods for pickles.

No. 873. TALL MIXED.—Plant against fences, trellis or stakes. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00 postpaid.**

No. 856. DWARF MIXED.—Fine for beds and borders. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00 postpaid.**

OKRA or GUMBO

CULTURE.—When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills 3 ft. apart and thin out to a foot apart. For winter use, slice into narrow rings when young, string them and hang in the shade to dry; or they may be pickled like cucumbers or canned. One ounce will sow 30 feet of drill.

No. 295. Kleckley's Favorite—Produces thick, fleshy pods of exceptional tenderness and flavor. 2½ to 3 feet high, close jointed, bearing pods at each leaf-joint; the pods average 6 inches in length by 1¼ inches in diameter at the bottom, and carrying the thickness well throughout the entire length; a productive and desirable variety. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40 postpaid.**

No. 296. White Velvet—Bears round, white, smooth pods without ridges like other varieties. The extra large pods are produced in great abundance. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40 postpaid.**

No. 297. Improved Dwarf Green

Prolific—Dwarf, but immensely productive. The pods are tender, of the best quality, and are borne throughout the season. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40 postpaid.**

No. 298. Perkins Mammoth Long Green—Wonderfully productive; the intense green pods, 8 to 9 inches long, are borne from 3 to 4 inches above ground to the top of the plant. Fine for canning. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90 postpaid.**

ONION SETS

Bushel Prices Quoted on Request.

CULTURE.—Plant 4 inches apart, in rows half an inch deep and 1 foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely, except Potato Onions, which should be planted in rows 2 feet apart and 10 inches apart in the row, and covered about one inch. Plant as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared and they will be ready for the table several weeks earlier than onions grown from seeds. All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as in spring.

Japanese or

Ebenezer—No onion will keep better, and none send up as few seed stalks. It makes a fine, hard, onion of good size and matures early. In yield it excels all onions grown from sets. **Qt. 30c; ½ peck 75c; peck (8 lbs.) \$1.20, postpaid.**

Not postpaid, qt. 20c; ½ peck 55c; peck (8 lbs.) 90c.

YELLOW DANVERS.—The most popular of all the yellow varieties; the large, handsome onions are ready early in the summer. **Qt. 30c; ½ peck 70c; peck (8 lbs.) \$1.15, postpaid.** Not postpaid, qt. 20c; ½ peck 50c; peck (8 lbs.) 85c.

SILVER SKIN.—Produces silvery white onions. The best white onion for spring setting; mild flavor. **Qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck (8 lbs.) \$1.30 postpaid.** Not postpaid, qt. 20c; ½ peck 60c; peck (8 lbs.) \$1.00.

RED WETHERSFIELD.—The best all-purpose red onion; a big cropper, hardy and a good keeper. **Qt. 30c; ½ peck 70c; peck (8 lbs.) \$1.15 postpaid.** Not prepaid, qt. 20c; ½ peck 50c; peck (8 lbs.) 85c.

YELLOW POTATO.—Makes large onions of mild flavor. The smallest sets produce one to two large onions; medium sized sets produce a number of medium to small sets, the large onions produce a great many small sets. They are produced in clusters, increasing by division of the parent onion. **By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck \$1.00; peck (8 lbs.) \$1.70.** Not postpaid, qt. 25c; ½ peck 80c; peck (8 lbs.) \$1.40.

WHITE MULTIPLIER.—Fine for early spring bunching. Matures very early; the flesh is pure white and very mild. No onion keeps better. **Qt. 35c; ½ peck 90c; peck (8 lbs.) \$1.55 postpaid.** Not postpaid, qt. 25c; ½ peck 70c; peck (8 lbs.) \$1.25.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL—For Fall planting only. Sow seeds in the spring to make sets to be put out next fall. See page 27.



PARSLEY

CULTURE.—Sow in February, March or early in April half an inch deep, in rows a foot apart, pressing the soil after sowing. Slow to germinate, sometimes two or three weeks in coming up. Germination may be hastened by soaking 24 to 36 hours before sowing, or by covering the rows with boards to retain the moisture. A few radish seed should be sown in the row with parsley to mark the row and allow early cultivation. The radishes can be pulled early and will not interfere with the parsley. If dried crisp and rubbed to powder it may be bottled for use later. An ounce plants 100 feet.



Champion Moss Curled Parsley.

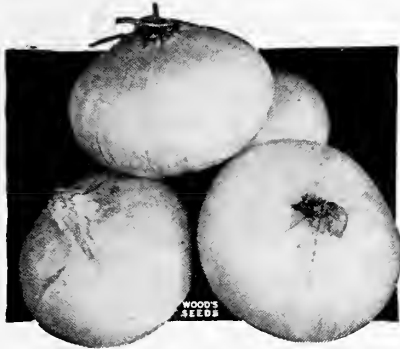
No. 314. Champion Moss Curled—The best and most improved strain. Is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. If cut when about 3 inches high, it starts a new growth that will be better curled and a brighter color. Makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$3.65 postpaid.**

No. 315. Plain or Single—Hardier than the curled and stronger flavored; color very dark green; fine for flavoring soups, stews and garnishing, or they may be dried till crisp, rubbed to a powder and kept in bottles till needed. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$3.65 postpaid.**

Onion

Plant 1 oz. to 100 feet of row; 5 to 6 lbs. to the acre.

CULTURE.—In January or February plant $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in hotbeds or plant outside later. When the size of a goose quill transplant 3 to 4 inches apart in 15 to 18-inch rows. Plantings may also be made where the onions are to grow, thinning out to stand 3 to 4 inches apart, but the transplanting method saves seeds and at least two weedings and gives larger yields. **Keep free of weeds.**



Extra Early White Pearl.

No. 309. Extra Early

White Pearl —The earliest of the white onions; makes good sized pearly white bulbs, tender, mild and of the best flavor. To make early spring onions, sow thickly in rows during March or early April; put out the sets next fall to make large onions next spring before any other kinds are ready. Splendid for pickling. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; lb. \$2.75; 2 lbs. \$4.90; 5 lbs. \$12.00 postpaid.**



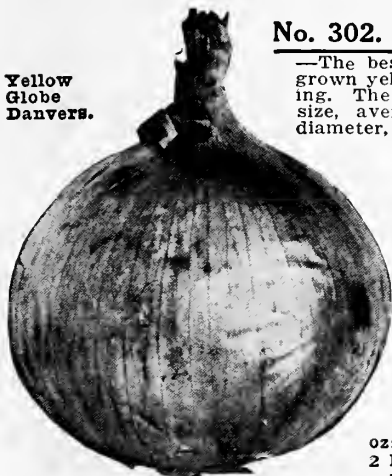
Large Red Wethersfield

No. 301. Large Red Wethersfield

—The bulbs are large, somewhat flattened; skin purplish red; flesh purplish white; very hardy and solid; an excellent keeper and a heavy cropper. A good onion for poor and dry soils. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2 lbs. \$3.10; 5 lbs. \$7.40 postpaid.**

No. 302. Yellow Globe Danvers

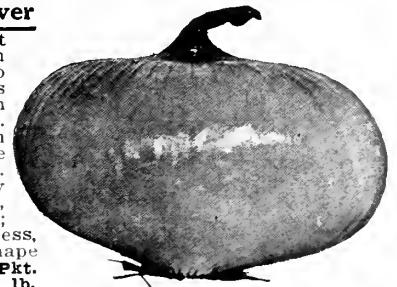
—The best known and most largely grown yellow onion for spring planting. The bulbs are medium to large size, averaging about 2 inches in diameter, uniformly globe-shaped, have small necks and ripen evenly. The skin is light yellow; flesh is creamy white, crisp and mild in flavor. A fine keeper, matures early and is universally recommended for general crop. Early and even ripening, attractive, uniform shape, good keeping quality and mild flavor have all combined to make Danvers the most popular yellow onion for spring planting. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2 lbs. \$3.50; 5 lbs. \$8.40 postpaid.**



Yellow Globe Danvers.

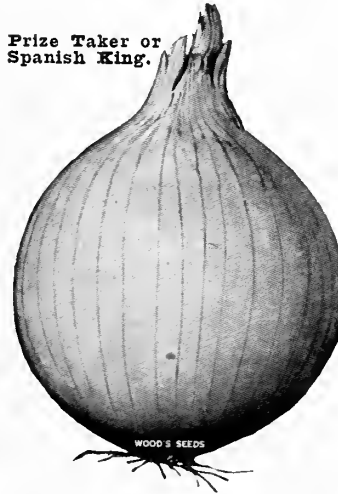
No. 310. Mammoth Silver King

—One of the earliest and largest of Italian onions, often growing 5 to 7 inches in diameter; it is not unusual to grow them weighing 2 to 3 lbs. each. No other white onion grows as large. Attractive shape, flattened, but thick. Skin is a clear silvery white; flesh pure white, mild, sweet, and tender; a combination of earliness, large size, attractive shape and fine, mild flavor. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25; 2 lbs. \$4.00; 5 lbs. \$9.80 postpaid.**



Mammoth Silver King.

Prize Taker or Spanish King

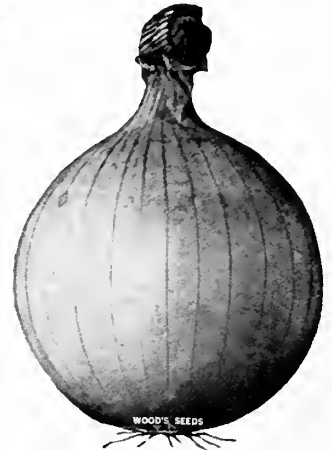


No. 308. Prize Taker or Spanish King

—Large and of fine flavor, like nearly all Spanish onions. The skin is rich straw color, the flesh is pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up firm and hard; a good cropper and always uniformly globe shaped with small neck. The young plants can be used as a salad, the half grown onions in early summer and the ripe onions during the remainder of the year. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2; 2 lbs. \$3.50; 5 lbs. \$8.40 postpaid.**

No. 307. Copper King

—Attains an enormous size, single onions having been grown weighing four pounds. The skin is a reddish color; flesh white, very sweet, mild and tender. Enormous crops may be grown by following the transplanting method described above; plant early in the seed bed, transplant and have big onions in August. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 2 ozs. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50; 2 lbs. \$4.50; 5 lbs. \$10.75 postpaid.**



Copper King.

No. 303. Silver Skin or White Portugal

—A beautiful pure white onion of good size, largely used for growing matured onions, for sets, for pickling, for bunching in the spring and for use as a salad when young. The flesh and skin are pure white, very mild and sweet. It makes a nice, firm, hard onion, one that will keep. The small bulbs make as good a pickling onion as our White Pearl. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 2 ozs. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50; 2 lbs. \$4.50; 5 lbs. \$10.75 postpaid.**



Silver Skin or White Portugal.

Garden Peas — Early Varieties

(Varieties marked with star (*) are wrinkled)

2 pounds will plant 100 feet of drill; 90 pounds an acre.

CULTURE—Peas do best in a light, rich, loamy soil that has been liberally manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties as early as the ground can be worked. The wrinkled peas are not as hardy as the smooth kinds, and should be planted later, but they are sweeter and better flavored. For a continuous crop, plant every two weeks—as late as August for a late crop. Plant 2 to 3 inches deep in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart 2½ to 3 feet between the double rows; stake the tall varieties with brush and work the earth toward them two or three times during growth. Gather as fast as they are fit to use, otherwise they will stop bearing.

INOCULATE THIS SEED WITH STIMUGERM

No. 319. Wood's Pedigree Extra Early—This is all that its name implies. a thoroughbred pea. The pods are well shaped and well filled, containing usually 5 to 7 beautiful green peas, both peas and pods retaining their fresh green color long after being picked. We recommend this pea on account of its extreme earliness, well-filled pods and great productiveness. 2½ feet high.

No. 320. Wood's Lightning Excelsior—No extra early pea is harder than our Lightning Excelsior; their hardiness adapts them for very early planting. The quality is good, though not as sweet as the wrinkled varieties, but can be planted earlier and are ready for use earlier. Prolific, grows 2½ feet high, strong, vigorous and hardy, standing cold weather; ripens uniformly and is one of the most productive extra early peas.



Little Marvel

No. 325. Little Marvel*

—A splendid pea for the home garden. It is a first early wrinkled pea, 18 to 20 inches high, heavily set with dark green pods closely crowded with 6 to 8 peas of extra fine flavor. A generous yielder, and the peas are tender and sweet. Those who have heretofore planted American Wonder and Premium Gem will find Little Marvel more satisfactory.

GRADUS or PROSPERITY—Thomas Laxton is more satisfactory.

AMERICAN WONDER } You will be far better pleased with either Laxtonian, Little Marvel or Nott's Excelsior.
PREMIUM GEM }



Laxtonian Peas—Hundredfold Dark Green Strain

No. 329. Laxtonian* (Hundredfold strain. Sometimes called Blue Bantam).—An unusually fine combination of earliness, productiveness and extra fine quality. A wrinkled pea, producing large, intensely dark green pods 4 inches long, containing 6 to 8 large, luscious peas. There is no better extra early wrinkled pea. Height, 15 to 18 inches.

No. 323. Laxton's Progress* (Improved Laxtonian).—The earliest and one of the best of the large podded wrinkled peas, and yields better than any other pea of equal quality. Grows 15 inches high; the pods are dark green, large, long and well filled with sweet and delicious peas.

No. 332. Thomas Laxton*—An exceptionally fine wrinkled pea with dark green pods nearly 4 inches long that are packed with peas, often 7 or 8 to the pod. It is only a few days later than the extra early smooth peas; is quite hardy and very prolific. The vines grow about 3 feet high. In quality, the peas are without a superior. Recommended for earliness, size and fine quality.

No. 324. Nott's Excelsior*—Has all the good qualities of the old American Wonder and Premium Gem, but is a better yielder. The pods, about 3 inches long, contain 5 to 7 good sized, tender and delicious peas. A wonderful yielder and highly recommended for the home garden; 15 inches high.



Nott's Excelsior



Pedigree Extra Early

No. 322. Large Podded

Alaska or Ameer—A few days later than Extra Early Alaska; longer, broader pods; larger peas; vine more productive. Pods frequently borne in pairs; its hardiness allows earlier planting than wrinkled peas; quality good; height 2½ feet.

No. 326. Petit Pois or

French Peas—Many gardeners prefer the small, sweet French pea for a portion of their planting. The long, slim pods contain 8 to 10 small peas of tender, delicate quality. Grows 3 to 4 feet high and should have brush support.



Thomas Laxton

PRICES

	PRICES BY MAIL POSTPAID						Not Postpaid				
	Pkt.	½ lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
No. 319. Wood's Pedigree Extra Early.....	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	\$1.25	\$2.15	25c.	45c.	\$1.00	\$1.80	\$16.00
No. 320. Wood's Lightning Excelsior.....	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	1.20	2.05	25c.	45c.	.95	1.70	15.00
No. 321. Extra Early Alaska.....	10c.	20c.	35c.	55c.	1.15	1.95	25c.	40c.	.90	1.60	14.00
No. 322. Large Podded Alaska or Ameer.....	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	1.25	2.15	25c.	45c.	1.00	1.80	16.00
No. 323. Laxton's Progress.....	10c.	25c.	40c.	70c.	1.40	2.45	30c.	55c.	1.15	2.10	19.00
No. 324. Nott's Excelsior.....	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	1.35	2.25	25c.	45c.	1.05	1.90	17.00
No. 325. Little Marvel.....	10c.	25c.	40c.	65c.	1.35	2.35	30c.	50c.	1.10	2.00	18.00
No. 326. Petit Pois or French Peas.....	10c.	25c.	40c.	65c.	1.35	2.35	30c.	50c.	1.10	2.00	18.00
No. 329. Laxtonian.....	10c.	25c.	40c.	65c.	1.35	2.35	30c.	50c.	1.10	2.00	18.00
No. 332. Thomas Laxton.....	10c.	20c.	35c.	60c.	1.30	2.25	25c.	45c.	1.05	1.90	17.00

Second Early and Late Peas

Varieties marked with a star (*) are wrinkled.



Dwarf Telephone

—Ready for picking about a week after Little Marvel and continues a long time in bearing. If picked as the pods mature the vines throw out branches bearing pods that mature in succession, thus prolonging the season. The peas are of good size, tender, and of fine flavor. Pods 3 inches long, broad, of good size and well filled. For more than a generation Bliss Everbearing has been one of the most highly esteemed peas for the summer and fall garden, and many prefer it to all others of the later varieties. Height 2½ to 3 feet.

No. 337 Bliss Everbearing*

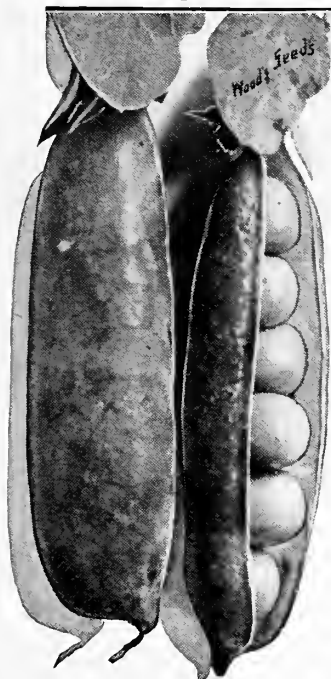
—A dwarf type of the famous Telephone, with all the splendid qualities of that fine pea, and about a week earlier. It is an abundant bearer of long, broad, straight pods about 4½ inches long, quite similar to our Wood's Dark Green Telephone. The well-filled pods frequently contain 7 to 8 big, luscious sweet peas that melt in the mouth; 1½ feet high. The stout vines require no support.

No. 345. Dwarf Telephone or Daisy*

—A dwarf type of the famous Telephone, with all the splendid qualities of that fine pea, and about a week earlier. It is an abundant bearer of long, broad, straight pods about 4½ inches long, quite similar to our Wood's Dark Green Telephone. The well-filled pods frequently contain 7 to 8 big, luscious sweet peas that melt in the mouth; 1½ feet high. The stout vines require no support.

No. 340. Champion of England*

—Universally admitted to be one of the best late peas. Highly prized by those who are fond of a large, tender and luscious pea.



Champion of England

Hardy and vigorous in growth; pods 3 inches long, broad, nearly straight, medium dark green color; of delicious flavor; a very profuse bearer, and the pods are well filled with large, sweet peas of the finest flavor. Although introduced more than forty years ago is still recognized as the standard late pea of the finest quality.

No. 342. Large White

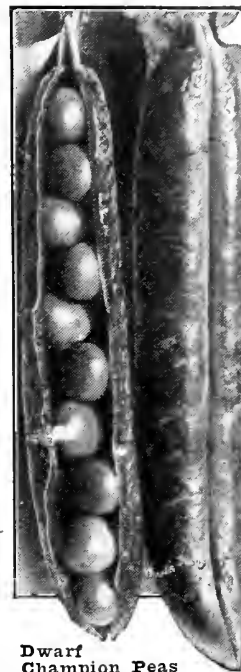
Marrowfat—A big yielder for midsummer and late crop. The pods contain 4 to 5 peas each, are about 3 inches long, full to the ends. Not as sweet as the wrinkled varieties, but undoubtedly the most productive of all garden peas and very hardy. On poor ground they will outyield all other varieties. 4 feet high.



Wood's Dark Green Telephone

No. 341. Dwarf Champion or

Juno*—A dwarf type of the well-known Champion of England and fully its equal in quality and delicious sweetness. The vines are vigorous and stout, giving them unusual yielding power, the pods frequently being borne in pairs. The broad, handsome deep-green pods are often 4 inches long and are well filled with big, tender peas of the very best quality. A fine pea for the private garden and the home market. Height 2 feet.



Dwarf Champion Peas

No. 339. Wood's Dark Green Telephone*

—A highly bred midseason pea of attractive appearance and fine quality. Our Dark Green Podded Telephone should not be confused with the light-colored Telephones as generally sold. Our Telephones are longer and larger podded, much darker green and are richer in flavor. The pods generally measure 5 to 5½ inches long, are broad, straight and are filled to capacity with big, tender peas, usually 6 to 8 peas to the pod. The vines grow 4 to 4½ feet high and bear an abundant crop of fine, dark pods that remain fresh and retain their color long after picking.

Edible Podded or Salad Pea

The finest type of sugar peas. Has no equal for sweetness and tenderness. Cook them like snap beans.

No. 344. Wood's Mammoth Luscious

Sugar*—It is really a double purpose pea, for it may be used as an edible podded as well as a shelled pea, and is the equal of the sweetest wrinkled variety. The pods when about half grown should be sliced and boiled like snap beans and served with butter or sauce to make a most tempting and delicious dish. The pods are 6 to 7 inches long, 1½ inches broad, and are produced continuously for a long season. Do not confuse our Mammoth Luscious with the small podded peas sold as Gray Sugar. Mammoth Luscious is different and far superior. Grows 5 to 6 feet high, requiring support.



Mammoth Luscious Sugar

Peas for Succession

Wood's Pedigree Extra Early, Thomas Laxton, Bliss Everbearing, and Wood's Dark Green Telephone. Postpaid. Not Postpaid

½ lb. each.....	75c	60c
1 lb. each.....	\$1.15	90c
2 lbs. each.....	2.10	\$1.65
5 lbs. each.....	4.40	3.90

PRICES

	BY MAIL POSTPAID						NOT PREPAID				
	Pkt.	½ lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
No. 337. Bliss Everbearing	10c	25c	40c	60c	\$1.30	\$2.25	25c	45c	\$1.05	\$1.90	\$17.00
No. 339. Wood's Dark Green Telephone	10c	20c	35c	60c	1.30	2.25	25c	45c	1.05	1.90	17.00
No. 340. Champion of England	10c	20c	35c	60c	1.25	2.15	25c	45c	1.00	1.80	16.00
No. 341. Dwarf Champion or Juno											
No. 342. Large White Marrowfat	10c	20c	35c	55c	1.10	1.85	25c	40c	85c	1.50	12.00
No. 344. Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar	10c	25c	45c	80c	1.70	3.05	35c	65c	1.45	2.70	25.00
No. 345. Dwarf Telephone	10c	25c	40c	65c	1.35	2.35	30c	50c	1.10	2.00	18.00

Pepper

One ounce will produce about 1,200 plants.

CULTURE.—Plant in boxes in February or March, cover $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, and transplant outside in May, 18 inches apart, in 2 or 3-foot rows. When the ground becomes warm, and until July, plant outside for a late crop. Cultivate well and keep free of weeds. Use manure, or a good garden fertilizer, if worked into the soil when the plants are six inches high, will materially increase the yield.

No. 357. CALIFORNIA WONDER—For description see page 3.

No. 353. Ruby Giant (Sometimes called World Beater).—A beautiful pepper, being a cross between the Chinese Giant and Ruby King. It combines the large size and productiveness of the Chinese Giant and the earliness, attractive shape and color of the Ruby King. The flesh is mild and sweet and may be used for stuffing or sliced like cucumbers and served with tomatoes. Smooth and colors evenly all over. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1b. \$3.50; 2 lbs. \$6.30; 5 lbs. \$15.25, postpaid.**

No. 354. Ruby King—A wonderfully productive pepper, bearing fruits 4 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches across. The flesh is so mild and sweet that it is used sliced in mixed salads. Its large size and thick flesh make it particularly fine for stuffing with meats, rice, etc. The green fruits make excellent pickles; color bright ruby red. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; 1b. \$3.25; 2 lbs. \$5.90, postpaid.**

No. 358. Long Red Cayenne—Very hot; used for pickling and drying for winter use; 3 to 4 inches long, a profuse yielder. The most universally grown hot pepper. The red pepper found on every table is cayenne. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; 1b. \$3.25; 2 lbs. \$5.90, postpaid.**

No. 352. Large Sweet Bull

Nose—A large pepper that ripens early and uniformly; large fruits with thick, mild flesh of excellent quality for salads or for stuffing. The plants grow about 2 feet high, are strong and very productive. The young peppers are deep green, bright crimson when ripe. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; 1b. \$3.00; 2 lbs. \$5.40, postpaid.**



Large Sweet Bull Nose

30 to 40 fruits being borne by a single plant. About 4 inches long by 5 to 6 inches around; bright red, thick meated, very mild and sweet. Bears continuously right up to frost. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; 1b. \$3.25; 2 lbs. \$5.90; 5 lbs. \$14.25, postpaid.**

No. 355. Pimento—Can be eaten raw like an apple, stuffed with meats, rice, etc., and baked; can be served as a salad, made into Spanish omelets, and for canning is especially fine; smooth and uniform in shape and size; an abundant bearer and continues in bearing till frost. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; 1b. \$3.00; 2 lbs. \$5.40, postpaid.**

No. 351. Chinese Giant—The enormous fruits usually measure 12 to 15 inches in circumference and 4 to 5 inches long; yet it is very prolific. The strong, stocky plants, about 2 feet high, bear an immense load of fruits, frequently half a dozen in a bunch. The flesh is thick, tender, sweet and crisp; it is particularly fine for salads and a splendid stuffing pepper. Mild and free of any fiery flavor. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; 2 ozs. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60; 1b. \$5.75; 2 lbs. \$10.75, postpaid.**

PEPPER PLANTS.—Ruby King, Pimento and Cayenne. Ready May and June. 30c per doz.; 50 for 70c; \$1.15 per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, 25c per doz.; 50 for 60c; \$1.00 per 100. For complete list of Vegetable Plants, see page 38.



Chinese Giant Pepper



Ruby King Pepper

No. 356. Early Neapolitan

The earliest of all good sweet peppers.—A full week earlier than any of the large bell peppers. It is a wonderful bearer.

No. 350. Royal King

—A grand pepper, making strong, stocky, plants that bear an astonishing number of fruits, extra large and as near perfect as a pepper can be; uniformly smooth and free from the irregularities found in many large peppers. The flesh is unusually thick and sweet; an ideal pepper for stuffing with meat, rice, etc., and for salads. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1b. \$3.50; 2 lbs. \$6.30, postpaid.**



Early Neapolitan

PARSNIP

CULTURE.—Plant as early in the spring as the weather will permit and continue planting till the middle of June. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in a rich, deeply worked, sandy loam, in rows 18 inches apart, and when 2 inches high thin out to 4 to 6 inches apart. Parsnips germinate slowly, especially in dry weather; plant a few radish seeds with them to mark the row for early cultivation. Parsnips are improved by frost, so they can be dug as wanted, or stored for winter use. Do not use fresh stable manure on parsnips. An ounce plants 25 feet of drill; 5 lbs. plant an acre.

No. 317. Sugar or Hollow Crown—A standard variety, making long, smooth, white roots, uniform in shape, tender and well flavored. Fine for both table and stock. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1b. 80c; 2 lbs. \$1.35; 5 lbs. \$3.15; 10 lbs. \$5.75, postpaid.**

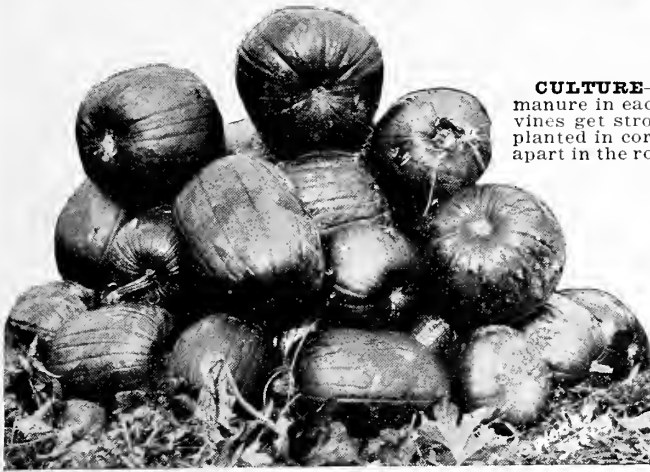


Sugar or Hollow Crown Parsnip

PUMPKIN

1 ounce will plant 20 hills; 3 pounds one acre.

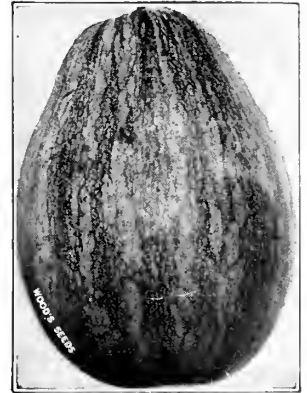
CULTURE—Plant in May or June in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Put 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, 1 inch deep, and cultivate till the vines get strong; thin out, leaving two or three of the strongest in each hill. When planted in corn, plant at the same time as the corn in every fourth row, 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows. Do not grow near squashes or melons.



Virginia Mammoth Pumpkin

No. 365. Virginia Mammoth

—We have never grown a pumpkin that combines so many good qualities as the Virginia Mammoth. It not only grows to an immense size, but its keeping quality is most remarkable. We have kept them in fine condition for a whole year after they were taken from the field. It is undoubtedly the best and most productive pumpkin for Southern growers. Oval shaped, the flesh thick, of fine flavor; makes as delicious pumpkin pie as anyone could wish, and is equally good for stock feeding. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 2 lbs. \$2.65; 5 lbs. \$6.35, postpaid.**



Tennessee Sweet Potato Pumpkin

No. 368. Tennessee Sweet Potato

—The creamy white flesh is very thick, fine grained, very sweet and delicious and like the sweet potato in flavor. A first-class keeper and a good yielder. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00.**

No. 369. King of the Mammoths

—Sometimes called Jumbo because of its size. The largest of all the pumpkins, sometimes weighing 100 pounds. They are bright yellow with hard, firm thick flesh that is tender, sweet and just the right quality for pumpkin pies, but makes fine stock food. Grow some to exhibit at your fair. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20, postpaid.**

No. 367. Cashaw or Crookneck

—Green striped. A fine table pumpkin and equally good for stock. Large and very productive; meat is rich yellow, tender, of the best flavor, very sweet and a good keeper. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00, postpaid.**

No. 370. Large Sweet Cheese

—A fine pumpkin for both table and stock. Often attains to two feet in diameter; they are mottled green and yellow when young, becoming creamy yellow when ripe. The flesh is yellow, extra thick, tender, sweet and of the finest quality. For pies, for canning and for feeding stock, it is first class. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40, postpaid.**



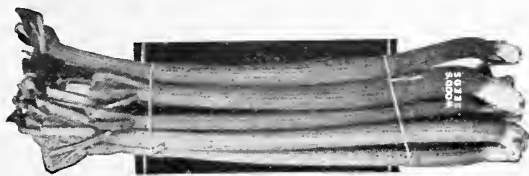
Sugar or Pie Pumpkin

No. 366. Sugar or Pie

—Not large, but one of the sweetest and best for pies; fine grained, deliciously sweet and a good keeper; flesh rich, deep orange-yellow. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$3.65, postpaid.**

No. 371. Corn Field Pumpkin

—For stock feeding; usually planted in cornfields, making enormous crops. **Oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$2.25, postpaid.**



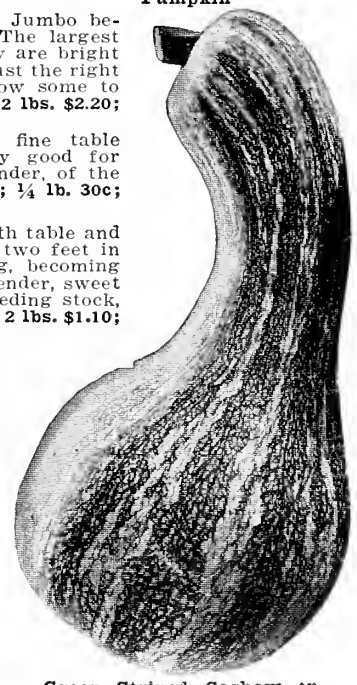
Rhubarb

No. 397 RHUBARB Or PIE PLANT

CULTURE.—Plant in March or April in a shaded place, and when a few inches high thin to 12 inches apart, and in the fall or following spring transplant 4 feet apart. Rhubarb will not stand hot sun; a barrel placed over the plants gives ideal protection and will make the plants yield longer and tender stalks. The best stalks are produced the second year, but it continues to produce for several years. Apply plenty of manure. Our rhubarb makes fleshy stalks of the best quality and flavor. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2 lbs. \$2.65; 5 lbs. \$6.35, postpaid.**

Rhubarb Roots

—20c each; 3 for 50c; \$1.50 per doz., postpaid. Not prepaid, 15c each; 3 for 40c; \$1.25 per doz.; 50 for \$4.50.



Green Striped Cashaw or Crookneck Pumpkin

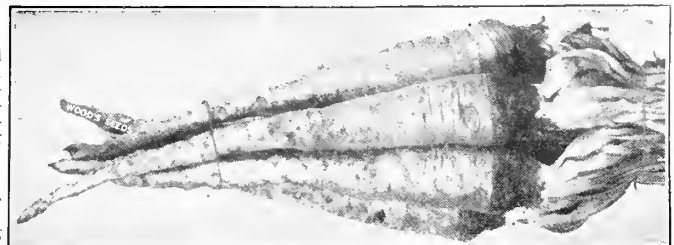
Salsify or Oyster Plant

1 ounce sows 50 feet of drill; 8 pounds one acre.

CULTURE.—Plant in March or April in rich, light, deeply worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out to 4 to 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure, it makes the roots ill-shaped and uneven. Cultivate often. Perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter. Can also be planted in May and June if the season is favorable or boards be used to get the seeds up and shade the young sprouts until they get established.

No. 399. Mammoth Sandwich Island

—The most popular salsify in cultivation, and far superior in size, weight and productiveness. A strong grower, with large, long, white tapering roots, without tendency to branch. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2 lbs. \$3.50; 5 lbs. \$8.40, postpaid.**



Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify

RADISH

1 ounce will plant 50 feet; 8 to 10 pounds one acre.

CULTURE.—To be tender and crisp, radishes must be grown quickly, and this requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. Commencing with the first mild spell in the spring, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich, deeply-worked soil. May also be sown as a catch-crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc., or sown in the same drill with slow-growing vegetables like carrots and parsnips. When forced in hot-beds, they must have plenty of ventilation and moisture. For fall and winter use, sow the winter varieties in August or September.

No. 378. Extra Early Scarlet Globe —So quick in growth that it can generally be depended on to produce crisp, juicy radishes with that snappy quality a radish should have. Almost globe-shaped; color a rich bright scarlet; flesh pure white. Thoroughly satisfactory. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40; 10 lbs. \$6.15, postpaid.

No. 375. Early Red or Scarlet Turnip —Sometimes called Scarlet Button.—No radish is more popular for the home garden. A quick growing, round, red radish, with small tops; rich red color; crisp and tender. Fine for early outdoor planting. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.35, postpaid.



Extra Early Scarlet Olive Shaped.

garden and for market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 80c; 2 lbs. \$1.35; 5 lbs. \$3.15; 10 lbs. \$5.75, postpaid.

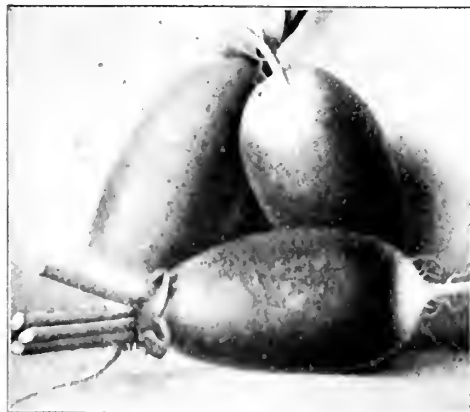
No. 376. Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip or Sparkler. The bright scarlet color relieved by the pure white tip makes this radish particularly attractive. The quality of our well-bred strain, we believe, even excels its attractive appearance, for it is crisp and snappy, yet mild in flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 80c; 2 lbs. \$1.35; 5 lbs. \$3.15; 10 lbs. \$5.75, postpaid.



Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip.

No. 380. Early White Turnip —A pure white, round radish that is particularly well suited for growing during the summer and makes firm, crisp roots. It is also adapted for planting early.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.35, postpaid.



French Breakfast

No. 382. Round Radishes Mixed —All the round varieties mixed; just the thing for the home garden. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90, postpaid.

No. 379. Extra Early Scarlet Olive Shaped

—One of the earliest radishes. It grows about an inch and a half long, and like all quickly grown radishes is very firm, crisp and brittle. In every respect a fine early radish both for the private



Long White Icicle.

even when the roots are old and large. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 80c; 2 lbs. \$1.35; 5 lbs. \$3.15, postpaid.

No. 390. Long Radishes

Mixed —A fine mixture of all the long varieties. One planting will give a continuous supply of crisp, tender radishes for a long season. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90, postpaid.

WINTER RADISHES

Plant during August or September, and when freezing weather comes on pack in sandy soil, either buried outdoors, or in a deep, cool cellar, where they will keep all winter.



White Strasburg.

No. 387. Long White Icicle or LADY FINGER.

The finest early, pure white, long radish. On good soil they are ready in 20 to 25 days, and will remain crisp and tender longer than any first early variety. In quality and attractiveness no long white radish can compare with Icicle. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.35, postpaid.

No. 385. Long Scarlet Summer

—No radish will keep as long nor grow as large and still remain firm and crisp. Fine for growing outdoors for summer use; bright scarlet shading to pure white at the tip. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40, postpaid.

No. 388. Brightest Long Scarlet

—A handsome radish that is ready in about 25 days after planting; bright scarlet with white tip; crisp, tender and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.35, postpaid.

No. 389. White Strasburg

—An excellent summer radish; withstands severe heat and grows quickly. Skin and flesh pure white; firm, crisp and tender. Can be pulled five weeks from planting, but retains its crispness



Brightest Long Scarlet.

No. 392. Chinese or Celestial

—A most excellent radish with beautiful white skin and flesh; grows 6 to 8 inches long; 2½ to 3 inches in diameter; crisp, tender, juicy and very mild. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40, postpaid.

No. 393. Rose China Winter

—A handsome radish growing about 5 inches long and 1½ to 2 inches across, holding its thickness to the bottom. The skin is a deep rose color, the flesh pure white, firm, solid, crisp and pungent; splendid keepers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40, postpaid.

No. 394. Long Black Spanish

—One of the latest and hardiest of radishes. The flesh is white, firm, pungent and of good flavor; 7 to 9 inches long. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$3.40, postpaid.

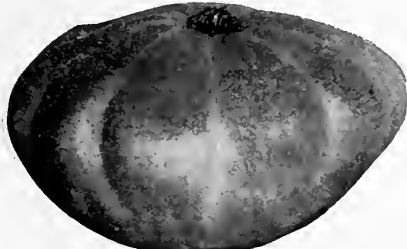
SQUASH or CYMLING

Summer Squash, 1 oz. plants 25 hills; 3 to 4 lbs. to an acre.

Winter Squash, 1 oz. plants 10 hills; 3 to 4 lbs. to an acre.

Culture.—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Plant about 1 inch deep, 8 or 10 seeds to the hill, the summer varieties 3 to 4 feet apart, the winter sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown, thin out, leaving 3 of the strongest plants in each hill. Do not bruise or break the stems of the winter squashes when gathering. Apply land plaster, air-slacked lime or paris green to keep off bugs; for the large squash bug, use Red Arrow Spray or Evergreen Spray.

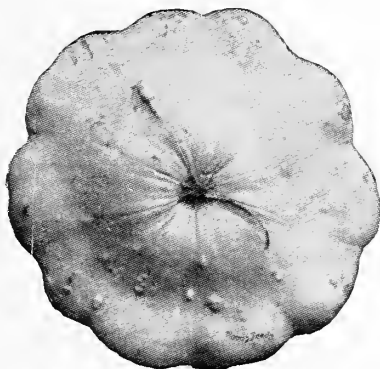
No. 407. Wood's Earliest Prolific The earliest, the meatiest and best summer squash. 10 days earlier than Early White Bush.—Note the thickness—no depression around the stem and absence of scallops; this means about double as much meat as in other scalloped squashes; they are easier to prepare for the table and with less waste, and the quality and flavor are extra fine. The plants grow about 2 feet high, are very vigorous and great producers. It is so much superior to other scalloped squashes that everyone should give it preference. Shippers throughout the South report that in every market to which they shipped our Earliest Prolific it commanded a premium of 25 or 50c a crate over other varieties. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50; 2 lbs. \$2.65; 5 lbs. \$6.35, postpaid.**



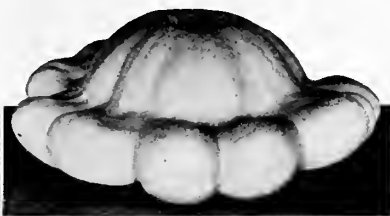
Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash

No. 409. Mammoth

White Bush—Quite similar to the Early White Bush from which it was originally selected. It differs in being about a third larger and more uniform in shape; color a beautiful waxy white; the fruits are thick, the flesh tender and of the best quality. A very prolific bearer. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.70; 5 lbs. \$4.00, postpaid.**



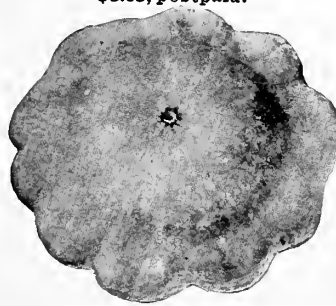
Mammoth White Bush Squash



Early White Bush Squash.

No. 410. Mammoth Yellow Bush

Low Bush—Sometimes called Golden Custard. Except in the color of its fruits this is very similar to Mammoth White Bush. It has rich, deep orange skin; the flesh is rich creamy yellow and of very fine quality. It is of true bush form and a very abundant yielder. Although the white variety is more generally grown many prefer the yellow because of its attractive color when cooked. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.70; 5 lbs. \$4.00, postpaid.**



Mammoth Yellow Bush Squash.

No. 408. Early White

Bush or PATTY - PAN CYMLING.—Until our Wood's Earliest Prolific was introduced Early White Bush was the standard squash for home use and market. The creamy white squashes are about 8 inches across, scalloped around the edges and quite meaty. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$3.65, postpaid.**

No. 412. Golden Summer Crookneck—Of dwarf, bushy habit; very productive; bears early and continues through the summer; of rich golden yellow color, thickly warted and of excellent quality. The squashes are meaty and nearly the equal of the winter squashes in flavor. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.70; 5 lbs. \$4.00, postpaid.**



Table Queen

No. 415. Table Queen

or Acorn Des Moines Squash.—About the size of a cocoonut, just right for cutting in half and baking; the flesh is rich orange, cooks dry; sweet as sweet potato. Keeps like a Hubbard winter squash; enormously productive. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50; 2 lbs. \$2.65; 5 lbs. \$6.35, postpaid.**

No. 411. Cocozelle or Italian Marrow—A bush variety that produces squashes a foot long that are prepared for the table like eggplant. Use when about 8 inches long; very productive, tender and delicious. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20, postpaid.**

WINTER SQUASH

No. 413. Hubbard—The most widely grown winter squash. Large and heavy, with bright orange flesh; fine grained, very dry, sweet and richly flavored; fine keeper; none better for squash pies. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.70; 5 lbs. \$4.00, postpaid.**

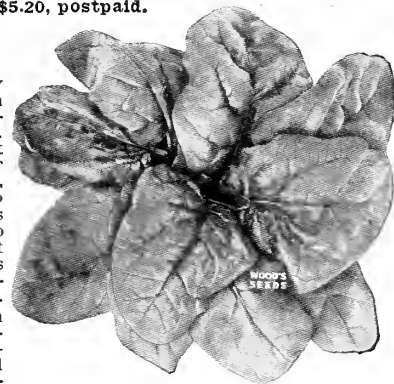


Hubbard Squash

No. 414. Delicious Rightly named, for the fine grained bright yellow flesh is delicious. It is the earliest and one of the finest of the winter squashes; has a hard but thin shell that makes it a good keeper. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$5.20, postpaid.**

SPINACH

Culture.—For early summer use, sow early in spring in a good, well-fertilized soil, in drills 1 inch deep, 1½ to 2 feet between the rows. For winter and spring use, sow from September to December 15. Requires but little cultivation. Two ounces will sow 100 feet of drill; 12 to 15 pounds one acre. The above applies to all varieties except New Zealand, which should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warm and will yield an abundant supply of delightful succulent greens right up to cold weather.



No. 403. Long Season—Similar to the Norfolk Savoy, but has a larger and broader leaf and stands longer without running to seed. Makes a dense rosette of thick, tender and succulent dark green leaves. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.60, postpaid.**

No. 405. Long Standing Bloomsdale—Spring plantings stand about ten days longer before going to seed than the re-selected Bloomsdale strain. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.10; 25 lbs. \$6.60, postpaid.**

No. 402. Norfolk Savoy or Bloomsdale (Re-selected).—Very early, hardy and grows rapidly; leaves curled like a Savoy cabbage. Best for fall sowing. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.60; 25 lbs. \$6.60, postpaid.**

No. 404. New Zealand—Thrives during the hottest summer weather in any soil, rich or poor, a single plant covering a space about 4 feet square. The tender tips may be cut every few days; after cutting the plant puts out new growth and continues till frost. Soak for 24 hours and plant 4 seeds in hills 2 feet apart each way. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90, postpaid.**

No. 437. Wood's Famous Brimmer Tomato

First in Quality

First in Size

First in Productiveness

There is no tomato that can compare with Brimmer. Although it is the largest and most productive of all tomatoes, this statement refers particularly to the quality, flavor and meatiness of the fruits that are without the acidity so objectionable in some varieties.



Quality —In the breeding of our Brimmer quality is our first consideration. The flavor is delicious and they are so free of acid that they may be eaten with impunity by those to whom acid tomatoes bring distress.

Size and Weight —Brimmers measuring 15 to 16 inches in circumference, and weighing 2½ pounds or more, are not at all unusual. They are all meat, have very few seeds and no core.

Productiveness —Although a few days later than the very early varieties, the enormous size and remarkable yield more than make up for the few days difference in earliness. The vines bear a tremendous load of fruits right up to frost, and the fruits are large till the end of the season.

HOW TO GROW BIG BRIMMERS.—To make the biggest tomatoes and the largest yield, train to a single stem, tie the vines up to strong five-foot stakes; this gives ample room for development, plenty of sunlight, holds them off the ground and enables the vines to continue to yield a constant supply right up to frost.

Packet, 15c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$3.50; ½ lb. \$6.50; lb. \$12.00, postpaid.

BRIMMER TOMATO PLANTS

—Ready April, May, June and July.

HOT-BED PLANTS.—By mail postpaid, 30c per doz.; 50 for 85c; \$1.40 per 100. Not prepaid, 25c per doz.; 50 for 75c; \$1.25 per 100.

TRANSPLANTED PLANTS.—By mail postpaid, 40c per doz.; 50 for \$1.10; \$1.90 per 100. Not prepaid, 35c per doz.; 50 for \$1.00; \$1.75 per 100.

No. 424. Bonnie Best (Scarlet).

—Not quite as early as Earliana, though only a few days later, but a more satisfactory tomato. A vigorous grower and

enormously prolific, with splendid foliage which protects the fruits from the hot sun. The color is an intense scarlet; ripens evenly up to the stem. It is round, slightly flattened at stem end, but thicker through than most tomatoes. Its greatest characteristic is its remarkable uniformity in size and smoothness; no rough fruits. It is the kind of tomato you can grow for either an early or a late crop and be

equally satisfactory for both. Prof. Watts, in the Market Growers Journal, says: "Bonnie Best grows in favor as one has more experience with it." Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50; 2 lbs. \$6.30; 5 lbs. \$15.25, postpaid.



Bonnie Best

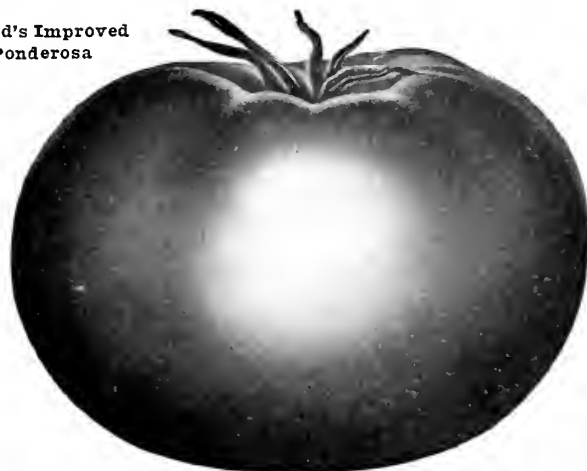
No. 430. John Baer

(Scarlet).—Not quite as early as Spark's Earliana, though there are only a few days difference, but produces a heavier crop, and the fruits are more uniformly large and more attractive. The first fruits ripen among the earliest and it continues to bear large fruits longer than most extra early tomatoes. The fruits are smooth, attractive and remarkably large for so early a tomato. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50; 2 lbs. \$6.30; 5 lbs. \$15.25, postpaid.



John Baer.

Wood's Improved Ponderosa



No. 436. Wood's Improved Ponderosa

Sometimes Called Beefsteak Tomato

Before our Brimmer was introduced, Ponderosa was the tomato of outstanding merit in size as well as quality. Unfortunately, the old Ponderosa was rough and uneven. In our improved strain the tendency to produce rough fruits has been overcome without in any way sacrificing the many fine qualities that made this fine tomato famous. With the exception of our Brimmer, Ponderosa is without doubt the largest, meatiest and finest flavored tomato in cultivation, and is less acid than most varieties. The plants are healthy and luxuriant, quite blight resistant and continuous and abundant bearers. They are so vigorous that even in dry seasons we have grown tomatoes of unusual size. The fruits are practically all meat with exceptionally few seeds. If trained to a single stem tomatoes weighing a pound or more are not unusual. Color: purplish pink. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

Wood's Pedigree Tomatoes

1 ounce makes about 1,500 plants; 4 ounces will make plants for an acre.

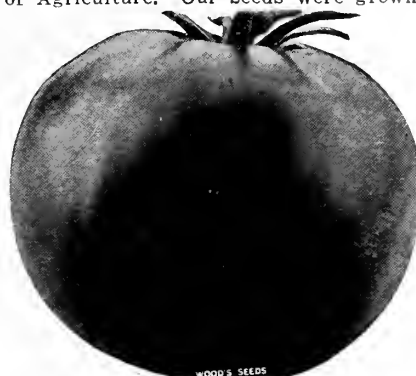
CULTURE.—Six or eight weeks before frost is over sow one-quarter inch deep in hot-beds, pots or shallow boxes, and when they have made four leaves transplant to promote root growth. Expose as much as possible to harden them, so that when set out they will be strong and stocky, but do not allow the growth to be checked. Transplant three to four feet apart in a light, warm soil, and shade them a few days until well rooted. Setting two plants to a five-foot stake and pruning to a central stem allows double as many plants to the same area and produces more perfect fruits and more of them. Spray with bordeaux mixture to prevent disease, and in it put arsenate of lead to kill insects.

3 Reliable Wilt-Resistant Tomatoes

Are you one of the thousands who have been unsuccessful with tomatoes because of wilt or "blight"? If you are, do not fail to plant one of the wilt-resistant kinds, all of which were developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Our seeds were grown from planting stock supplied by them. There is no cure for wilt, which lives in the soil and invades the plant through its roots. The only remedy is to plant wilt-resistant varieties.

No. 421. Norton Wilt-Resistant

—Norton was developed from the Stone and ripens at the same season. It yields a heavy crop of large, smooth, solid red fruits that ripen slowly, therefore is a good keeper and a good shipper; it is also remarkably drought-resistant. An excellent tomato for the home garden, for canning and for the late market. Among late tomatoes, there is no finer long-distance shipper. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; 2 ozs. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00; 2 lbs. \$7.25; 5 lbs. \$17.50; 10 lbs. \$33.40, postpaid.**



Norton Wilt-Resistant Tomato

No. 429. Norduke Wilt-Resistant

—A notable wilt-resistant or "blight-proof" scarlet tomato for the home garden and nearby market that produces an abundant yield of smooth, solid, meaty fruits of good size. This is a tomato we can recommend highly because of its dependability to live and bear in wilt-infested soils. Slightly later than Norton. Some growers claim that Norduke is the best of all the wilt-resistant varieties; it certainly is a fine tomato, and any one who has had trouble on account of wilt would do well to plant it. Norduke has proved its worth and dependability in thousands of gardens. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; 2 ozs. 70c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50; 2 lbs. \$8.15; 5 lbs. \$19.75; 10 lbs. \$37.50, postpaid.**



Norduke Wilt-Resistant Tomato

No. 426. Marglobe Wilt-Resistant

—Probably no tomato has created such intense interest since the introduction of our Wood's Famous Brimmer. It was bred primarily to produce a red wilt-resistant tomato of the Globe type and exceeded all expectations. It is not only wilt-resistant, but is resistant to "nail-head rust" as well; is a splendid bearer, the fruits averaging one-half pound, firm, thick and mildly acid. Ripens perfectly, does not crack easily and is of very superior quality. The fruits are of good size, smooth, solid, deep from stem to blossom, and are borne in clusters of 5 to 7 fruits. Marglobe has proved its ability to withstand long periods of wet and unfavorable weather conditions. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; 2 ozs. 75c; ¼ lb. \$1.35; 1 lb. \$5.00; 2 lbs. \$9.20; 5 lbs. \$22.00; 10 lbs. \$42.25, postpaid.**



Livingston Globe

No. 433. Livingston Globe (Purplish Pink.)—A tomato of outstanding merit that ripens just after the very early kinds. Always smooth, firm fleshed, has but few seeds, and very productive. They are borne freely all over the vine, are uniform in size, solid and heavy and with hardly a trace of a core. Probably no other tomato is as nearly blight proof. A remarkably good keeper and colors up handsomely. We confidently believe that there is not a better strain of Globe to be had anywhere than ours. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; 2 ozs. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00; 2 lbs. \$7.25; 5 lbs. \$17.50; 10 lbs. \$33.40, postpaid.**

No. 425. June Pink Sometimes called Pink Earliana.

—Except in color, the June Pink is identical with Spark's Earliana; fully as early, but has the further advantage of having a longer fruiting season, the vines continuing to bear and ripen its fruit until frost. The fruit is medium in size, uniform, smooth and attractive, without cracks and green core. A first class tomato for the earliest crop in the home garden, and a fine shipper, as it does not readily bruise and crack. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50; 2 lbs. \$8.15; 5 lbs. \$19.50; 10 lbs. \$37.35, postpaid.**



June Pink.

YELLOW TOMATOES

No. 439. Golden Queen or **YELLOW TROPHY.**—The handsomest of all the yellow tomatoes and highly esteemed for its delicate flavor, meatiness and remarkable solidity. The fruits are large and smooth and the vines bear profusely. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; 2 ozs. 70c; ¼ lb. \$1.20; 1 lb. \$4.50; 2 lbs. \$8.15; 5 lbs. \$19.50, postpaid.**

No. 440. Yellow Plum—A fine preserving tomato; makes small, uniform sized fruits of delicate flavor as a preserve. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 45c; 2 ozs. 80c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$5.25; 2 lbs. \$9.90; 5 lbs. \$23.75, postpaid.**

Wood's Pedigree Tomatoes—Continued

No. 423. Chalk's Early Jewel (Bright Scarlet)

Chalk's
Jewel

—Extra early in maturity, coming in very shortly after Spark's Earliana, but a heavier cropper, with fruits of larger size and sweeter flavor. It is bright red or scarlet; in quality and handsome appearance like the Stone, but distinctly earlier. A particular advantage is its hardy, vigorous and robust growth, admitting of earlier setting in the field, as it is claimed that it withstands cool weather and blight where more tender sorts would be injured. It continues bearing through a long season. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; 1b. \$3.00; 2 lbs. \$5.40; 5 lbs. \$13.10, postpaid.



No. 422. Spark's Earliana (Bright Red)



Spark's Earliana.

as near perfect, will bear as early and as many fruits as any that can be had. Other tomatoes may be as early as Earliana but none are earlier. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; 1b. \$3.00; 2 lbs. \$5.40; 5 lbs. \$13.10, postpaid.

No. 428. Redfield Beauty (Purplish Pink.)—Beauty comes as near being an ideal all-round

tomato as any one could wish, except that it is not suitable for canning. It is reasonably early, of good size and shape; produces plentifully and until the end of the season; the last fruits you pick will still be large, and they seldom crack after a rain. They may be picked quite green and will ripen and color up nicely and keep in perfect condition for several days. Even when grown under adverse conditions, their vigor enables the plant to yield a satisfactory crop. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; 1b. \$3.00; 2 lbs. \$5.40; 5 lbs. \$13.10, postpaid.



Redfield Beauty

No. 431. Dwarf Stone (Bright Red.)—



Dwarf Stone

Bears the largest fruits of any of the dwarf tomatoes. It is very prolific; the fruits, which are borne in clusters of 3 to 5, are all flesh, smooth, of good size, ripen evenly, medium early, firm, solid, and the quality and flavor are first class. Ideal for the small garden, as the plants can be set as close as 24 inches apart.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; 2 ozs. 70c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; 1b. \$4.50; 2 lbs. \$8.15; 5 lbs. \$19.50, postpaid.

No. 434. Early Acme

(Purplish Pink).—Through all the years that Acme has been grown, none of the newer varieties have supplanted it in popular favor, and it is still one of the best sellers. Early and bears till cut off by frost, holding to its good size till the end of the season. The tomatoes are round, smooth, solid, of good size, and free from cracks; borne in clusters of four or five; the quality and flavor are beyond criticism. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; 1b. \$3.00; 2 lbs. \$5.40; 5 lbs. \$13.10, postpaid.



Early Acme.



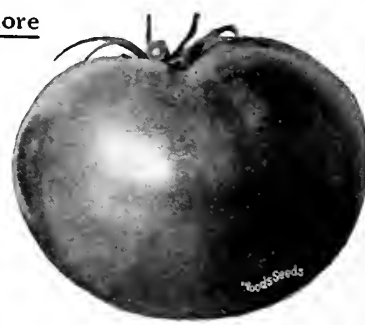
No. 438. Stone

(Bright Scarlet).—One of the heaviest and most solid of the large tomatoes of good quality. Fine for main crop and deservedly one of the most popular tomatoes for home use, canning and the market. Is of large size, bright scarlet color, smooth, solid and meaty; stands up well under summer heat; ripens evenly to the stem without cracking and withstands rot and blight. It makes most attractive and salable fruits, firm and uniform. Pkt.

5c; oz. 25c; 2 ozs. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1b. \$2.65; 2 lbs. \$4.80; 5 lbs. \$11.50; 10 lbs. \$22.00, postpaid.

No. 435. Greater Baltimore

(Bright Scarlet).—Even in unfavorable seasons, Greater Baltimore is a dependable tomato. It is a big yielder of good sized fruits, deep from stem to blossom ends, firm and solid and free from ridges and cracks. Slightly earlier than Stone, and like it is a wonderful canner as well as a fine tomato for the home garden. It ripens evenly to the stem and is one of the big croppers among canning tomatoes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 2 oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1b. \$2.65; 2 lbs. \$4.80; 5 lbs. \$11.50; 10 lbs. \$22.00, postpaid.



Greater Baltimore

Tomato Plants Ready after April 15th. Bonnie Best, Earliana, June Pink, Stone, Ponderosa and Norduke Wilt Resistant. As it is not possible always to have all varieties at the right size, we reserve the right to send another variety. We will, of course, send a variety as near as possible to the kind ordered.

HOT-BED PLANTS	Per doz.	Per 50	Per 100	Per 1,000
By mail postpaid.....	20c.....	45c.....	75c.....	
Not prepaid.....	15c.....	35c.....	60c.....	\$5.00
TRANSPLANTED PLANTS				
By mail postpaid.....	30c.....	85c.....	\$1.40.....	
Not prepaid.....	25c.....	75c.....	1.25.....	\$10.00

BRIMMER TOMATO PLANTS

Hot Bed Plants.—By mail postpaid, 30c per doz.; 50 for 85c; \$1.40 per 100. Not postpaid, 25c per doz.; 50 for 75c; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

Transplanted Plants. By mail postpaid, 40c per doz.; 50 for \$1.10; \$1.90 per 100. Not postpaid, 35c per doz.; 50 for \$1.00; \$1.75 per 100; \$15.00 per 1,000.

Turnip and Rutabaga

CULTURE.—Spring sowings should be made as early as possible, so that the turnips may make their size before hot weather, otherwise they will become tough and bitter. For spring sowings there is nothing better than the Milans, Wood's Improved Red Top Globe, Purple Top Strapleaved and White Flat Dutch. For the regular crop, sow in July and August, the salad varieties in August or September. Sow either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart, cover $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and thin out to prevent overcrowding. One ounce plants 100 feet of drill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. plants one acre in drills; 2 lbs. one acre broadcast; sow salad varieties 3 lbs. to acre.

Milan Turnips—The Milans to be desired in the way of an extra early garden turnip. They are at least a week earlier than any other; have small tops, so that the rows can be planted close together. The flesh is clear ivory white; the skin is perfectly smooth. They are without an equal for the table, being of the most delicate flavor. Medium size, flat shape. There is nothing better for spring planting.

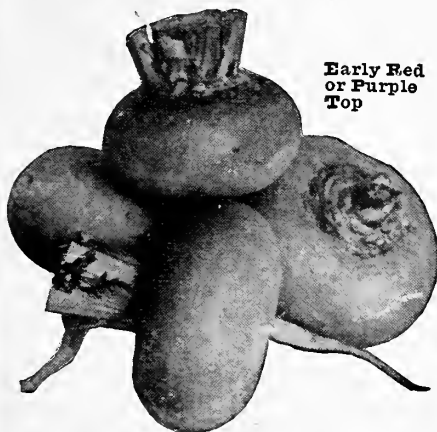
No. 445. EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.—Pure white. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$3.65, postpaid.

No. 446. EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.—White with purple top. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$3.65, postpaid.

No. 450. Wood's Improved Red Top White Globe

—Handsome appearance and extra fine quality easily account for the universal popularity of our splendidly bred strain. Globe-shaped, of good size; the upper part purple, the lower part pure white, with fine-grained, tender, pure white flesh. For table use, it is at its best when about three inches across, but for stock feeding it should be grown to full size. For the private garden and for market it has no superior; a heavy cropper, early and of extra good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 ozs. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.90, 10 lbs. \$5.35, postpaid.

No. 449. MAMMOTH RED TOP WHITE GLOBE.—Makes large, globe-shaped roots; white with purple tops; a big yielder; fine for the table, market and stock feeding. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40, postpaid.



Early Red
or Purple
Top

No. 447. EARLY RED or PURPLE TOP.—A fine-grained, sweet, tender, white turnip with purple top. A quick grower; uniform in size and shape, and in every way an excellent table turnip and a good stock feed when full grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40, postpaid.

No. 448. EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH.—The only difference between this and Early Red or Purple Top is that White Flat Dutch is pure white. They are equally early and

have the same good qualities. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40, postpaid.

No. 451. LONG WHITE COWHORN.—A very productive turnip of excellent quality, fine grained and very sweet. Often grows twelve to fifteen inches long. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40, postpaid.



Milan Turnip



Wood's Improved Red Top Globe

No. 452. WHITE EGG.—A quick-growing, egg-shaped, smooth pure white variety with small tops. Flesh sweet, firm and mild. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40, postpaid.

No. 453. LARGE WHITE NORFOLK GLOBE.—Makes large, round white roots, excellent for table or stock; also quite largely used for winter salad. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40, postpaid.

No. 454. POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.—Extra large, round, white; fine for table and stock; a big yielder. On good land they often grow to ten pounds in weight. For table use they are best when about 4 inches across. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40, postpaid.

No. 457. LARGE AMBER OR YELLOW GLOBE.—Of large size, globe-shaped, with fine-grained, solid, sweet and tender yellow flesh. Fine for table and stock; a fine keeper, hardy and productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40, postpaid.



Large White
Norfolk

No. 456. PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.—A splendid keeper. Flesh is yellow, very solid, tender and sweet. Hardy and a good yielder; fine stock turnip. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40, postpaid.

No. 458. GOLDEN BALL or ORANGE JELLY.—One of the sweetest and best yellow turnips; hardy, flesh is firm and of most excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40, postpaid.

No. 461. MIXED TURNIP SEEDS.—A fine home garden mixture of all varieties except rutabaga. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40, postpaid.

SALAD VARIETIES

No. 562. SHOGGIN.—Japanese Foliage Turnip. See page 3.

No. 459. SOUTHERN PRIZE or DIXIE.—Hardy and needs no protection; the most popular turnip grown for winter and spring salad. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$2.25, postpaid.

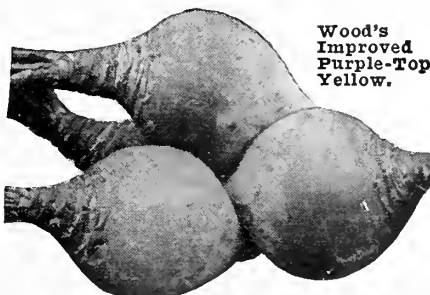
No. 460. SEVEN TOP.—A very hardy variety, grown exclusively for salad. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$2.25, postpaid.

RUTABAGA or SWEDE

CULTURE.—Plant in July or early in August, in drills 2 feet apart; thin out and keep clear of weeds.

No. 465. Wood's Improved Purple Top Yellow

An improved strain of the finest yellow-fleshed rutabaga grown from roots selected for large size, uniformity in shape and fine quality. Hardy, sweet, a good keeper and the best shaped and most productive. Excellent for the table, and has high feeding value as stock feed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$3.15, postpaid.



Wood's
Improved
Purple-Top
Yellow.

No. 466. PURPLE TOP YELLOW.—The old standard variety; largely grown for table and stock. A large yielder; good keeper; hardy, sweet and solid.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40, postpaid.

No. 455. WHITE SWEET GERMAN.—Fine for table and stock; flesh hard, firm and sweet; a good keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40, postpaid.

No. 467. LARGE WHITE or RUSSIAN.—The flesh is white, firm, sweet; grows large; fine for table and stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.40, postpaid.

GARDEN HERBS

Only comparatively few housewives know the delicious and appetizing flavors to be had by the addition to many dishes of one or more of the old-fashioned herbs. They are easily grown and preserved for use simply by drying and placing in tight jars. No order for garden seeds should fail to include them.

Culture.—Soil for herbs should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the plants are, for the most part, delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow early in the spring, in drills 16 to 18 inches apart and transplant as soon as the plants are large enough.

TO PRESERVE HERBS, the plants should be cut when in bloom and wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade, and then kept in jars or bottles in order to preserve their seasoning and medicinal qualities.

No. 475. ANISE.—An annual, cultivated principally for its seeds, which have a pleasant aromatic flavor. The leaves are also used for seasoning, garnishing and medicinally for colic and nausea. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

No. 476. BALM.—A perennial easily propagated by division of the roots or from seed. The leaf has a fragrant odor, somewhat similar to lemons, and is used for making balm tea for use in fevers, and a pleasant beverage called "balm wine." Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c.

No. 477. SWEET BASIL.—The stems have a flavor somewhat similar to that of cloves. Used for flavoring soups, stews, sauces and dressings. Hardy annual. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

No. 479. BORAGE.—A hardy annual. The leaves are used in salads, the flowers for bee pasturage. The bruised leaves immersed in water give an agreeable flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

No. 480. CARAWAY.—Cultivated for its seeds, which are used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. Can be sown either in the spring or fall, but fall is the best, as the plants will give a large yield of seed the following season. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

No. 481. CATNIP, or CATMINT.—A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nervine for infants and for seasoning. Can be sown either in fall or spring, in drills 10 inches apart. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 75c.

No. 482. CORIANDER.—A hardy annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an agreeable taste and is used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicine. Gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible, for when injured they have a disagreeable odor which they impart to the seed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

No. 483. MAMMOTH DILL.—An annual, cultivated for its seeds, which have an aromatic odor and a warm pungent taste. Used for flavoring soups, stews and pickles, being particularly desirable for use in cucumber pickles, as it heightens the flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.

No. 484. SWEET FENNEL.—A hardy perennial. Leaves are used in soups, fish sauces, garnishes, salads and confectionery. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

No. 485. HOREHOUND.—A perennial herb used in making cough syrups and lozenges and for flavoring candy. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

No. 486. LAVENDER.—A hardy perennial, used to make lavender water or dried and used as a perfume for linen, etc. Should be picked before it becomes dry, and dried quickly; germinates slowly. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

No. 487. SWEET MARJORAM.—A perennial; the tender tops and leaves are used green for flavoring, but they may be cut and dried for winter use. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

No. 488. ROSEMARY.—A hardy perennial for flavoring meats and soups and for medicinal purposes. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

No. 489. RUE.—A hardy perennial, thriving on poor soil. Used medicinally and for soup in fowls. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.

No. 490. SAGE.—One of the most popular perennial herbs, possessing some medicinal properties, but used principally for flavoring and stuffing. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just before the plant is coming into flower, and dry quickly in the shade. The plants will survive the winter and may be divided, when they will grow off and produce a second crop of superior quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

No. 491. SUMMER SAVORY.—A hardy annual. The dried stems, leaves and flowers are fine for flavoring dressings, stews and soups. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

No. 493. THYME.—A perennial, used both medicinally and for seasoning. The young leaves and tips are used for soups, stuffing and sauce, and a tea for nervous headache is made from the leaves. The leaves should be dried for winter use. Sow early in the spring. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

No. 494. WORMWOOD.—Tops and leaves, gathered and dried in July and August, when the plant is in flower, are used for aromatic and tonic purposes, and as a worm medicine; also kept in vinegar to apply to ulcers, sprains and bruises; a fine poultry tonic; plant some in the chicken yard. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30c.

Vegetable Plants and Roots

In their proper seasons, we shall have large quantities of all the plants listed below, well grown and stocky and all grown from Wood's Tested Seeds. Purchasers may rely upon having their orders filled the day after received, the weather permitting. They will be carefully packed and will carry long distances. **Plants by mail at purchaser's risk.** No charge for packing, etc. To avoid lying over in express or post office on Sunday, no plants will be shipped later in the week than Thursday unless so ordered. Should we be sold out of the variety ordered, we will send a nearly similar kind instead. Special prices on 5,000 or more plants.

WE DO NOT SHIP PLANTS C. O. D.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.—See page 5.

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS.—Jersey Wakefield. Ready February, March, April and May. 50c per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 40c per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS for Fall Setting.—Jersey and Charleston Wakefield. Ready October and November. 45 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

LATE CABBAGE PLANTS.—Late Flat Dutch. Ready June, July and August. 45c per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35c per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.—Ready February and March. 50 for 75c; \$1.25 per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 for 65c; \$1.10 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.

CELERY PLANTS.—Pascal, Winter Queen and White Plume. Ready June, July and August. 75 cts. per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, 60 cts. per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

COLLARD PLANTS.—Ready June, July and August. 40c per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 30c per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000.

EGG PLANTS.—Ready May, June and July. 30 cts. per doz.; 50 for 80 cts.; \$1.40 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 70 cts.; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS.—Ready November 1st till June. 40 cts. per doz.; 50 for 85 cts.; \$1.50 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per doz.; 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.40 per 100; 500 for \$6.50; \$12.00 per 1,000.

LETTUCE PLANTS.—Wood's Cabbage, Big Boston and Iceberg. Ready February, March, April, after September 15, October and November. 45c per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35c per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

PEPPER PLANTS.—Ruby King and Cayenne. Ready May and June. 30c per doz.; 50 for 70c; \$1.15 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 25c per doz.; 50 for 60c; \$1.00 per 100.

RHUBARB ROOTS.—Ready November 1st, till May. 20 cts. each; 3 for 50 cts.; \$1.50 per doz. postpaid. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each; 3 for 40 cts.; \$1.25 per doz.; 50 for \$4.50.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.—Yellow Nansemond, Hanover White Yam, Porto Rico and Nancy Hall. Ready May and June. 55c per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 45c per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

HOT-BED TOMATO PLANTS.—Bonnie Best, Earliana, June Pink, Stone, Ponderosa and Norduke Wilt Resistant. Ready April, May, June and July. 20c per doz.; 50 for 45c; 75c per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 15c per doz.; 50 for 35c; 60c per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

TRANSPLANTED TOMATO PLANTS.—See Hot-Bed Plants for varieties. 30 cts. per doz.; 50 for 85 cts.; \$1.40 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

BRIMMER TOMATO PLANTS.—Hot Bed Plants, 30c per doz.; 50 for 85c; \$1.40 per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 25c per doz.; 50 for 75c; \$1.25 per 100. Transplanted, 40c per doz.; 50 for \$1.10; \$1.90 per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 35c per doz.; 50 for \$1.00; \$1.75 per 100.

SAGE ROOTS. } —20 cts. each, postpaid. Not prepaid, 15 cts.
THYME ROOTS. } each; \$1.25 per dozen.

BIRD SEEDS Safeguard the health of your birds by feeding only well re-cleaned seeds.

WOOD'S SONGSTERS FOOD.—The highest grade of mixed bird seeds in the proper proportions. By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.50. Not prepaid, lb. 15c; 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. \$1.15.

CANARY SEED.—By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.50. Not prepaid, lb. 15c; 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. \$1.15.

HEMP SEED.—By mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.15. Not prepaid, lb. 12c; 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 80c.

BIRD RAPE.—By mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, lb. 14c; 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 90c.

BIRD MILLET.—By mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. 95c. Not prepaid, lb. 10c; 5 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs. 60c.

SUNFLOWER FOR FEEDING.—By mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, lb. 12c; 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 90c.

CUTTLEFISH BONE.—40 cts. per lb. postpaid. Not prepaid, 30 cts. per lb.

WOOD'S TREATED TOBACCO SEEDS

ONE OUNCE WILL SOW 50 SQUARE YARDS



WOOD'S TOBACCO SEEDS are all treated as recommended by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station at Blacksburg. This treatment is to prevent wildfire, black fire, angular leaf spot and other tobacco diseases.

CULTURE.—A very clean piece of land is best for the tobacco plant beds, hence it is customary to burn a piece of land in the woods for plant beds. This destroys grass, weeds and insects, adds fertility through the action of the wood ashes, and leaves the ground in good order. The seeds are sown about February and protected by plant-bed cloth to keep off tobacco flies. When large enough and weather is settled (about June), set the plants out in 3½-foot rows, 3 feet between the plants. Constant care must be given, cultivating, suckering, worming, etc.

FOR TOBACCO WORMS apply either arsenate of lead or paris green with one of the dust guns offered on page 92. They apply the insecticides perfectly and the cost is small when it is remembered that they will last for years.

Select Varieties

Each, pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00 postpaid

No. 499. Bonanza —A broad-leaved bright tobacco that is especially adapted to the sandy soils of Eastern Carolinas and Georgia. Easy to cure and makes a rich leaf of good weight and bright color.

No. 500. Jamaica Wrapper —Adapted to the sandy soils of the bright belt, making a broad, medium long leaf of good weight that cures a bright yellow.

No. 501. Adcock —One of the best tobaccos for poor land. The leaf is broad for its length; they are set well apart on the stalk, exposing a greater surface to the sun, resulting in a more uniform ripening and more even crop. Best adapted to light gray or sandy soils; cures bright.

No. 502. Improved Gold Leaf —A fine, upright plant with long, broad tapering leaves well spaced, which allows uniform ripening. Cures easily to a high-grade bright leaf. Prefers a sandy soil.

No. 503. Warne —The leaf is long, of good breadth, silky and well spaced on the stalk. Easily cures a bright color, with fine silky quality.

No. 504. Improved Yellow Oronoko —For yellow wrappers, cutters and smokers. Cures bright, or can be cured for dark filler. It has good width and fine length. Does best on light gray soils.

No. 505. Improved White Stem Oronoko —On light, sandy soils, it makes high-class bright leaf; on heavier soils, it makes mahogany or medium bright. The leaf has good length and width, cures easily and is of very fine quality.

No. 506. Improved Hester —The leaf is of good width and length and of fine texture. Makes fine wrappers and cutters on light soils when flue cured, or good-bodied air-cured tobacco on heavier soils.

No. 517. Choice Havana —An Americanized Havana used for cigar purposes. Has a large, long, fine quality leaf; very early. Best adapted to chocolate or rich gray soils.

No. 508. White Burley —A heavy yielder of rich, bright leaf, large, long and broad. Should be grown only on limestone soil.

No. 509. Cash —An excellent bright tobacco with a medium long, quite broad leaf well spaced on the stalk to allow the entire leaf to ripen. Especially well adapted to medium rich loam and sandy soils; cures easily.

Standard Varieties

Each, pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50 postpaid

No. 510. One Sucker —A heavy yielding dark tobacco, with long, medium broad leaf, thick and of fine texture. May be air, sun, flue or fire cured. Sometimes called Turtlefoot. Does best on rich loam or clay soil.

No. 511. Big Oronoko —A dark tobacco that adapts itself to a wide variety of soils; cures easily, a heavy producer and of fine texture. The leaf is long, broad and tapering with small side ribs; has unusual weight and body, and may be cured red or black.

No. 512. Sweet, or Little Oronoko —The best for sun-curing and makes a fine chewing tobacco, wrappers and fillers. The leaf is long, narrow and very waxy. It may also be flue cured, making a rich, heavy mahogany. In the sun-cured section it is grown almost exclusively.

No. 513. Blue Pryor —A large, long and broad leaf. Makes a rich, waxy tobacco for black wrappers, strips and fillers, and a rich export tobacco. Best adapted for rich alluvial soils.

No. 514. Yellow Pryor —On the sandy soils of the eastern bright tobacco belt it makes a fairly long leaf, quite broad, of good weight, fine quality, and one that cures easily to the highest grade of bright tobacco; has good body, of fine texture and silky appearance.

No. 515. Medley Pryor —Probably the largest and heaviest of all the black tobaccos and makes good black wrappers, strips and fillers. The leaf is large and broad, heavy and of fine, silky quality. Adapted to rich loam or clay soils.

No. 520. Flanagan —Makes a long fairly broad leaf of fine silky quality; cures bright.

No. 521. Virginia Sun Cured —A fine chewing tobacco, also for fillers and wrappers; makes a rich mahogany when flue cured.

No. 523. Lizard Tail —A long narrow silky leaf of unusual body and weight; cures rich red.

No. 524. Willow Leaf —Makes a long narrow leaf of extra fine quality for wrappers and fillers.

No. 525. Famous —Makes a long, fairly broad leaf of fine silky quality; cures bright.

No. 526. Deer Tongue —Makes the finest chewing tobacco; the leaf is long and narrow; may be either flue or sun cured.

No. 529. Hickory Pryor —On the sandy soils of the eastern bright belt it makes the highest class bright leaf.

Wood's High-Grade Flower Seeds

Sow the Seeds either broadcast or in rows, and cover lightly—a good general rule is to cover four to six times the size of the seeds—and press the soil firmly. Small seeds cannot come up if covered too deep. Very fine seeds should be sown on the surface and pressed into the soil. To have the earliest blooms, flowers that stand transplanting should be sown early in boxes indoors. Water with a fine spray, do not let the soil dry out, do not keep the plants saturated, as they may damp off. When three or four leaves have formed transplant one inch apart in boxes, or in the open ground if warm enough.

The Soil best suited to flowers is a light rich loam, made as fine and smooth as possible. If heavy, mix with sand to lighten and make it friable. Many seeds are very small and require a fine seed-bed.

HALF HARDY and TENDER FLOWERS should not be sown or transplanted outside until the weather is settled and warm.

HARD SHELLED SEEDS like Canna, Evening Glory, Brazilian and Japanese Morning Glory should have a hole filed through the outer shell, or soaked in warm water 36 hours before planting.

Wood's Superb Asters



AMERICAN BEAUTY

Flowers from early September till killed by frost. The large, round, double blooms about 4 inches in diameter are borne on stout stems 18 or more inches long. Height, 2½ feet.

No. 608. Peach Blossom Beauty.

No. 609. White Beauty.
No. 610. Crimson Beauty.
No. 611. Lavender Beauty.
No. 613. Purple Beauty.
No. 612. Mixed Beauty.

Each of above: Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c.

Victoria Aster.



geous shades. 15 to 18 inches high.

No. 615. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET.—The earliest aster; well branched. The flowers are of good size on long stems; 1½ feet high.

No. 623. Pink
No. 624. White
No. 625. Scarlet
No. 626. Dark Blue
No. 627. All Colors Mixed

Each
Packet 10c;
½ oz. 20c.

No. 605 OSTRICH FEATHER

Each plant bears 25 to 40 magnificent, double flowers, with long curled, feathery petals suggestive of an ostrich feather. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; ¼ oz. 45c.

Ostrich Feather Aster.

No. 606. **PERENNIAL ASTER** (Michaelmas Daisy).—An exceedingly showy perennial with single daisy-like flowers; early sowings bloom the first season. Pkt. 10c.

CORNFLOWER ASTER.—See Stokesia.



Wood's Superb Asters.

No. 607. Wood's Superb Aster Mixture

Only the finest types of asters are included in our Superb Mixture; there is a wide variety of brilliant colors; there are early flowering, midseason and late bloomers that will yield a succession of elegant blooms from early summer till late fall. No aster mixture can surpass it. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c; ¼ oz. 60c; oz. \$2.00.



Peony Flowered Aster

PEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION.—

Large, perfectly formed, brilliantly colored. Very double; 3 to 4 inches across. Grows 2 feet high.

No. 603. **MIXED COLORS.**—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 604. **CHINA or QUILLED ASTER.**—

Flowers large, brilliant and of many beautiful colors; free bloomers. Height 18 ins. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.



Giant Branching Aster

GIANT BRANCHING.—A beautiful late-flowering aster which bears on long stems perfectly formed double flowers, 4 inches in diameter. 1½ to 2 feet high. Branches freely.

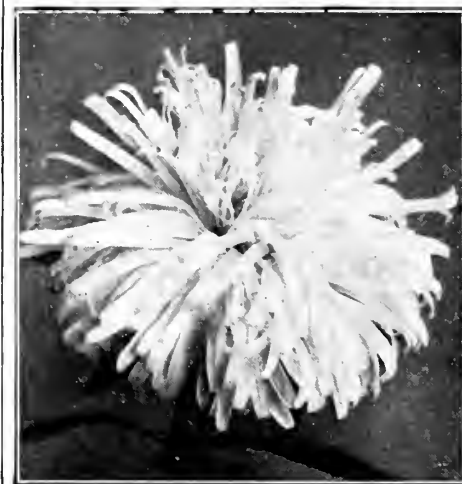
No. 616. Pure White.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 617. Pink.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 618. Dark Blue.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 619. Scarlet.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 620. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.



Crego Giant or Comet Aster

CREGO GIANT or COMET.—The flowers are of immense size, often 5 inches across. The long wavy twisted petals give it the appearance of the finest Japanese chrysanthemums.

No. 630. Crimson.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 631. Pink.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 632. Dark Blue.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 633. Pure White.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 634. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 550. Abronia—A trailing plant bearing rose colored fragrant flowers. Splendid for rock work. Hardy annual. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

No. 553. Abutilon (Bell Flower, or Flowering Maple).—Beautiful tender perennial shrub, bearing bell-like flowers of many colors; suitable for the garden in summer and house in winter. Height, 2 to 4 feet. Pkt. 20 cts.

No. 556. Achillea (The Pearl).—A fine hardy perennial; bears double pure white blooms from June till frost; blooms the first season if sown early. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 15 cts.

No. 559. Acroclinium—Everlasting, with rose and white daisy-like flowers. Fine for borders and for winter bouquets. Hardy annual. Height, 1 foot. Double mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

No. 562. Adlumia (Allegheny Vine).—An attractive climber, with fern-like leaves and flesh-colored blossoms. Hardy, and continues to improve year by year. A shady situation suits it best. Hardy biennial. Height, 15 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

ALLEGHENY VINE.—See Adlumia.



Alyssum

Alyssum—One of our finest hardy plants for beds, borders, baskets, pots and for cutting. Sow early for a continuous bloom; cut away the faded blooms and others will come.

No. 568. Lilac Queen. Nearly all summer it bears a wealth of beautiful deep lilac lavender blooms. A splendid bedding and border plant. Very dwarf. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.

No. 569. Little Dorr.—A gem for beds, borders, porch and window boxes, baskets and rockeries. Forms a perfect little bush, smothered with white blooms through summer till fall. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts.

No. 570. Little Gem (Carpet of Snow).—There is no better border plant. Very dwarf; covers a circle of about 5 inches. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.

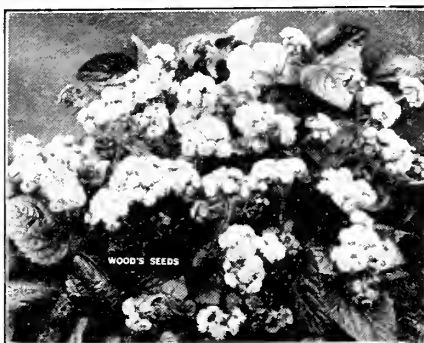
No. 571. Saxatile.—Brilliant golden yellow; showy for perennial borders and beds; resists the most extreme weather. Height 9 inches. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

No. 572. Sweet.—Hardy annual; covered with pure white fragrant blooms. The most popular of all border plants. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

No. 576. Amaranthus—Some have handsome foliage, others beautiful clusters of brilliant flowers. Transplant 2 feet apart. Half hardy annual. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

No. 579. Ampelopsis (Boston or Japanese Ivy).—A rapid creeper with lovely green foliage which turns red in fall. Excellent for covering walls, outhouses, etc. Perennial. Height, 50 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.

No. 582. Anchusa—A strong growing hardy perennial; bears an abundance of lovely gentian blue flowers during the entire season. Height, 4 feet. Italica Dropmore. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

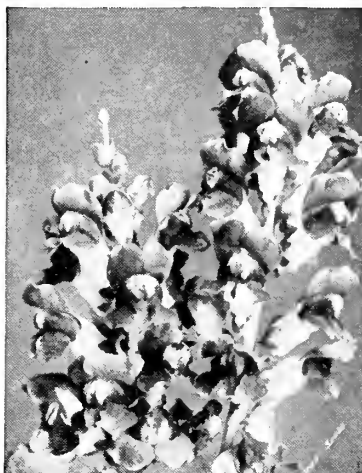


Ageratum

Ageratum (Floss Flower)—Profuse bloomer bearing clusters of feathery blooms the whole summer. Excellent for large beds and window-boxes in summer and as pot-plants in winter. Hardy annual. Height, 9 inches.

No. 565. Dwarf Perfection Blue. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts.

No. 564. Dwarf Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.



Antirrhinum or Snapdragon.

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)—Showy and useful border plants, producing brilliant flowers. Very effective in beds. Blooms the first season. Hardy perennial. Height, 2 to 3 feet.

No. 589. Tall Large Flowering Mixed Colors. A fine mixture of all colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

Giant Flowered Snapdragon

No. 585. Snow White. Each Packet 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

No. 586. Deep Pink. Each Packet 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

No. 587. Canary Yellow. Each Packet 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

No. 588. Defiance Scarlet. Each Packet 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

No. 590. Wood's Brilliant Mixture.—The individual blooms are extra large; closely set on long spikes, and are particularly fine. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

No. 598. Arabis Alpina (Rock Cress).—One of the earliest spring flowering perennials; fine for edging and rockeries; fragrant white flowers. Height, 6 inches. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

No. 640. Balloon Vine (Love-in-a-Puff)—Very rapid climbers, with inflated balloon-shaped seed-pods. Half hardy annual. Height, 10 feet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

No. 647. Balsam Pear—A graceful climber bearing golden yellow fruits changing to bright red when ripe. Height, 15 feet. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.



Aquilegia, or Columbine.

Aquilegia (Columbine).—Hardy perennials, lasting for years and bearing numberless exquisite blooms. Easily grown; sow either fall or spring.

No. 594. Long Spurred Hybrids. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

No. 595. Single Blue. Rocky Mountain Columbine. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

No. 596. Mixed Colors—Single and Double. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.



Balsam, or Touch-Me-Not

Balsam (Touch-Me-Not or Lady's Slipper)—Our camelia-flowered strain produces the finest double blooms, colors from pure white to dark purple, some spotted and striped. Half hardy annual.

No. 642. Double Camelia Flowered. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c.

No. 646. Balsam Apple—Ornamental climber, affording an excellent shade; grows quickly. Fruit changes from yellow to bright red. Plant end of April. Height, 15 feet. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

No. 650. Begonia (Vernon).—Fine for bedding and window boxes, bearing immense quantities of brilliant scarlet blooms; foliage ornamental, first green, changing to red. Tender perennial. Pkt. 15c; 1-16 oz. 50c.

No. 652. Brachycome (Swan River Daisy)—Free-flowering dwarf plants for edgings and small beds; bears pretty daisy-like flowers. Half hardy annual. Height, 6 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

No. 654. Bryonopsis A climbing annual, with ivy-like pale-green foliage and showy scarlet-striped fruit. Very beautiful. Half hardy annual. Height, 10 feet. Pkt. 10c.

BABY'S BREATH.—See Gypsophila.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.—See Globe Amaranth.

BELLIS.—See Daisy.

BLACK-EYED SUSAN.—See Thunbergia.

BLUE BOTTLE.—See Centaurea cyanus.

BOSTON IVY.—See Ampelopsis.

BURNING BUSH.—See Kochia.



Calendula.

Calendula —Showy, free-flowering hardy annuals of the marigold family. Succeeds well in any good soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders, and blooms until frost. Makes a fine cut flower. Height, 1 to 1½ feet.

No. 659. Ball's Orange King.—Very large double rich golden orange flower; fine for beds, borders and cut flowers. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

No. 661. Double Lemon Queen.—Long stemmed, large, well rounded. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

No. 660. Double—Mixed Varieties. A fine mixture of all the best varieties; all colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.



Calliopsis or Coreopsis

Calliopsis —Beautiful annuals. Excellent for cutting and decoration.

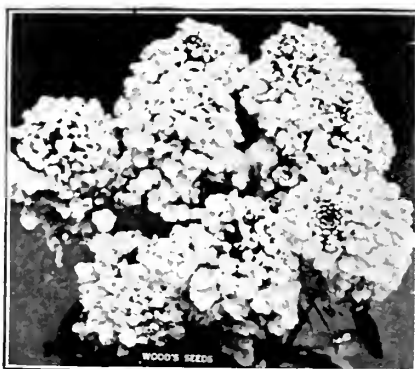
No. 665. Crimson. Height 6 to 8 inches. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 666. Golden Ray. Six to 8 inches high. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 667. All Colors Mixed. Very rich and showy. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c.

No. 668. Coreopsis Lanceolata.—Beautiful golden yellow perennial; unexcelled for borders, excellent for cutting. Hardy perennial. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

STIMULPLANT. A real flower fertilizer in tablet form. 10 tablets 15c; 30 tablets 25c.



Candytuft.

Candytuft —Indispensable for cutting; for beds, masses and borders, being fairly covered with blooms throughout the summer. Height 1 foot.

No. 675. Dwarf White.—Fine for cutting and bedding. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 676. Dwarf Pink. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 677. Dwarf Lilac. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 678. All Colors Mixed.—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c.

No. 679. Giant Empress Hyacinth Flowered. Makes fine cut flowers, and does exceedingly well in beds and borders; each plant bears several large flower spikes. Height 18 inches. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 682. Iberis Sempervirens.—White Perennial Candytuft. An early and profuse bloomer; hardy. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c.

No. 673. Canary Flower —A desirable rapid-growing climber. Yellow fringed flowers. Hardy annual. Height, 10 ft. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.

Canna (Indian Shot)—Stately, ornamental plants, producing large, varied and brilliant flowers. Soak for 36 hours and plant in pots or hot-beds in January, transplanting outside in May. They may be grown singly, massed in beds or as a background for smaller plants.



Canna.

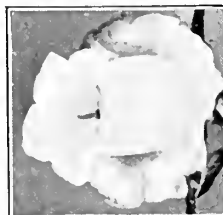
No. 685. Crozy's Large Flowering.—A fine mixture of the best dwarf French varieties. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

Canna Roots.—See Bulbs, page 53.

Canterbury

Bells (Campanula)

—Beautiful hardy biennials bearing a profusion of bell-shaped flowers of exquisite colors. Does best in a rich, light soil. Height 2½ feet.



Canterbury Bells.

No. 688. Single.—Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 689. Double.—Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.

No. 703. Catchfly (Silene).—Compact, round plants six inches high, densely covered with white, pink and red double flowers. Hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 693. Cardinal Climber—There is no annual climber that for beauty, brilliance and rapidity of growth can compare with Cardinal Climber. Grows 30 feet or more, has beautiful fern-like foliage; literally covered from midsummer till frost with round fiery, cardinal red flowers, 1½ inches in diameter, and borne in clusters of 5 to 7 each. Plant in a warm sunny place; file or cut a notch in each seed to insure germination. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 40c.



Carnation.

Carnation —General favorites for their delicious fragrance and diversity of color. Excellent bloomers and indispensable for winter-flowering. Half hardy perennial.

No. 696. Marguerite.—Blossoms in four months. Fine for bedding or pots. Dwarf, flowers very profusely; blooms double. All colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

No. 697. Chabaud's Perpetual.—Blossoms in five months, and continues in greatest profusion indefinitely. Early and hardy. Many colors mixed. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 698. Finest German Double Mixed.—A splendid strain for bedding or pots. Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 699. Double Carnations Mixed.—A splendid mixture. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

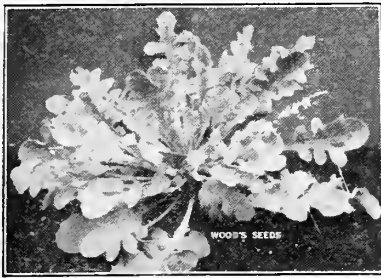


Centaurea-Cornflower or Ragged Robin.

Flowering Centaureas —Universal favorites for cut flowers; deliciously scented, long stemmed, will last for days. Sometimes called Bachelor's Button. Hardy annual.

No. 711. Cyanus Double Blue.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

No. 712. Cyanus Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.



Dusty Miller Centaureas Half hardy perennials for bedding, borders and hanging baskets. **No. 706. Gymnocarpa.**—Delicately cut, gracefully drooping, silver foliage. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 35c.** **No. 707. Candidissima.**—Foliage deeply cut; silvery white. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.**

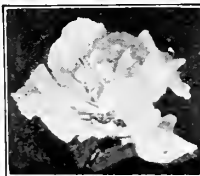


Annual Chrysanthemum

Chrysanthemum—Showy and effective summer blooming annuals for borders and cut flowers; thrifty and free blooming. Height, 1 to 1 1/2 feet. **No. 716. Japanese.**—Perennial; bears fantastic incurved double flowers of the finest types. All colors mixed. **Pkt. 15c.** **No. 717. Eastern Star.**—Canary yellow shading deeper toward the base of petals; dark brown center; bears profusely for months. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c.** **No. 718. Morning Star.**—3 to 4 inches across; deep yellow, shading to a pale sulphur; blooms from early summer till late fall. Splendid for cutting. Hardy annual. Height 10 inches. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c.** **No. 719. Double Mixed Varieties.**—Annual; all kinds and colors. **Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 20c.**

No. 723. Clarkia

—A hardy free-blooming, handsome hardy annual plant of easy culture. Blooms throughout the season in sun or shade. Height, 1 1/2 feet. **Double mixed colors.** **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.**



Clarkia

No. 726. Clematis Paniculata

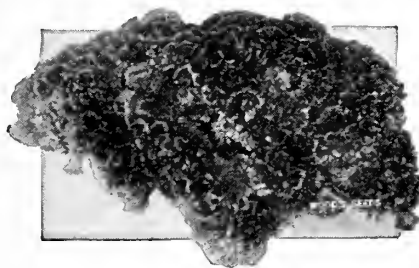
—Splendid hardy perennial climber growing 12 to 15 feet and covered with a dense mass of pure white star-like fragrant flowers that bloom for several weeks. A fine climber for porches, etc., and very easily grown. Lasts for years and is never troubled by insects. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.**



Clematis Paniculata.

No. 727. Clematis Flammula—A vigorous climber with clusters of fragrant white flowers. Grows 10 to 15 feet. **Pkt. 10c.**

No. 731. Cobaea Scandens (Cathedral Bells).—One of the best climbers, with fine foliage and large, bell-shaped purple flowers. Grows rapidly, 20 to 30 feet. Plant in the house, edgewise, cover lightly, and transplant outside in May. Half hardy perennial. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c.**



Cockscomb.

Cockscomb—Easily grown annuals, fine plants and for drying for winter bouquets. Sow in light soil, not too rich.

No. 735. Celosia or Plumed Cockscomb.—Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.**

COCK VARIETIES.

No. 736. Tall Mixed Colors.—**Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 25c.**

No. 737. Dwarf Scarlet.—**Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.**

No. 738. Dwarf Mixed Colors.—Fine for beds. Height, 1 foot. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c.**

No. 739. Variegated Leaved Cockscomb—Entirely distinct from any other variety. On its dark purple-red leaves are beautiful markings of crimson, orange, green, etc., of the most brilliant hues, contrasting in a most peculiar way with the nearly black-red velvety combs. A dwarf, compact grower, making an elegant bedding and border plant. One of the most brilliant summer and fall bloomers. **Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. for 25c.**



Coleus

No. 743. Coleus—One of the finest foliage plants. Indispensable for borders and bedding. Sow early indoors and transplant. Our seeds will produce an endless variety of colors and markings. **Radiant Mixture—Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 75c; 1/4 oz. \$1.25.**

No. 744. Coleus Ornatus—Such diversity and richness of color combinations are not found in any other coleus. If you grow a thousand, no two would be alike. The foliage is large and strikingly handsome. Irregularly spotted, mottled, striped and marbled with blackish purple, blood-red, carmine and rose in endless variety. **Pkt. 20c; 1/4 oz. \$1.25.**

No. 745. Coleus Metallicus—Thoroughly distinct; the leaves are very large, covered with blisters and present a curious metallic appearance. The ground color is a deep golden yellow, overlaid with shades of rich red bronze and copper. **Pkt. 15c.**



Cosmos

A grand fall flowering, hardy annual, producing thousands of beautiful blooms when other flowers are scarce. To have earliest blooms, start indoors and transplant after frost. Pinching them back several times when a foot high induces earlier blooming and a more bushy growth. They prefer a sandy soil, not too rich.

No. 750. Wood's Superb Mixture.—A truly superb mixture characterized by the grace, daintiness and brilliance of the flower, which often measures 3 to 4 inches across. Fine for table decoration, remaining fresh for days. **Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.**

No. 751. Lady Lenox Giant Cosmos.—Of extraordinary size and beauty; without exception the handsomest cosmos we have ever grown. Blooms are 4 to 5 inches across, of a beautiful shell-pink color; the petals are oval, forming a perfectly circular flower; 6 to 7 feet high, vigorous, and yields a wealth of magnificent blooms. Keep a week without wilting. **Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.**

No. 752. Early Flowering.—Begins blooming in August and continues a mass of flower till frost. Blooms are not quite as large as our Superb Cosmos, and the plant is dwarfier. We offer a fine mixture of colors ranging from pure white to deepest red. **Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.**

No. 760. Klondyke Yellow.—Gorgeous orange yellow flowers, 2 1/2 to 3 inches across, are borne on long stems. Grow in pots till the plants are well grown. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.**

No. 755. Mammoth Pure White Cosmos.—**Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.**

No. 756. Mammoth Pink Cosmos.—**Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.**

No. 757. Mammoth Deep Crimson.—**Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.**

No. 758. Mixed Cosmos.—A fine mixture of all colors. **Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 20c; oz. 35c.**



Double Crested Cosmos

Double Crested Cosmos

—The latest development in this popular flower. The plants are similar to other cosmos, but the blooms are distinct in having double crowns, giving them a very dainty and exquisite appearance. The colors are a delightful shade of shell pink, pure white and crimson. A large percentage come true from seed both as to doubleness and color. Aside from their novelty and beauty, the blooms are lasting both on the plant and as cut flowers.

Pkt. 1/4 Oz.
No. 762. Shell Pink 15c... 50c
No. 763. White Queen 15c... 50c
No. 764. Crimson King 15c... 50c
No. 765. Mixed Colors 10c... 45c

No. 768. Cowslip (*Primula Veris*).—Fragrant and beautiful hardy spring flowering perennial growing about 6 inches high and bearing an abundance of blooms of various colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.



No. 770. Cyclamen *Persicum*.—Foliage highly ornamental, flowers of striking beauty; blooms for months. Plant in boxes in February or March, transplant to pots, and they will flower the following winter or spring. Tender perennial. Height, 9 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c.

Cypress Vine—A splendid climber, with dark green, feathery foliage and an abundance of bright, star-shaped blossoms. Sow thickly after the middle of April. Height, 15 feet.

No. 773. White.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 35c.

No. 774. Scarlet.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 35c.

No. 775. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 35c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY.—See Escholtzia.

CAMPANULA.—See Canterbury Bells.

CANTOR BEAN.—See Nelius.

CATHEDRAL BELLS.—See Cobaea.

CELOSIA.—See Cockscorn.

CHINESE BELL FLOWER.—See Abutilon.

COLUMBINE.—See Aquilegia.

CONVOLVULUS.—See Morning Glory.

COREOPSIS.—See Calliopsis.

CORNFLOWER.—See Centaurea Cyanus.

CUP AND SAUCER.—See Canterbury Bells.

Dahlia

If started indoors and transplanted outside when frost is gone, splendid success may be had with dahlias, giving a profusion of bloom throughout the fall from spring-sown seeds.



No. 780. Peony Flowered.—Bears enormous blooms of many colors, generally semi-double, resembling peonies. The petals are curled and twisted. Blooms the first season if planted early. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

No. 781. Cactus Flowered.—One of the most beautiful types, unequalled for rich and varied colors. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

No. 782. Double Mixed Colors.—All types of double dahlias mixed; includes large flowering, show and fancy varieties. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.25.

No. 783. Single Mixed Colors.—A fine mixture of both solid and variegated colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Dahlia Bulbs.—See Bulbs, page 53.

Daisy (*Bellis perennis monstrosa*).—The well-known English Daisy. Splendid for beds,

borders, pots, porch boxes and rockeries. If started indoors they bloom profusely the same season and for several years, especially if grown in a shady place. Height 6 inches. Hardy perennial.



No. 786. Double Pink.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

No. 787. Double Pure White.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

No. 788. Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

No. 790. African Daisy (*Dimorphotheca*).—Beautiful and showy annual about 12 inches

high and bears in great profusion daisy-shaped, rich, glossy gold flowers, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, with dark centers surrounded by a black zone. Splendidly adapted for beds and borders. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.



Shasta Daisy

No. 793.

Shasta Daisy

—Perfectly hardy perennials, bearing flowers 4 ins. across. Blooms for months and more freely each season; flowers remain fresh for two weeks after cutting. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.



Delphinium

Delphinium Perennial Larkspur. — No perennial bed or border is quite complete without this stately, brilliant and effective flower. May be planted at any time from early spring till fall. For the earliest blooms, plant in boxes, transplant 4 inches apart and set outside later to a rich, deeply worked soil. They bloom the first season if planted early. Cut away the old flower spikes after blooming and the flowering season will be lengthened. The second year transplant the finest bloomers 3 feet apart.

No. 798. Belladonna.—An exquisite shade of turquoise blue. Pkt. 20c; 3 pkts. for 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 65c.

No. 799. Bellamosa.—Intense rich deep blue. Pkt. 20c; 3 pkts. for 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 65c.

No. 800. Mixed Colors.—A fine mixture of all colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

SWAN RIVER DAISY.—See Brachycome.

DEVIL-IN-A-BUSH.—See Nigella.

ETERNAL FLOWER.—See Helichrysum.

EVENING GLORY.—See Moonflower.

EVERLASTINGS.—See Aeroellium, Globe Amaranth, Helichrysum and Job's Tears.



Wood's Superb Dianthus

Dianthus or Pink

—One of our most highly prized flowers for bedding and cut flowers. Sow early indoors and they will bloom the first season, and if protected, continue flowering the next year. Hardy annual.

No. 806. WOOD'S SUPERB DIANTHUS MIXTURE.—A magnificent mixture, containing all the best varieties, both

double and single, and producing unusually large and brilliant flowers in the greatest variety of color and of delicious fragrance. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

No. 807. Double China or Indian Pink.—Finest colors mixed. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

No. 808. Double Japan Pink.—Flowers large. Brightest colors mixed. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

No. 809. Wood's Mixture of Double Pinks.—The very choicest double varieties. Colors range from pure white to deep crimson. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

No. 810. Wood's Mixture of Single Pinks.—A mixture of the choicest single varieties. The flowers are handsome, extra large and in great variety of color. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.

No. 811. Double Fringed.—Called the Marvelous Pink, because of its large wonderfully fringed double flowers, often 3 to 4 inches across. Bears constantly till frost. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

No. 812. Clove Pink. Hardy garden pink. Double and semi-double in many beautiful colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

No. 813. Fireball.—Brilliant scarlet double flower. Splendid for bedding and cut flowers. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

No. 820. Didiscus (Blue Lace Flower.) Blooms abundantly

from July till frost. Fine cut flower and pot plant for winter. Hardy annual; 18 inches high. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

Digitalis (Foxglove).—Handsome,

stately plants, with ornamental leaves and pendulous flowers. Hardy perennial; height, 3 to 5 ft.

No. 824. Rose Pink. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

No. 825. White. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

No. 826. Purple. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

No. 827. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

No. 832. Dolichos

(Hyacinth Bean or Jack Bean).—Rapid climbers,

bearing large clusters of purple and white flowers, followed by bright ornamental pods. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

DUSTY MILLER.—See Centaurea.



Digitalis

The Need for Plant Food

EACH plant, whether a tiny grass plant or a stately tree, is an individual being with its peculiar complexities. To grow it successfully we must appreciate that in most cases it has been removed from its natural environment and placed under conditions different from those nature intended for it.

Like ourselves, plants are living beings—they breathe, feed, grow, and reproduce. To do this they must have food, moisture, air, light, and warmth. Anyone can grow

them successfully if they provide the vital requisites all life must have.

The best seeds, plants, or bulbs will not grow satisfactorily in an impoverished soil. Failure is usually due to inadequate plant food in the soil. It took nature thousands of years to accumulate the small store of food contained in the few inches of surface soil. This is quickly consumed by growing plants, and

unless additional food is supplied growth cannot continue.



The Development of Vigoro

Recognizing the need for a plant food which would supply all of the elements taken from nature's pantry, Swift & Company, after years of scientific research, exhaustive growing tests, and comparisons, developed Vigoro, a

plant food which completely meets these requirements. Vigoro contains every element necessary, each in the right proportion, for full growth and beauty. When Vigoro is used, no other materials are needed.



One of the 18 modern plants where Vigoro is made.

View of one of Swift & Company's research laboratories.

Center—A corner of one of Swift & Company's experimental plots.



All Plants Must Be Fed

PLANTS are composed largely of food material taken from the soil. When we consider the large number of seeds matured and the vast amount of foliage, wood, and blooms produced in a single season, we can understand why plant food must be applied regularly to insure healthy, sustained growth. You can easily detect undernourished

plants by their spindling stalks, yellowish and undersized leaves, and poorly developed blossoms. It is sometimes too late to save plants when these symptoms appear because they often fall victims of disease when they are in such a weakened condition. Avoid these symptoms by following a regular feeding program with Vigoro, the complete plant food.



Rich-green, Velvety Lawns

To establish and maintain a beautiful lawn, regular feeding with a complete, balanced plant food is essential. Vigoro produces thick, springy turf and deep, extensive roots which choke out weeds and keep new ones from becoming established. A portion of the abundant root growth produced by Vigoro normally decays each year, depositing humus in the soil, where it is needed. By feeding your lawn with Vigoro in spring, summer, and fall, you can keep it beautiful throughout the season.



Vigoro is used by leading landscape gardeners, florists, nurserymen, and tree experts and by expert gardeners on America's most beautiful estates.



Large, Beautiful Flowers

Proper feeding produces healthy, dark-green foliage and a profusion of richly colored blooms. Systematic feeding should be practiced for best results. Bulbs should be fed at planting time and again after they have bloomed. Vigoro should be worked into the soil before annuals and perennials are planted. Annuals should be fed again when buds appear. Perennials should be fed each year in early spring, summer, and early fall. Vigoro supplies all the nourishment flowers need for the fullest expression of their beauty.

Early, Delicious Vegetables

A portion of the home grounds should be devoted to a vegetable garden. There are no other vegetables like those garden-fresh ones you grow yourself, and it's surprising how much food you can raise on a small plot. Vegetables are heavy feeders, and failure in growing them is usually due to a lack of plant food in the soil. Feed your vegetables Vigoro and they will be larger and better flavored, crisper, and will mature much earlier. Work Vigoro into the soil at planting time and feed them again when they are half grown.

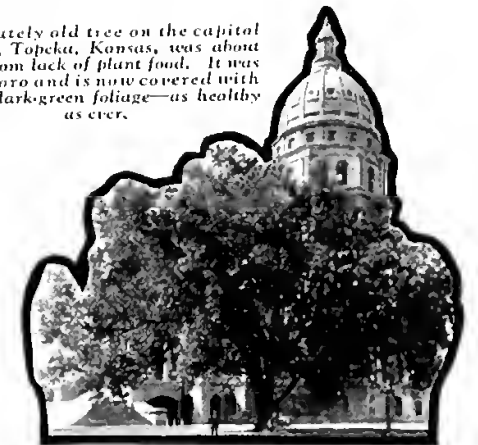


VIGORO
Complete plant food

Luxuriant Shrubbery and Trees

Trees and shrubs are probably subjected to more abuse and neglect than any other plants about the home. They are often planted in excavated soil from basements or forced to live with a portion of their root systems overlaid with cement walks or pavement. Even under such conditions they will grow and thrive if properly fed and watered. An application of Vigoro once each year is ordinarily sufficient for trees. Shrubs should be fed in early spring and again in late summer or early fall. Feeding them with Vigoro will produce and maintain healthy, luxuriant growth.

This stately old tree on the capital grounds, Topeka, Kansas, was about to die from lack of plant food. It was fed Vigoro and is now covered with heavy, dark-green foliage—as healthy as ever.



Vigoro Is Easy to Use



Sowing by hand like grass seed.

This illustrates method of broadcasting Vigoro on areas to be planted and of feeding established lawns. Four pounds should be applied evenly to every 100 square feet before seeds are sown and worked into the surface soil. On established lawns apply two to four pounds to every 100 square feet when the grass is dry, and soak it into the soil.

Vigoro should be mixed with the soil in the bottom of the hole or trench before planting shrubs, young trees, and other large plants; and in the bottom of the trench before planting bulbs, tubers, etc. Mix a level teaspoonful of Vigoro with each quart of soil in the bottom of the hole or trench, and the same amount with each quart of soil used in filling the hole or trench.



Mix Vigoro with soil in bottom of the hole or trench before planting.



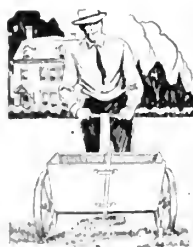
Applying alongside of row on both sides.

This method is used in feeding vegetables, flowers, hedges, and other plants grown in rows. Two pounds of Vigoro should be applied to every 50 feet of row and worked lightly into the soil on both sides and around the plants.

Feed shrubs, specimen plants, vegetables grown in hills, etc., this way. Apply Vigoro in a circle starting a few inches away from the trunk or stem and extending out as far as the branches extend; then work it lightly into the soil.



Applying Vigoro around the plant.



The Vigoro Spreader saves time and insures uniform distribution.

The Vigoro Spreader applies Vigoro evenly and accurately, saves time and waste of plant food, and insures best results. It is especially valuable on large lawns but its many uses all year round and its very low cost make it an excellent investment for those with small grounds. There are three sizes for different-sized lawns.

To feed trees make holes under the drip of branches as illustrated here. Half fill the holes with Vigoro; then water and fill the holes with soil. Use one pound of Vigoro to each inch of circumference of the trunk of the tree, measuring it four feet above the ground.



Method of feeding established trees.

The Vigoro Spreader is made in three different sizes for different requirements. Ask us for descriptive folder and prices.

Complete Directions in Every Bag

VIGORO

Complete plant food

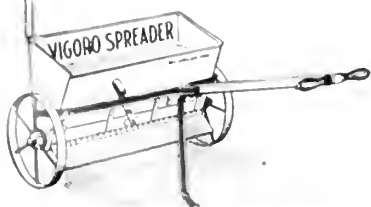
A product of Swift & Company

For Lawns, Gardens, Flowers, Shrubbery, and Trees

Prices

100-lb. bag	- -	\$5.00
50-lb. bag	- -	3.00
25-lb. bag	- -	1.75
5-lb. pkg.	- -	.50
12-oz. pkg.	- -	.10

Freight will be allowed on 100 pounds. Prices on other sizes f. o. b. Richmond.





Escholtzia or California Poppy

Escholtzia (California Poppy).—Easily grown annuals, producing bright, poppy-shaped flowers from spring till frost. A bed in full bloom makes a brilliant effect.

No. 835. **Scarlet Beauty**. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.
No. 836. **Golden West**. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.
No. 837. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c.

No. 840. **Bush Escholtzia**, or **Hunnamania** (Santa Barbara Poppy).—Bears large cup-shaped yellow flowers, 3 inches across, on 12-inch stems; the petals are crinkled like crushed satin; will keep for two weeks. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 845. **Ferns**.—Decorative plants; thrive best in sandy soil. Sow in boxes, barely covering, and keep moist. Tender perennial. Pkt. 15c.

No. 849. **Feverfew**.—Free flowering hardy annuals, succeeding in any garden soil, blooming till frost. Splendid for bedding and cut flowers. White flower. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

Forget-Me-Not (Myosotis).—Highly effective grown in masses. If sown early will bloom the first season. Height, 6 to 9 inches. Hardy perennial.

No. 852. **Rose Pink**. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.
No. 853. **Deep Blue**. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.
No. 855. **Mixed Colors**. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

FLAX.—See Linum.

FLOSS FLOWER.—See Ageratum.

FOUNTAIN PLANT.—See Amaranthus.

FOUR O'CLOCK.—See Marvel of Peru.

FOXGLOVE.—See Digitalis.

Gaillardia.—See Blanket Flower.

—Showy and free blooming; remarkable for the brilliancy, profusion and size of flowers, continuing in bloom all summer. Fine for bedding, borders and cutting.

No. 860. **Grandiflora**.—Hardy perennial; gorgeous flowers, 2½ to 3 inches across. Splendid for permanent beds and cutting. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 861. **Mixed Colors**.—The most varied colors. Hardy annual. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.



Gaillardia

Geranium

—There is no pot and bedding plant more popular. They yield a succession of bloom till frost, and then make a splendid house plant. The flowers are of brilliant colors.

No. 865. **Zonale**.—A mixture of the finest sorts. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 75c.



Geranium

No. 866. **Geum** Mrs. Bradshaw. —Perennial; bears double brilliant orange scarlet flowers throughout the summer. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 40c.

No. 868. **Gilia**.—Annuals of easiest culture, suited to any soil. Fine for flower beds, edgings and rockeries. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.



Globe Amaranth

Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

No. 875. **Godetia**.—Showy and attractive hardy

annuals bearing an abundance of satiny cup shaped blooms, especially if grown in poor dry soil; blooms continuously if the seed pods are removed. Plant early in the spring, in a sunny place and cover one-fourth inch deep. One foot high. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.



Godetia.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath). Yields graceful sprays of pure white star-shaped flowers; a fine cut flower and useful for mixing with other cut flowers.

No. 878. **Perennial**. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.
No. 879. **Annual**. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

GILLIFLOWER.—See Stocks.

GOMPHRENA.—See Globe Amaranth.

GOURDS.—See page 20.

Helichrysum

(Strawflower or Eternal Flower).—Everlasting; cut when about to open and dry for winter bouquets; large, double, and of many colors. For drying, cut the flowers when partly open with as long stems as possible. Hardy annual. 2 feet high.



Helichrysum.

No. 884. **Fireball**. Scarlet. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 885. **Golden Ball**. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

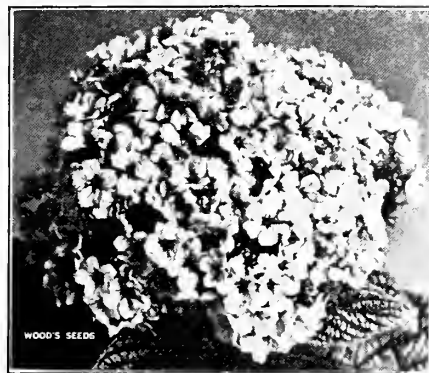
No. 886. **Mixed Colors**. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

Hibiscus

(Mallow Marvel or Marshmallow).—From June till frost, these hardy plants bear big, handsome blooms, often 6 inches across, the colors ranging from white and shades of pink to deep red. Lasts for years.

Mallow Marvel or Hibiscus

No. 897. **Mallow Marvels Mixed**. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.



Heliotrope

Heliotrope.—Easily grown from seed, flowering the first season. To have the longest blooming season, sow early indoors. Half hardy perennial; height, 3 feet.

No. 890. **Lemoine's Giant**.—Flowers double the size of older sorts. Pkt. 15c.

No. 891. **Blue**.—The deepest blue. Pkt. 10c.

No. 892. **White**.—Spotless white. Pkt. 10c.

No. 893. **Mixed Colors**.—Many varieties and colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Hollyhock.—In rows against shrubbery, as a background for smaller plants and in clumps, hollyhocks give a striking effect. Hardy, blooming year after year. Sow in April or May.

PERENNIAL HOLLYHOCKS

No. 902. **Double White**. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

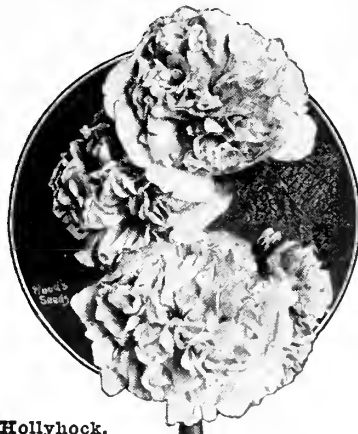
No. 903. **Double Pink**. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

No. 904. **Double Yellow**. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

No. 905. **Double Scarlet**. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

No. 908. **Double Mixed Colors**. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 909. **Allegheny Hollyhocks**.—The nearly transparent, fringed flowers resemble crushed satin; seldom less than 5 inches across. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.



Hollyhock.

ANNUAL HOLLYHOCKS

If sown outside in May, will bloom in August. If sown early indoors and transplanted in May, will bloom from June till frost in wonderful variety of colors.

No. 910. **Double Everblooming**.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

No. 911. **Single Everblooming**.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 916. **Humulus Japonicus** (Japanese Hop).—An easily grown hardy annual climber, growing 15 to 20 feet. Fine for covering porches, trellises and unsightly places. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

HELIANTHUS.—See Sunflower.
HUNNEMANIA.—See Bush Escholtzia.
HYACINTH BEAM.—See Dolichos.

No. 919. Ice Plant.—A curious plant, the leaves apparently covered with ice crystals. Especially fine for hanging-baskets and rockeries. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

INDIAN SHOT.—See Canna.
IPOMEA GRANDIFLORA.—See Moonflower.

IPOMEA QUAMOCLIT.—See Cypress Vine.
IPOMEA SETOSA.—See Brazilian Morning Glory.

IVY, JAPANESE or BOSTON.—See Ampelopsis.

IVY, KENILWORTH.—See below.

JACK AND THE BEAN STALK.—See Kudzu Vine.

JACK BEAN.—See Dolichos.

No. 923. Job's Tears.—Ornamental grass with broad, corn-like leaves. A fine everlasting for winter bouquets. Plant early in hills, 3 feet apart, 4 or 5 seeds to the hill. Height, 3 feet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

No. 926. Kenilworth Ivy.—A neat and charming hardy perennial trailing plant for boxes, baskets and rockeries. Lavender and purple flower. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

No. 929. Kochia or Burning Bush



Kochia

—(Mexican Fire Plant). A rapid growing, highly ornamental annual forming perfect pyramids 2 to 2½ feet high, covered with feathery green branches, which in the fall turn to a deep red. Makes a fine summer hedge. Thin out to 18 ins. apart. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

No. 933. Kudzu Vine.—Jack and the Bean Stalk. A fine shade vine of wonderful growth; attains 50 feet the second season. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.

Larkspur (Annual Delphinium). For bedding, for growing among shrubbery and as cut flowers, larkspurs are strikingly beautiful. Early spring plantings will give blooms from July till frost, but several plantings are recommended. Transplant 12 inches apart. Height 2 feet.
No. 936. Double Dark Blue.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.
No. 937. Double Pink.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.
No. 939. Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c.
PERENNIAL LARKSPUR. See Delphinium.

Linum

No. 943. Grandiflorum Rubrum (Scarlet Flax).—A very pretty, hardy annual bedding plant, two foot high, covered with bright red flowers. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c.

No. 945. Perennial Blue.—A hardy perennial; bears graceful bright blue flowers from June till frost. Height, 18 inches. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.



Larkspur.



No. 948. Lobelia.—Nothing better for bedding, edgings, pots and rockeries; very effective in masses, covered with bloom for a long season. Start in boxes and transplant. Easy to grow; 6 inches high. Half hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

Lupins.—Easily grown, free flowering annuals and perennials, with graceful spikes of fragrant pea-shaped flowers. A fine bedding and cut flower; prefers shade. Height 2 to 3 feet.

ANNUAL VARIETIES

No. 952.—Blue. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c.

No. 955. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES

No. 956.—Blue. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

No. 957. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

LACE FLOWER.—See Didiscus.

LADY'S SLIPPER.—See Balsam.

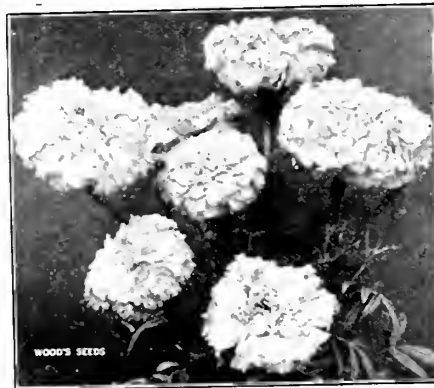
LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS.—See Perennial Sweet Pea.

LOVE GROVE.—See Nemophila.

LOVE IN A MIST.—See Nigella.

LOVE LIES BLEEDING.—See Amaranthus.

LOVE-IN-A-PUFF.—See Balloon Vine.



Marigold.

Marigold

—Easily grown, free-flowering annuals, bearing their brilliant flowers till frost. Use the African for large beds or borders, the French for small beds, pots or as a foreground for larger plants. For the earliest blooms, plant in boxes and transplant 18 inches apart after frost is over.

No. 960. African Double Orange.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

No. 961. African Double Lemon Queen. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

No. 964. African Double Mixed.—All the best and newest varieties. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

No. 966. French Double Golden Ball.—Height 1 foot. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

No. 968. French Double Mixed.—A mixture of the finest sorts. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

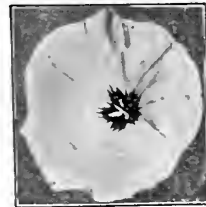
No. 969. Miniature Marigold.—Splendid for bedding, borders and pots. Neat, compact plants 4 to 6 inches high, 6 inches across, covered with perfectly double variegated flowers. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

No. 973. Marvel of Peru (Four o'clock).

—Opens in the afternoon and on cloudy days. Flowers showy and in great profusion. Hardy annual. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

No. 985. Mimulus or Musk Plant.—An attractive trailing plant for hanging baskets, window-boxes, etc.; bright musk-scented foliage; numerous yellow flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Moonflower



Moonflower

(Evening Glory).—Rapid growing climbers with luxuriant foliage; the blooms, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, open in the evening and on cloudy days. Grows 30 feet or more. Fill a hole in the seeds or soak for a day to hasten germination.

No. 988. Grandiflora.—Bears hundreds of pure white fragrant flowers 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 45c.

No. 989. Heavenly Blue.—About 15 feet high, with exquisite azure blue flowers that shade to white at the center. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

FLOWERING MAPLE.—See Abutilon.

MARGUERITES.—See Carnation.

POT MARIGOLD.—See Calendula.

MARSHMALLOW.—See Hibiscus.

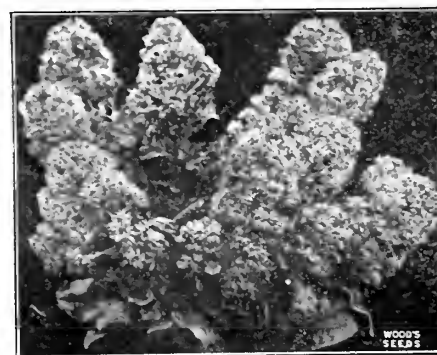
MEXICAN FIRE PLANT.—See Kochia.

MIMOSA.—See Sensitive Plant.

MOMORDICA.—See Balsam Apple and Pear.

MOURNING BRIDE.—See Scabiosa.

MYOSOTIS.—See Forget-Me-Not.



Wood's Superb Mignonette.

Mignonette

—In February and March sow in boxes and thin out. Beginning in March, sow at intervals outside for a succession; in late summer sow in pots or boxes for winter blooming. Prefers a cool location. Thin out to six inches apart. Hardy annual. One foot high.

No. 976. Wood's Superb Mixture

—Made up of the newest and best sorts, all shades of color and varieties which produce the largest flower-spikes, some 12 to 15 inches long. Deliciously fragrant. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.

No. 977. Defiance.—Deliciously fragrant; fine for cutting, keeping fresh for days; flower spikes remarkably large. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c.

No. 978. Machet.—Bears massive spikes of very fragrant red flowers. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c.

No. 982. Sweet Mignonette.—Fragrant; large flowering. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.



Morning Glories

- No. 993. Brazilian (Ipomea setosa).**—A luxuriant annual, growing 30 to 40 feet, and makes a thick shade. The flowers are 3 to 4 inches across, and of a beautiful rose color. Excellent for porches or arbors, covering an enormous space in a short time. **Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.**
- No. 994. Morning Glory (Convolvulus).**—All colors mixed. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.**
- No. 995. Bush Morning Glory.** Twelve inches high, peculiarly adapted for bedding, pot and window culture; blooms profusely. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.**

No. 1054. Nicotiana (Flowering Tobacco)—Covered with bloom all summer and fall; flowering a few weeks after sowing. **Pkt. 10c.; ¼ oz. 15c.**

No. 1061. Oxalis—Splendid little plants, with bright colored flowers, for hanging-baskets, rockwork or edgings. Half hardy perennial. **Pkt. 10c.; ¼ oz. 40c.**

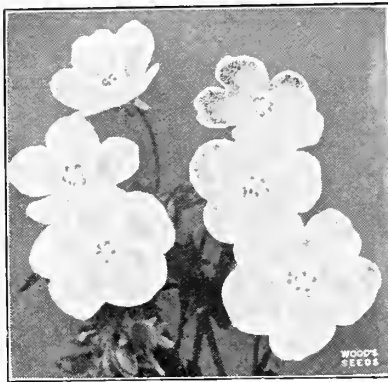
JAPANESE MORNING GLORIES

One of the grandest climbers, the flowers measuring 4 to 6 inches across in limitless variety of colors. The foliage is ornamental—some mottled and checkered; some rich, vivid green, others silvery white, others yellow. Soak 24 hours before planting.

No. 998. Double Japanese.—Bears a wealth of bloom nearly all double. **Pkt. 10c.; ¼ oz. 30c.**

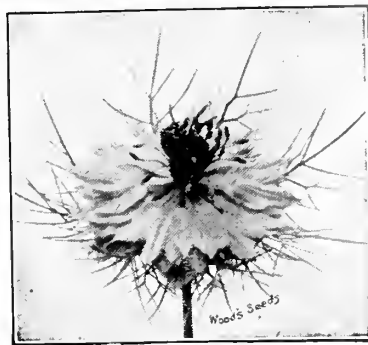
No. 999. Fancy Fringed Japanese.—The flowers are as big as saucers, ruffled from stem to margin like crumpled velvet. **Pkt. 10c.; ½ oz. 20c.; oz. 35c.**

No. 1000. Single Imperial Japanese.—The original variety. The wonderful colorings of both flowers and foliage are beyond description. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.**



Nemophila or Love Grove.

No. 1050. Nemophila (Love Grove).—Attractive hardy annual, 6 inches high, bearing its bright flowers in great profusion. Easily grown. **Pkt. 10c.; ¼ oz. 25c.**



Nigella

No. 1058. Nigella (Love-in-a-Mist, or Devil-in-a-Bush).—Handsome flower, requiring but little care. Flowers bright and showy. Hardy annual. Height, 1 foot. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c.; ½ oz. 15c.**

No. 1088. Ornamental Pepper

—As a pot plant for house decoration during the winter, it is most effective and as easily grown as garden peppers. The blooms are followed by innumerable bright scarlet berry-like fruits in the most wonderful profusion. The berries remain for a long time without losing their beauty and attractiveness. **Pkt. 10c.**

GENOTHERA.—See Primrose (Evening).

PALMA CHRISTI.—See Ricinus.

PELARGONIUM.—See Geranium.

PERIWINKLE.—See Vinca.

No. 1085. Passion Flower—Splendid hardy annual climbers, bearing attractive fringed flowers; derives its name from its resemblance to a cross. Height, 10 feet. **Pkt. 10c.; ¼ oz. 25c.**

Wood's Peerless Nasturtiums

No annual will produce such a lavish profusion of blooms for so long a time, and such variety and brilliance of color as Nasturtiums. They bloom best in poor soil; the richer the soil the fewer the blooms. Hardy annual.

Wood's Peerless Mixtures We have put into these mixtures the cream of the standard and all the newest varieties of distinct merit. The colors vary from pearly white to almost black; every intermediate color is represented, giving the richest combination of colors ever offered in Nasturtiums.

No. 1010. Dwarf Peerless Mixture.—**Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.**

No. 1030. Tall Peerless Mixture.—**Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.**

All Varieties offered below, unless otherwise quoted: **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.**

Dwarf or Tom Thumb

Nasturtiums

- No. 1012. Chameleon.**
No. 1014. Dark Scarlet (dark leaved).
No. 1015. Golden Yellow.
No. 1016. Ivy Leaved.
No. 1018. Creamy White.
No. 1019. Bright Rose.
No. 1020. Ruby Red.
No. 1021. Variegated Leaved.
Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 50c.

Tall or Giant Nasturtiums

- No. 1031. Chameleon.**
No. 1032. Dark Crimson.
No. 1033. Bright Yellow.
No. 1034. Creamy White.
No. 1036. Bright Rose.
No. 1037. Deep Orange.
No. 1038. Salmon Rose.
No. 1039. Variegated Leaved.

NASTURTIIUM MIXTURES

- No. 1025. Dwarf, Mixed Colors.** **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.**
No. 1043. Tall or Giant, Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.**

No. 1044. Lobb's Trailing Nasturtiums Flowers and foliage smaller than tall nasturtiums, but more free flowering, more intensely brilliant and varied. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid.**



Wood's Peerless Nasturtiums

Wood's Royal Pansies

Saved from plants selected for the beauty and size of their blooms, our aim being variety and brilliancy of colorings, strong marking, abundance of bloom and long keeping qualities.

For the earliest blooms sow in boxes indoors and transplant when an inch high; later sowings may be made throughout the summer and fall. They will stand the severest winter without protection. Grow them in a shady position in a rich, moist soil.

Giant Pansies in Separate Colors

TRIMARDEAU STRAINS

Each, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

No. 1064. **Cardinal**.—Brilliant brownish red, very striking.

No. 1065. **Emperor Frederick**.—Dark red, with orange scarlet border.

No. 1066. **Fairy Queen**.—Sky blue, with pure white border.

No. 1067. **Faust, or King of the Blacks**.—Large, velvety, pure black.

No. 1068. **Fire King**.—Golden yellow, the upper petals reddish brown, margined with yellow; very showy.

No. 1069. **Light Blue**.—Lovely shade of sky blue, with dark eye; very dainty.

No. 1070. **Lord Beaconsfield**.—The lower petals are violet shading to white, tinted with purple in the upper petals.

No. 1071. **Snow Queen**.—Beautiful, large, pure white; flowers large and of fine form.



Wood's Royal Pansies.

Pansy Mixtures

No. 1075. **Wood's Royal Pansy Mixture**.—A magnificent mixture excelling in an endless variety of the richest colors. It contains every conceivable color and color combination found in pansies. The blooms are large and of perfect form. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.50; oz. \$2.50.

No. 1076. **Wood's Exhibition Pansy Mixture**.—The richest and handsomest pansy mixture, and is as near perfect as it is possible to obtain. The blooms average 2 to 3 inches across, of every imaginable pansy color and combination of colors in endless variety. Pkt. 25c; 3 pkts. 60c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

No. 1077. **Wood's Superb Frilled Pansy**.—Each petal is frilled or curled, giving the appearance of a double pansy. This unusual formation adds greatly to its keeping quality. Pkt. 20c; 3 pkts. for 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 85c.

No. 1078. **Giant Trimardeau Mixture**.—A distinct strain with remarkably large blooms, generally marked with large blotches; the colors are rich and varied. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.15.

No. 1079. **Large Flowering Mixed Pansies**.—A very superior mixture of all colors; rich and beautiful. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.

No. 1080. **TUFTED PANSIES (Viola Corunta)**.—Not as large as the regular pansy, but have longer stems and bloom throughout the summer. Early spring sowings bloom from June till frost. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c.



Petunias.

PETUNIA

No annual will give a greater profusion of bloom with so little care than petunias. Plant in a sunny position and they will bloom till frost. Grow them in pots, beds, borders and porch boxes. For early flowers sow in boxes and transplant when weather is warm; later sow outside in a sunny place. Half hardy annual.

BALCONY PETUNIAS.—The dwarf plants are a mass of bloom throughout the summer. Splendid for beds and window and porch boxes. The blooms are about 3 inches across.

No. 1105. **Balcony White**. No. 1106. **Balcony Pink**. No. 1107. **Balcony Red**.
No. 1108. **Balcony Deep Blue**. No. 1110. **Balcony Mixed Colors**.

Each of above, pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c; 1-16 oz. 50c.

No. 1095. **Wood's Superb Fringed Petunias**.—The blooms are often 4 to 5 inches across, and nearly all exquisitely fringed or ruffled at the edges. All colors, markings, blotches, stripings and veinings in the most unusual combinations. Pkt. 25c; 3 pkts. for 65c.

No. 1096. **Wood's Bedding Petunias**.—A splendid strain. Bred especially for bedding. The dense, bushy plants grow only eight inches high, blooming so profusely as to fairly hide the plants. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

No. 1097. **Royal Purple**.—Rich velvety purple or nearly blood red. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

No. 1098. **Rosy Morn**.—Bears hundreds of rich, lasting blooms; brilliant rose color, with white throats. Fine for beds and pots. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

No. 1099. **Snowball**.—A most attractive dwarf petunia for beds and borders; the satiny white blooms are borne profusely and continuously. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

No. 1102. **Double Petunias**.—A splendid strain, producing a large percentage of double flowers in bright colors, beautifully marked. Pkt. 30c.

No. 1103. **Single Petunias**.—A choice mixture of all colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII

Nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals in the magnificent display of their many and brilliantly colored flowers. Sown in the open ground in the early spring or fall, they come into flower in June, and are literally covered with bloom till frost.

No. 1115. **Large Flowering Dwarf**.—Fine for pots, bedding and borders. Brilliant in color and profuse in bloom. Height 6 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

No. 1116. **Star Phlox**.—Extremely beautiful, and of the most varied colors, distinctly bordered with white. Flowers fringed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

Grandiflora Phlox LARGE FLOWERING.—Remarkable not only for the brilliancy and variety of colors, but for the perfection and size of the flowers, which are nearly double as large as the ordinary phlox. Our large-flowering strain is extra fine, the flowers remarkably large, perfectly round, with overlapping petals, and will make a splendid display.

No. 1123. **Grandiflora Pure White**.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

No. 1124. **Grandiflora Rose Pink**.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

No. 1125. **Grandiflora Scarlet**.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

No. 1126. **Grandiflora Yellow**.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

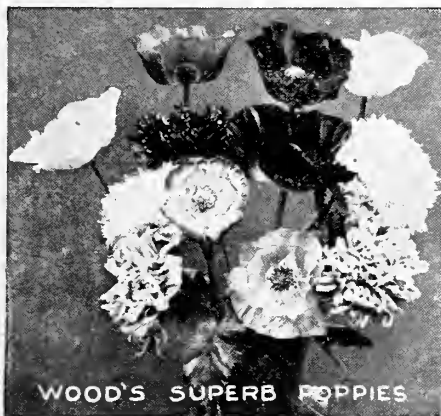
No. 1129. **Wood's Grandiflora Phlox Mixture**.—A splendid mixture of all the best and most brilliant large-flowering varieties, the colors being well balanced. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 55c; oz. \$1.00.

No. 1119. **MIXED PHLOX**.—A mixture of all colors to be found in phlox. The blooms are not as large as our grandiflora strain, but are beautiful. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; oz. 85c.



Wood's Grandiflora Phlox

Poppies



WOOD'S SUPERB POPPIES

No. 1140. Wood's Superb Poppy

Mixture—A grand mixture of all the newest and best double and single annual poppies, all varieties and every color. The wonderful variety and brilliant coloring make an effective display. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

PERENNIAL POPPIES

No. 1151. Iceland.—Resembles crushed satin; blooms continually from June to October, blooming the first season and for 3 to 4 years following. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; ¼ oz. 35c.

ORIENTAL POPPIES—In spectacular display they are only rivaled by the finest Darwin tulips. Prefers a sunny situation. **No. 1150. Oriental Mixed Colors.**—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.

No. 1152. Oriental Pink.—Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 35c.

Portulaca



(MOSS FLOWER).

Succeeds in a sunny situation and produces flowers of almost every color in great profusion. The double is especially beautiful. Sow when weather is settled warm. Tender annual. Height, 6 ins.

No. 1155. Single Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.

No. 1156. Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; ¼ oz. 50c.

Primrose—Chinese Primroses are among the finest winter flowering window plants. The Evening Primrose is splendid for mixed borders.

No. 1161. Primula Sinensis (Chinese Primrose).—Large flower, beautifully fringed and borne in great profusion. Sow in May or June, transplanting to pots. Mixed colors. Pkt. 20c; 3 pkts. for 50c.

No. 1162. Evening Primrose.—The well-known English Primrose. Flowers large, showy and fragrant. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

PRIMULA VERIS.—See Cowslip.

Pyrethrum—Golden Feather is fine for edging beds. Roseum bears daisy-shaped blooms for cut flowers. Hardy perennial.

No. 1165. Golden Feather—Bright yellow foliage with white flowers; usually grown as an annual. 8 inches. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 1166. Roseum (Painted Daisy)—Bright rose pink. Ht. 2 feet. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 1168. Ricinus (Castor Bean)—Tall majestic plants with palm-like leaves. Fine for backgrounds and centers for beds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.

RAGGED ROBIN.—See Centaurea Cyanus.

ROCK CRESS.—See Arabis.

Hardy annuals and perennials of quick growth and easy culture, yielding a wealth of gorgeous blooms. For beds and borders nothing is better. Sow annual varieties where they are to bloom, perennial sorts may be transplanted. Barely cover the seeds and press the soil firmly. Sow early in the spring, at intervals during the summer and in the fall for a succession. Cut the flowers regularly to insure a long blooming season.

ANNUAL POPPIES

No. 1141. Special Mixed Single Poppies.—Contains only select varieties that will give a dazzling display of colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

No. 1142. Special Mixed Double Poppies.—An elegant collection into which we have put only those that will produce flowers of the largest size and most gorgeous colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

No. 1143. Flanders Poppy.—Vivid scarlet; very showy grown in massed beds; persistent bloomers. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 1144. Tulip.—Large single bright scarlet flowers; as dazzling as scarlet tulips. The effect is brilliant when grown in massed beds. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 1145. Shirley.—Remarkably brilliant and free-flowering. Range from pale rose to deep crimson, delicately fringed. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 1146. Double Carnation-Flowered.—A magnificent fringed poppy of dazzling richness and variety of colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

No. 1147. Double Peony-Flowered.—Splendid large flowers, resembling peonies. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

California Poppy.—See Escholtzia.

No. 1171. Rudbeckia (Coneflower). A

rich, free flowering annual bearing flowers of many forms; some have broad petals, others twisted. The dominant color is yellow surrounding a velvety brown cone-shaped center. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.



Salpiglossis or Painted Tongue

No. 1174. Salpiglossis

—It would be hard to imagine a more gorgeous and beautiful bed and border than salpiglossis with its richly colored, funnel-shaped flowers—scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, purple and blue-black. Sow indoors in February or March or outside later. Half hardy annual; height, 2 feet. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.



SALVIA OR SCARLET SAGE

A standard bedding and border plant, keeping the garden bright with dazzling scarlet flowers during the summer and fall. Start early indoors and transplant in May; or sow outdoors later in a light, rich soil. Soak the seeds before planting.

No. 1179. Fireball or Bonfire.—Large flowered and more free flowering than any other salvia; 2 feet high and covered with flower spikes, each bearing 20 to 30 intense scarlet flowers. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c; ¼ oz. 70c.

No. 1180. Splendens (Scarlet Sage).—The standard variety. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; ¼ oz. 50c; ½ oz. 90c.

No. 1181. Salvia Patens.—Intense bright blue; extra large flowers. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 75c.

SCARLET RUNNERS.—See page 9.

Scabiosa (Mourning Bride).—The long-stemmed double blooms make a

fine cut flower, but they are equally fine for beds and borders, blooming till frost; fragrant; richly colored. Height 2 feet.



Scabiosa

No. 1185. Annual Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 1186. Perennial Blue. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 1190. Sensitive Plant (Mimosa).

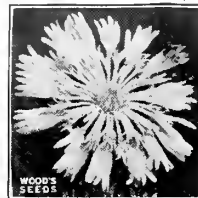
—Curious plants with graceful and elegant foliage. The branches and leaves when touched droop in a most interesting manner. Easily grown. Tender annual. Height, 1 foot. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 1193. Smilax—A splendid window vine. Will keep for days without wilting. Soak for a day and sow in a box in March and keep moist. Slow to germinate. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 1196. Snow on the Mountain—An exceedingly ornamental plant for mixed border or as a background for low growing plants. The foliage is light green with white margin. 2 feet high. Hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 1204. Stokesia

Cyanea (Cornflower Aster).—A hardy perennial for permanent border or beds. Easy to grow; blooms the first season, producing lavender flowers from June till frost. 2 feet high. Pkt. 10c.



Stokesia

Stocks—(Gilliflower).—Useful annuals for bedding, borders, cut-flowers and pot culture. Sow in February or March in the house, transplant when an inch high, and set out the end of April, when sowings should be made outside. Bear immense amount of fragrant blooms, each plant a perfect bouquet. Half hardy annual.



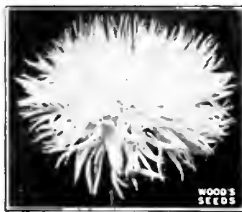
Stocks.

No. 1200. Large Flowering Ten Weeks.—A fine large-flowering strain of many colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

No. 1216. Sweet Rocket (Hesperis).—A deliciously sweet scented hardy perennial bearing showy white, lilac and purple blooms; fine for permanent borders and cut flowers. Plant outside in April or earlier in boxes indoors and transplant. Height 3 feet. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.

No. 1218. Sweet Sultan —Fairly covered with

beautiful scented blooms that will keep fresh for days. If planted at intervals, a constant succession of blooms may be had throughout the summer and fall; height, 2 1/2 feet; easy to grow. Hardy annual. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.



Sweet Sultan.

Sunflower—The tall kinds make excellent centers of beds and backdrops for other plants. The dwarf are fine for cut flowers and general decoration. Plant in April. Hardy annual.

No. 1207. Red Sunflower.—The flowers vary from 2 to 3 inches and upward; some are yellow with a red ring around a dark center; others streaked with red, and other interesting color combinations. The flowers are numerous, have long petals, sometimes two rows, and often slightly curled. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.



No. 1209. Double Chrysanthemum Flowered or Japanese.—The most beautiful of all double sunflowers. Perfectly double; bright golden yellow with long fringed petals. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 25c.

No. 1210. California.—The deep yellow double flowers are extra large; 3 to 5 feet high. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Mammoth Russian.—See page 68.



Sweet William.

Sweet William

—Makes a n elegant display, producing a succession of flower clusters for several weeks, the colors varied, ranging from pure white to nearly black. If sown early, will bloom the following fall; fall sowings bloom the next summer. Hardy perennial. Height, 1 1/2 feet.

No. 1222. Single White. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

No. 1223. Pink Beauty. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.

No. 1224. Scarlet Beauty. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.

No. 1227. Single Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 30c.

No. 1233. Double.—All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

SILENE.—See Catchfly.

SNAPDRAGON.—See Antirrhinum.

STRAWFLOWER.—See Helichrysum.

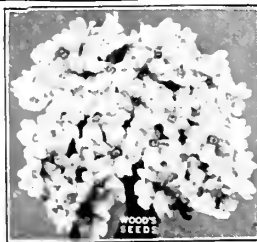
SWEET ALYSSUM.—See Alyssum.

TOUCH-ME-NOT.—See Balsam.

No. 1236. Thunbergia (Black Eyed Susan).—A rapid climber growing 4 to 6 feet high. Splendid for trellises, fences, etc., bearing beautiful flowers—white, yellow and buff, with black eye, in profusion. Half hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.

No. 1239. Torenia Fournieri.—Extremely handsome, grown in pots or outside in a shady place. A fine annual with trumpet-shaped sky-blue flowers with spots of indigo and yellow throats. Tender annual. Height, 1 foot. Pkt. 10c.

Verbena Annual for beds, borders, massing, window gardens, covering mounds, etc.



Mammoth Verbena

No. 1245. Defiance Scarlet.—The most intense rich brilliant scarlet variety. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c; 1/2 oz. 75c.

No. 1246. Mammoth White.—Extra large and very free blooming. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

No. 1247. Mammoth Pink. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

No. 1248. Mammoth Purple. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

No. 1252. Mammoth Mixed. The finest and largest strain; the magnificent blooms are of the richest and most varied colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c.

No. 1255. MIXED VERBENAS.—All colors in a fine mixture; flowers large. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

No. 1260. Veronica (Speedwell).—A free-flowering, elegant hardy perennial of easy culture. Bears long spikes of bright blue flowers. A fine cut flower and garden plant. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.

Vinca (Periwinkle).—Splendid for bedding, window gardens, house plants and borders. Bears large single flowers in greatest abundance. If sown early indoors and transplanted to a warm place, will bloom the same summer and fall; take inside for winter flowering; germinates slowly. Tender perennial. Height, 15 inches.

No. 1264. Rosea.—Pink with crimson eye. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c.

No. 1265. Alba.—White; rose eye. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c.

No. 1267. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.

No. 1272. Virginian Stock —Beautiful free flowering annual for beds and edgings; succeeds well in any soil. Mixed colors. Hardy annual. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 20c; oz. 35c.

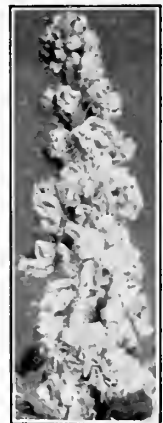
Wallflower

—Bears large spikes of deliciously fragrant blooms. Useful for beds, borders and winter house plants. Sow early and transplant. In the fall put into pots for winter blooming. Half hardy perennial. Height, 1 1/2 feet.

No. 1275. Annual Wallflower.—Blooms from July till frost if sown outside in April; blooms even earlier if started in boxes. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

No. 1276. Single.—A fine mixture of all shades. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 15c.

No. 1277. Double.—Very large and fragrant. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 60c.



Wallflower

VIRGIN'S BOWER.—See Clematis.

No. 1282. Chinese Woolflower

—The large globe shaped flowers resemble balls of silky scarlet wool. The plants grow 2 1/2 feet high and by midsummer



Chinese Woolflower

are covered with blooms and continue in bloom till hard frost, holding their beauty till the end. Makes a fine bedding plant, grown either singly or in groups; keeps for days in water, and when dried remains bright for weeks. Plant when the ground is warm and thin out to a foot apart. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

No. 1322. Mixed Flower Seeds

—A mixture of more than a hundred varieties of flowers for sowing amongst shrubbery, in fence corners, unsightly or out-of-the-way places. This mixture will give a constant succession of bloom from day to day until killed by frost, and does not require the constant care and attention necessary to produce beautiful effects as in the case of flower beds. Prepare the ground well, sow the seeds but do not cover too deep, and let nature do the rest. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 65c; lb. \$2.00 postpaid.

STIMUPLANT
Makes a
WONDER GARDEN

An odorless, highly concentrated plant food in convenient tablet form. 10-tablet pkg. 15c; 30-tablet pkg. 25c.

Wood's Giant Flowering Sweet Peas

AN OUNCE WILL PLANT 25 FEET OF ROW

CULTURE.—Early planting is advised so that they may bloom before very hot weather. Dig the soil deeply to allow deep rooting. Open a trench four to six inches deep, in which plant the seeds early in February and cover with an inch of soil and press it firmly. When up about two inches begin cultivating and gradually fill the trench until it is level. Do not allow the roots to become too dry; water at least twice a week. Be sure to gather the blooms, otherwise the vines will stop flowering.

FALL PLANTING.—Sweet peas may also be started in October, November and December, planting four to six inches deep; give them slight protection and they will become well rooted and grow off at the first opening of spring and produce an abundance of blooms earlier and for a longer season than spring plantings.

Gather sweet pea blooms frequently; the more you cut them the better and longer they bloom.

Wood's Spencer or Orchid Flowering Sweet Peas

The Spencers offered here have all proved their merit and represent the cream of the best varieties and a wide range of colors. They are our selection from a long and confusing list of many hundreds of varieties.

ALL VARIETIES—Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50 postpaid.

No. 1330. Austin Frederick.—An exquisite shade of lavender the standard being a slightly deeper shade than the wings. A splendid extra large flower nicely placed on long stiff stems, most of which bear four blooms.

No. 1329. Avalanche.—No pure white sweet pea makes as large a flower, nor blooms that will last as long; a strong grower and a profuse bloomer.

No. 1332. Crimson King.—Without exception the most magnificent crimson yet introduced. A profuse bloomer with remarkably large rich deep crimson waved flowers carried on strong stems. Does not sunburn.

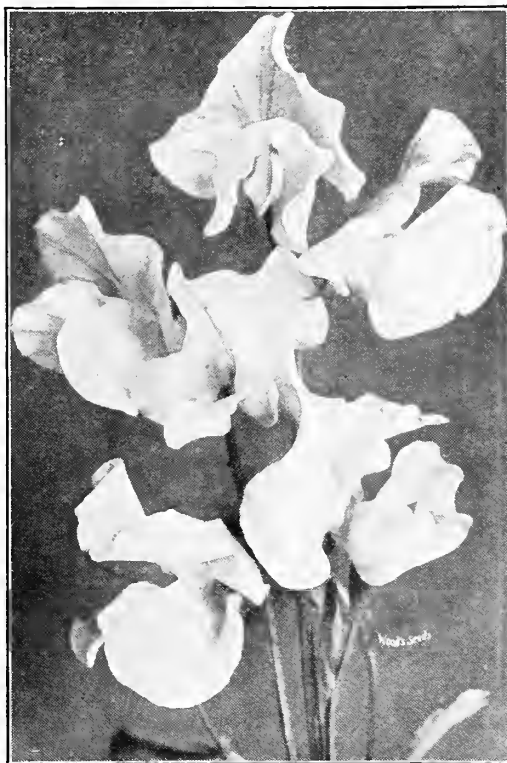
No. 1333. Dobbie's Cream.—The flowers are deep cream, are of unusual size, very much waved or crimped, the standards sometimes being double. A strong grower and profuse bloomer.

No. 1334. Elfrida Pearson.—Lovely blush pink, beautifully shaded. When young the pink color seems to have a bronze sheen. A large and magnificent flower, a fine bloomer, frequently four blooms to the stem.

No. 1331. Glen Eagles.—No lavender sweet peas can compare with Glen Eagles. The blooms are beautifully waved and daintily frilled at the edges.

No. 1335. Hercules.—A splendid large rich pink waved flower, often more than two inches across. Very much like the original Countess Spencer, but a much finer and larger flower.

No. 1336. Mary Pickford.—A dainty cream pink with a slight suffusion of salmon. Exceptionally large and beautifully waved; flowers very freely.



Spencer Sweet Peas.

No. 1337. Mrs. Tom Jones.—A most attractive bright delphinium blue. The flowers are very large, beautifully waved, of fine substance and the extra long stems usually carry four blooms.

No. 1338. R. F. Felton.—Bears the largest blooms and is the finest of all the lavender Spencers. The color is an exquisite soft lavender with a slight suffusion of rose.

No. 1339. Robert Sydenham.—The most individual color in sweet peas, being a bright orange salmon. The blooms are of immense size and exquisite soft texture. Grow in a shaded place.

No. 1340. Royal Purple.—The name well describes the color—a rich royal purple which deepens as the flower ages. It is without doubt the finest purple Spencer sweet pea yet introduced.

No. 1341. Royal Scot. The most brilliant cerise or orange scarlet. The large, finely waved blooms stand the hottest sun without fading or burning. A strong plant and a free bloomer.

No. 1342. Warrior.—Rich deep, pure maroon flushed with bronze. The blooms are remarkably large and finely waved. Lovers of dark shades will appreciate this fine flower.

No. 1343. What Joy.—An exceptionally beautiful waved flower. The color is a rich deep primrose yellow; an exquisite and dainty flower.

No. 1344. Youth.—Not only beautiful, but delightfully fragrant. The color is clear pure white with a well-defined pink edging.

Sweet Peas in Mixtures

No. 1374. Wood's Early Flowering Spencers or Winter Flowering.—Blooms weeks earlier and remain in bloom longer than other Spencers. They are especially well adapted to the South for outdoor planting. We offer a well balanced mixture of many colors. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

No. 1376. Wood's Superb Spencer Mixture—The Spencers are the finest type of sweet peas in cultivation. Our mixture is a well balanced blend of colors from the purest white to the deepest maroon, one that will please the most exacting lover of sweet peas. It will give a lavish display in an almost endless range of color. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

No. 1375. Wood's Special Mixture—A peerless mixture of grandiflora varieties. No dull colors, all choice giant-flowering varieties of every color, the colors being evenly distributed throughout. In diversity of color, size and beauty of flowers no other grandiflora sweet pea mixture can surpass our "Special Mixture." Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

No. 1377. Large Flowering Mixture—A very good mixture of standard grandiflora varieties that will give a pleasing display. The colors are not as well balanced as in our "Special Mixture." Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c, postpaid.

No. 1378. Perennial or EVERLASTING SWEET PEAS.—Once planted, these live year after year, bearing magnificent clusters of flowers early in the spring before the annual kinds begin to flower. Perfectly hardy; 8 to 10 feet high. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

No. 1379. Cupid Sweet Peas—Distinct from other sorts; 6 to 9 inches high, spreading out and forming a mass 1½ feet across. Very neat, compact and bushy; very effective in beds and particularly attractive as a border plant. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Grandiflora Sweet Peas

ALL VARIETIES—Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c;

¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

No. 1370. America.—Crimson scarlet, striped on white; a fine, large flower.

No. 1360. Black Knight.—The finest of the dark varieties; deep maroon, almost black.

No. 1361. Dorothy Eckford.—A pure white shell-shaped extra large flower.

No. 1363. Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon.—Clear primrose, extra large and beautiful.

No. 1368. Janet Scott.—A clear, deep, but bright pink.

No. 1364. King Edward VII.—Bright red or crimson scarlet; extra large.

No. 1365. Lady Grisel Hamilton.—The largest and best of the lavender varieties.

No. 1366. Lord Nelson or Brilliant Blue.—A fine deep, dark, rich navy blue.

No. 1369. Mrs. Walter Wright.—Rose purple; a profuse and continuous bloomer.

No. 1367. Prima Donna.—A clear, soft pink; the stems usually bear three blooms.

Wood's Giant Zinnias

(Youth and
Old Age)

Few garden annuals are more thoroughly satisfactory than zinnias, particularly since in recent years greatly improved larger flowering and more brilliantly colored strains have been developed. For bedding, for borders and for cut flowers, they furnish a wealth of blooms from early summer till late in the fall. Plant early in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart and cover the seeds about one-fourth inch deep; or start indoors and transplant outside when the ground is warm. Hardy annual.



DAHLIA FLOWERED ZINNIAS

—This latest development in zinnias is a close rival of the dahlia. The blooms are often more than 5 inches across, 3 to 4 inches deep, the broad petals piled one upon the other, giving the flower the appearance of a fine decorative dahlia.

No. 1288. Exquisite —Rich rose, shading to deep rose at the center. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 50c.

No. 1289. Golden State

—Golden yellow, shading to bright orange when full grown. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 50c.

No. 1290. Polar Bear

—The finest white; extra large. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 50c.

No. 1291. Crimson Monarch

—By far the largest and best red; holds its color splendidly. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 50c.

No. 1298. Dahlia Flowered Mixed

Colors —An elegant mixture; all colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c; ½ oz. 75c; oz. \$1.40.



Crisp and Curly Zinnia.

No. 1304. Crisp and Curly —Entirely distinct from all other zinnias, having loose, curly petals like a Japanese chrysanthemum. The flowers generally average 4 to 5 inches across and are borne in great abundance. Silvery white, carmine, light scarlet, cream white and light yellow are the predominating colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.

POMPOM, or LILLIPUT ZINNIA

A very handsome dwarf zinnia, growing only about a foot high, bearing in the greatest profusion densely double flowers with good stems. They are fine for bedding and make very satisfactory cut-flowers.

No. 1321. Pure White. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 1322. Golden Yellow. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 1323. Pink. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 1324. Scarlet. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 1327. All Colors Mixed. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 1302. Double Striped or Zebra

—A very beautiful strain with striped flowers; large, perfectly double blooms of various colors, some blotched, striped and mottled, and different shades; hardly any two plants with flowers alike. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.



Savoy Zinnia.

No. 1299. Savoy —The petals of the large double globular blooms turn upward at the sides, forming channels, often so pronounced as to form quills like a quilled aster. The color is a singular mixture of red and yellow, deepening from golden yellow at the center to dark red at the margin. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.

No. 1300. Curled and Crested

—A strain of fantastically shaped flowers with twisted petals. The colors range from pure white through all the shades of pink and yellow to dark crimson, practically every shade found in zinnias. The flowers are full and large. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

WOOD'S GIANT FLOWERED ZINNIA COLLECTION

This collection contains:

1 pkt. Grandiflora White	.....10c
1 pkt. Grandiflora Scarlet	.....10c
1 pkt. Grandiflora Pink	.....10c
1 pkt. Grandiflora Deep Yellow	.....10c
1 pkt. Grandiflora Purple	.....10c
1 pkt. Dahlia Flowered Mixed Colors	10c

60c

All of the above for 50c
Order as Zinnia Collection No. 1320



Wood's Grandiflora Giant Zinnias

GRANDIFLORA GIANT ZINNIAS

—Giant in size and perfectly double; round and full flowered. It is not at all unusual for the flowers to measure 4 to 5 inches across. Besides being exceedingly attractive in the garden they make fine and lasting cut flowers. Allow each plant 12 to 15 inches to have the largest blooms.

No. 1309. Grandiflora White. —Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 1310. Grandiflora Scarlet. —Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 1311. Grandiflora Pink. —Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 1312. Grandiflora Deep Yellow. —Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 1313. Grandiflora Purple. —Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 1318. Grandiflora Mixed Colors. —Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 45c; oz. 75c.

No. 1305. Tom Thumb —Very dwarf, growing about

18 inches high; excellent for beds and borders. Double; very bright colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.



Double Zinnias

No. 1301. Double Mixed Zinnia

A good mixture of all colors. The blooms are not as large as those of our Grandiflora Giants, nor as brilliant, yet they are of good size and cover a wide range of colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

Bulbs for Spring Planting

Cannas

Gorgeous and effective bedding plants. They grow well in any soil, but respond quickly to liberal treatment. In groups or as backgrounds for smaller plants they present a brilliant and continuous display till frost.



Eureka —4 feet. Without exception the finest white or cream colored canna. The flowers are large and freely borne; green leaved. 20c each; 3 for 50c; 6 for 90c; \$1.75 per dozen postpaid.

Firebird —3½ feet. Clear glistening scarlet; bears immense blooms, the petals often 2½ inches across; green leaved. 15c each; 3 for 40c; 6 for 70c; \$1.30 per dozen, postpaid.

Golden Gate —4 feet. Almost pure gold on opening; later the throats are richly rayed with orange crimson and apricot centering to the throat. 20c each; 3 for 50c; 6 for 90c; \$1.75 per dozen postpaid.

King Humbert —4 feet. The finest canna of its color. The immense orchid-like flowers are orange scarlet; rose-tinted and margined at the base. Bronze leaved. 15c each; 3 for 40c; 6 for 70c; \$1.30 per dozen postpaid.

Mrs. Alfred Conard —The grandest of all the salmon pink cannas. Produces magnificent heads of perfectly formed flowers of great size and wonderful substance. 20c each; 3 for 50c; 6 for 90c; \$1.75 per dozen postpaid.

The President —4 feet. The immense blooms are a rich glowing scarlet; no other scarlet canna is superior in the quality and quantity of blooms which are borne on strong, erect stalks. 20c each; 3 for 50c; 6 for 90c; \$1.75 per dozen postpaid.

Wintzer's Colossal —5 feet. The largest flowered of all cannas, sometimes 8 inches across; a striking vivid scarlet that holds its brilliancy. Green leaved. 15c each; 3 for 40c; 6 for 70c; \$1.30 per dozen postpaid.

Wyoming —5 feet. A beautiful shade of orange; an extra large flower and strikingly beautiful. Bronze leaved. 15c each; 3 for 40c; 6 for 70c; \$1.30 per dozen postpaid.

Yellow King Humbert —4 feet. Bears masses of rich yellow flowers spotted with bright red; often 5 to 7 inches across, single petals 3 inches. 15c each; 3 for 40c; 6 for 70c; \$1.30 per dozen postpaid.

CALADIUMS

(ELEPHANT'S EAR).—A very effective plant for beds or groups, especially in lawns. To have the best results they must have an abundance of water and plenty of rich manure. When full grown, they stand 6 to 8 feet high, and bear immense light-green leaves 3 to 4 feet long by 2 to 2½ feet wide.

First Size Bulbs.—Over 11 inches in circumference. By mail, postpaid, 35c each. Not prepaid, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Fancy Leaved Caladiums

Superb foliage plants for window and porch boxes and shaded places outdoors. Beautiful designs and gorgeous colorings. 30c each; 3 for 80c.

Dahlias

Plant in a sunny location when the ground is warm, covering the bulbs with 4 or 5 inches of earth.

Bashful Giant —An exquisite apricot with golden shading; strong stems; one of the largest of all dahlias; flowers erect. 50c each; 3 for \$1.25, postpaid.

Dakota —Autumn shades; a deep rich coral red with coppery suffusion; extra large erect flower. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00, postpaid.

Edward Parrish —An attractive shade of lavender mauve; handsome full flowers of fine size on stiff stems; a good keeper. 50c each; 3 for \$1.25.

Emily Badetty —Mauve rose, tipped with pink and streaked with maroon; hard to describe. Often 6 inches or more across on 2-foot stems. 50c each; 3 for \$1.25.

Jersey Beauty —Perfectly formed large pink flower that blooms profusely and keeps splendidly; the stems are long and strong. 60c each; 3 for \$1.50.

Lenore —A finely formed flower of splendid size; color lemon yellow with a pretty rose reflex; an abundant bloomer. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00.

Mrs. Carl Salbach —A lovely shade of softer pink, shading

ing to white at base of petals; often 9 inches across; of splendid form and fine for cutting. 50c each; 3 for \$1.25.



Mrs. de Ver Warner —The immense blooms, on long strong stems, are of perfect form; lovely deep mauve pink; an early and free bloomer. 50c each; 3 for \$1.25.

Oregon Beauty —Intense oriental red with golden sheen and garnet suffusion. Remarkable for its unusual size and brilliant color; long stemmed and a free bloomer. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00.

Sebastabol —A Burbank creation that has never been equalled in its class and color; rich golden scarlet; the flowers are borne freely on long stiff stems. 60c each; 3 for \$1.50.

Mixed Dahlias —Our mixture is made up of a wide variety of types and colors. By mail, postpaid, 25c each; 4 for 75c; \$1.75 per dozen. Not prepaid, 20c each; 4 for 60c; \$1.60 per dozen.

Madeira Vine Root

—An old-fashioned, but very popular climber of rapid growth, covering a large space in a short time; useful for porches and arbors. If planted deep and protected during the winter, they last for several years and multiply. By mail postpaid, 10c each; 6 for 50c; 90c per dozen; 25 for \$1.60.

Not prepaid, 80c per dozen; 25 for \$1.50.

Tuberose

—One of the most delightfully fragrant summer blooming flowers. Plant when the ground gets warm or start in pots and set outside in May; give them plenty of water. Our bulbs are extra large.

DOUBLE PEARL, extra large. By mail postpaid, 10c each; 3 for 20c; 6 for 35c; 60c per dozen; 25 for \$1.10.

Not prepaid, 50c per dozen; 25 for \$1.00; \$3.50 per 100.

Gladiolas

For a succession plant at intervals from April till June. Plant 6 inches apart and 4 inches deep.

Baron Hulot

—Rich royal violet blue; the finest blue gladiola. 10c each; 6 for 50c; 90c per doz.; 50 for \$3.35, postpaid.

Giant Nymph

—Light rose pink with creamy yellow throat; an extra large flower on strong spike. 12c each; 6 for 60c; \$1.10 per dozen; 50 for \$4.00.



All our gladiolas are No. 1 first size bulbs

Golden Measure —A rich golden yellow of real merit; flowers large and wide open. 12c each; 6 for 60c; \$1.10 per dozen; 50 for \$4.00.

Herada —Pure mauve, glistening and clear, with deeper markings in the throat. The immense, closely set blooms are carried on tall straight spikes. 10c each; 6 for 50c; 85c per dozen; 50 for \$3.15, postpaid.

Mrs. Francis King —Brilliant pink blazed with vermilion; extra large wide-open flowers well arranged on strong spikes; a fine cut flower. 7c each; 6 for 30c; 55c per dozen; 50 for \$2.00, postpaid.

Le Marechal Foch —A large lily-like, broad petalled, beautifully ruffled flower; pure rosy pink shading deep pink at edge. 7c each; 6 for 35c; 60c per dozen; 50 for \$2.25, postpaid.

Los Angeles —A soft shade of pink with cerise marking in the throat; worthy of a place in any garden. 10c each; 6 for 50c; 85c per doz.; 50 for \$3.15.

Mary Pickford —Distinct and beautiful; exquisite large creamy white flowers are borne on fine long stems. 8c each; 6 for 40c; 75c per dozen; 50 for \$2.75.

Virginia (Scarlet Princeps) —An intense, rich and dazzling scarlet; an extra fine and early bloomer; makes a brilliant display. 10c each; 6 for 50c; 90c per dozen; 50 for \$3.25 postpaid.

Mixed Gladiolas —A well-balanced mixture of all colors from pure white to dark red; first size bulbs. By mail, postpaid, 6 for 35c; dozen 60c; 50 for \$2.00; \$3.50 per 100. Not prepaid, 50c per doz.; 50 for \$1.80; \$3.25 per 100.

NURSERY STOCK

Prices quoted are f. o. b. Richmond. No charge for packing. We ship only first-class stock, but there are so many conditions on which successful growth is dependent, and over which we have no control, that we cannot guarantee nursery stock to live. Nursery stock will be shipped by express or freight separate from seed orders.

HARDY EVERGREENS

Cannot be mailed.

American Arborvitae

—Strong, erect, pyramidal in growth, and can be trimmed to any desired shape. Attractive grown singly or as a hedge; does well under adverse conditions. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 each; 3 to 4 feet, \$2.50 each.

Globe Arborvitae

—Almost a perfect globe; the foliage is light green and very attractive; usually grown as single plants. 12 to 15 inches, \$1.50 each; 15 to 18 inches, \$2.00 each.

Globe Arborvitae

Hovey's Golden Arborvitae —Oval in shape nearly as broad as high; branches are upright; the foliage bright green. 15 to 18 inches, \$1.50 each; 18 to 24 inches, \$2.00.

Chinese Compact Arborvitae

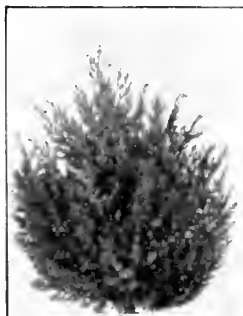
—Thrives well in almost any soil and holds its color well through the winter. Dwarf, compact; bright green foliage. 15 to 18 inches, \$1.50 each; 18 to 24 inches, \$1.75 each.

Deodora Cedar —Popular trees for lawns or for blending in clumps with dark-leaved evergreens. The foliage is silvery green, the branches drooping and very graceful. 18 to 24 inches, \$1.75 each; 3 to 4 feet, \$3.50.

Dupressa Juniper —Sometimes called Creeping Juniper. Very popular for borders and rock gardens; the branches spread almost on the ground; has feathery, silver green foliage. 12 to 15 inches, \$1.25 each; 15 to 18 inches, \$1.50 each.

Stricta Juniper

—A bushy variety with grayish green needles above the dark green foliage beneath. Desirable for formal plantings; almost globe-shaped but pointed; very compact. 18 to 24 inches, \$2.00 each; 24 to 30 inches, \$2.50 each.



Stricta Juniper

Retinospora

(Veitch's Silver Cypress) —Beautiful silvery blue feathery foliage. Dense growth; pyramidal shape; fine for grouping, especially when grown against dark green foliage. 12 to 18 inches, \$1.50 each; 18 to 24 inches, \$2.00 each.

Norway Spruce —An extremely hardy and rapid grower of symmetrical growth, picturesque and graceful. Makes a fine hedge, as it can be pruned to any desired height; also a splendid screen and windbreak. 18 to 24 inches, \$1.25; 24 to 30 inches, \$1.50 each.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

Cannot be mailed.

Abelia Grandiflora —A graceful shrub with dark shining dart-shaped leaves that turn to a metallic green in winter. From June till frost it bears in clusters an abundance of dainty white tubular flowers about one inch long that are flushed with pink. Grown as a single specimen, in groups or with other shrubs it is most satisfactory. Plant in a sunny location. Sometimes called Arbutus Shrub. 12 to 18 inches, 50c each; 18 to 24 inches, 75c.

Azalea AMOENA. —Dwarf and bushy with small green leaves that turn a rich bronze green in winter. In April or May the plants bear a mass of rosy purple flowers that almost cover every twig. Easily grown; a very showy and hardy shrub. 10 to 12 inches, \$2.00 each.



Azalea Ledifolia

green shrub with almost horizontal branches, small shiny green foliage and quantities of orange-red berries that remain on the plant all winter. Fine for rockery and border planting. 8 to 12 inches, 75c each; \$7.50 per doz.; 12 to 18 inches, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

Bush Boxwood

—Popular for edging walks and driveways. It has small dark green glossy leaves. Thrives anywhere, in sun or shade, grows well in window and porch boxes, and may be trimmed to any shape. 12 to 15 ins., \$1.00 each; \$11.00 per doz.; 15 to 18 inches, \$1.40 each; \$15.00 per doz.

Dwarf Boxwood

—The real old-fashioned kind; a slow growing but very attractive variety that always remain dwarf. The foliage is small, deep green and very dense. 4 to 6 inches, 25c each; \$2.00 doz.; 15.00 per 100. 6 to 8 inches, 40c each; \$4.00 doz.; \$30.00 per 100.

Nandina Domestica —A leafy Japanese evergreen that will thrive in any soil if the drainage is good. It resembles a dwarf bamboo; the foliage is pink tipped in summer, bronzy red in winter. The white flowers are followed by red berries in winter. The plant is dwarf and dense, being one of the dwarfish plants of Japanese gardens; graceful light green foliage. 12 to 18 inches, \$1.00 each; 18 to 24 inches, \$1.50 each.

Azalea LEDIFOLIA

—A luxuriant grower and profuse bloomer; bears an abundance of large fragrant white blooms tinged with pink. This is the hardy white azalea. 12 to 15 inches, \$1.50 each; 15 to 18 inches, \$1.75.

Cotoneaster

HORIZONTALIS. —A low growing ever-



Bush Boxwood

Ligustrum Lucidum (Japanese Evergreen Privet). —Of spreading but compact growth and can be trimmed to any shape desired. The leaves are large, dark green and glossy. In May it produces large heads of white flowers, which are followed by black berries that remain throughout the winter. 12 to 18 inches, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen. 18 to 24 inches, \$1.50 each; \$15.00 per dozen.



English Laurel

English Laurel

—Very beautiful with its broad shining dark green foliage; a vigorous grower and thrives in any good garden soil. Attains a height of 12 to 15 feet, with a corresponding breadth. 12 to 18 inches, \$1.50 each; 18 to 24 inches, \$2.00.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

If to be sent by mail add 10c each to cover postage.

Althea (Rose of Sharon). —Blooms abundantly from July to September when blooms are scarce. The shrub is tall and upright and splendidly adapted for screens, hedges and shrub borders. We can supply red and pink. 2 to 3 feet, 30c each; \$3.25 per dozen. 3 to 4 feet, 40c each; \$4.35 per dozen.

Barberry Thunbergi (Japanese Barberry). —Attractive whether grown singly or as a hedge. The spray-like branches carry great quantities of small green foliage which changes to bright red in the fall. During the winter it bears a mass of attractive bright red berries which remain all winter. 12 to 18 inches, 25c each; \$2.75 per doz. 18 to 24 inches, 35c each; \$3.85 doz.

Buddlei or Butterfly Bush —A rapid growing shrub with long graceful spikes of delightfully fragrant flowers that are borne all summer. The top growth may freeze during severe winters, but it starts growth again in the spring. Cut away the dead wood. **Davidi Superba**, 2 to 3 feet, 30c each; \$3.00 per doz. 3 to 4 feet, 40c each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Calycanthus —The flowers and young wood have a delightful spicy odor, especially when crushed in the hand. The chocolate-colored flowers are double, very fragrant, blooming in April or May. The foliage is luxuriant. 1½ to 2 feet, 30c each; \$3.25 per dozen. 2 to 3 feet, 40c each; \$4.35 per dozen.

Caryopteris (Blue Spirea). —One of our best late blooming shrubs that in the fall is covered with clusters of showy, bright blue flowers. Grows 3 feet high; free flowering and makes a splendid low growing hedge. 12 to 18 inches, 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Cornus or Dogwood —The shrub that should be in every Southern yard. **FLORIDA RUBRA.** The deep pink flowered variety. 12 to 18 inches, \$1.75 each; 18 to 24 inches, \$2.25 each; 2 to 3 feet, \$3.00; 3 to 4 feet, \$4.00 each.

Flowering Crab (Bechtel's Double).—An exceptionally fine late blooming shrub that bears long double pink fragrant blooms that resemble miniature roses. Neat, shapely, symmetrical and very hardy. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.25 each.

Crepe Myrtle—The best beloved Southern shrub and deservedly so. Hardy in the South, producing clusters of delicately fringed flowers throughout the summer. It is usually grown as a single specimen, but makes a charming hedge. **Pink and Lavender**.—18 to 24 inches, 40c each; \$4.00 per dozen; 2 to 3 feet, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen. **Red**.—18 to 24 inches, 50c each; \$5.50 per dozen. 2 to 3 feet, 75c each; \$8.25 per dozen.

Cydonia (Japanese Quince).—In April or May the brilliant scarlet flowers bloom profusely. Grows about 8 feet high, spreading with glossy leaves. 18 to 24 inches, 35c each; 2 to 3 feet, 50c.

Deutzia Watereri—In the spring and summer deutzias bear a profusion of blooms. They are hardy and grow in all soils. Bears beautiful pink bell-shaped flowers. 3 to 5 feet, 40c each; \$4.00 per dozen. 5 to 7 feet, 60c each; \$6.00 per dozen.

Forsythia or Golden Bell—Even before its leaves appear forsythia yields a mass of brilliant yellow bell-shaped blooms. Grows 8 to 10 feet and very hardy.

INTERMEDIA.—The earliest bloomer. 2 to 3 feet, 30c each; \$3.00 per dozen.

VIRIDISSIMA.—Deep yellow flower. 2 to 3 feet, 30c each; \$3.00 per dozen.



Hydrangea Paniculata

Hydrangea—Effective whether grown singly, in groups or in tubs; bears a wealth of bloom.

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.—The hardy variety. In July it yields immense panicles of white blooms that later change to rose, and last for weeks. 18 to 24 inches, 50c each; \$5.00 per doz. 2 to 3 feet, 60c each; \$6.00 doz.

OTASKA.—Produces large pink, sometimes blue, flower heads; usually grown in tubs. Three-year-old plants, 75c each; \$7.50 per dozen.

Hypericum Henryi (St. John's Wort).—Free flowering shrubs bearing an immense quantity of large clear yellow flowers. Suits most any soil. 18 to 24 inches, 30c each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Lonicera Tartarica (Bush Honeysuckle).—Bears its bright pink flowers in May and June, followed by red berries that remain for several weeks. Grows 8 to 10 feet high. 2 to 3 feet, 40c each; \$4.00 per dozen. 3 to 4 feet, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Philadelphus Coronarius (Mock Orange).—A hardy free-flowering shrub that has beauty, grace and fragrance, bearing a profusion of sweet scented, showy flowers in May and June. Fine for massing and as a background for other shrubs. 3 to 4 feet, 45c each; \$4.50 per dozen.

Rhodotypos (White Kerria).—A very ornamental shrub with large handsome foliage; the branches are clustered with white flowers, followed by black berries which remain through the winter. 2 to 3 feet, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Spirea—Showy free flowering shrub of real value. Plant in moist soil with a sunny exposure.

ANTHONY WATERER.—Dwarf; very dense with bright crimson flowers. Blooms freely, especially in late summer. 18 to 24 inches, 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen. 2 to 3 feet, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

VAN HOUTTEI.—Forms a compact graceful bush with arching branches that are covered from end to end with pure white blooms in May and June. 2 to 3 feet, 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen. 3 to 4 feet, 45c each; \$4.50 per dozen.

THUNBERGII.—A beautiful shrub with numerous slender branches forming a dense, feathery bush 3 to 5 feet high. The pure white flowers, borne in masses, cover the plant like a mantle of snow. 18 to 24 inches, 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen; 2 to 3 feet, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Symphoricarpos (Racemosus or Snow-berry).—Sometimes called St. Peter's Wort. A graceful low growing shrub with pink flowers and waxy white berries that stay on the plant nearly all winter. 18 to 24 inches, 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen. 2 to 3 feet, 45c each; \$4.50 per dozen.

Syringa or Lilac (Vulgaris).—Both ornamental in the garden and for cutting. One of the most beautiful and fragrant spring flowering shrubs. 2 to 3 feet, 50c each; \$5.00 per doz. 3 to 4 feet, 75c each; \$7.50 per doz.

Viburnum Opulus (Snowball).—Sometimes called High Bush Cranberry. Bears white flowers in May and June, followed by bright scarlet berries that hang on in winter. 18 to 24 inches, 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen. 2 to 3 feet, 75c each; \$7.50 per dozen.



Weigela

Weigela—Hardy free flowering shrub producing great masses of bloom in late spring and early summer. **ARBOREA GRANDIFLORA**.—The pinkish white flowers are profusely borne during the spring. 2 to 3 feet, 40c each; \$4.00 per dozen. 3 to 4 feet, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

PURPUREA.—A generous bloomer; flowers purplish. 2 to 3 feet, 40c each; \$4.00 per dozen. 3 to 4 feet, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

BABY RAMBLER ROSES

We offer white, pink and crimson Baby Ramblers at 50c each. If by mail, 60c each.

HARDY ROSES

Strong 2-year-old field grown. These are shipped dormant; no foliage.

Monthly or Tea Roses

75c each. If by mail, 85c each.

FRANCISCA KRUGER.—The rosy-yellow flowers are borne freely throughout the summer.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA.—The blooms are large and full; color soft creamy white tinted with lemon.

PINK RADIANCE.—A profuse bearer of large, globular, attractive pink flowers.

RED RADIANCE.—Exactly like Pink Radiance except the color is clear cerise red.

RED MAMAN COCHET.—Rich deep red and a very profuse bloomer.

SAFRANO.—Attractive, especially when at the bud stage; bright apricot yellow.

SUNBURST.—The buds are of good size, long and pointed; the stems are long; the color a beautiful orange copper shaded to the deepest yellow.

Climbing Roses

50c each. If by mail, 60c each.

AMERICAN PILLAR.—The large single flowers are borne in immense bunches and almost cover the foliage; the lovely pink blooms are 3 to 4 inches across.

CRIMSON RAMBLER.—The bright crimson blooms in immense clusters, are produced practically over the entire plant.

TAUSENDSCHOEN.—Yields large clusters of blooms, each cluster almost a bouquet, varying from soft pink to white.

DR. VAN FLEET.—Long, pointed, deep pink buds, bright pink when open with shell pink center; a large flower on long stem.

SHADE TREES

Catalpa Bungei.—The Globe Headed Catalpa; the straight stems and symmetrical rounded head resemble an umbrella. 2-year heads, 5-foot stems, \$1.50 each.

Judas Tree Red Bud.—A quick growing tree; the branches and twigs are covered with a mass of small pink flowers before the leaves appear. 4 to 6 feet, 65c each; \$6.50 per dozen.

DOGWOOD OR CORNUS.—See Flowering Shrubs.

Mimosa.—An ornamental tree with spreading branches and feathery foliage; low growing. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.00 each.

Lombardy Poplar.—A tall, quick growing tree that branches low. Grows 30 feet or more, but the height can be controlled by cutting back the tops every few years. 6 to 8 feet, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen. 8 to 10 feet, 75c each; \$7.50 per dozen.

HEDGE PLANTS

Privet.—The most popular of all hedges. Set 6 inches apart.

AMOR RIVER.—Almost evergreen in the South. May be trimmed to any desired shape. 18 to 24 inches, \$7.00 per 100; \$60.00 per 1000.

CALIFORNIA.—An upright grower with glossy green foliage. Succeeds under the most adverse conditions. 18 to 24 inches, \$7.00 per 100; \$60.00 per 1,000.

GRAPE VINES

All varieties 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen. If by mail, 35c each; \$2.85 per dozen.

CATAWBA.—The bunches and berries are large; dark copper color when ripe; sweet with a pleasant musky flavor.

CONCORD.—Succeeds everywhere; very productive; the bunches large and compact; berries large and black.

NIAGARA.—Bunches very large and compact; berries large, light greenish white; skin thin but tough; tender and sweet.

Wood's Verified Origin Clover

RED CLOVER

Red clover not only furnishes excellent pasturage and fine hay crops, but improves the land and adds humus to the soil. On good land it will yield two cuttings a year. The first crop makes rich feed, and is the most valuable for hay. It is particularly well adapted for sowing with orchard grass and tall meadow oat grass, as it ripens at the same time, and sowing the three together will give larger yields of better quality hay than sowing either alone. Sow 12 to 15 pounds to the acre.

A Good Mixture.—Fifteen pounds of orchard grass, 12 pounds of tall meadow oat grass and 8 pounds of clover will give excellent results, and if the land is to be pastured, the addition of 6 pounds of herd's grass or red top will increase the pasturage and the second cutting of hay.

**INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
STIMUGERM**

American Grown Red Clover

Grown in Michigan, Ohio, Illinois and Missouri

Clover seeds grown in Michigan, Ohio, Illinois and Missouri are more disease resistant than clover grown in many other parts of the country except Virginia. By mail postpaid, lb. 43c; 5 lbs. \$1.90; 10 lbs. \$3.55; 25 lbs. \$8.15; 50 lbs. \$15.75.

Not postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 to 24 lbs. 32c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 30c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 29c per lb. No charge for bags.

Virginia Northern Neck Red Clover

The only disease resistant red clover and the best adapted for growing in the South. The supply this season is limited.

The Northern Neck of Virginia is the only section that grows in commercial quantities disease resistant red clover adapted to the South. This is an isolated peninsula, has no railroads, and for more than 300 years has been forced to save its own clover seeds. By natural selection, this strain has become highly resistant to anthracnose or mildew. It makes a large, vigorous growth; not only stands cold winters, but can compete with crab grass during the summer.

In our field tests of red clovers from every producing section in America, the Virginia Northern Neck clover showed a 100 per cent stand the second year, and a heavy growth, 24 inches high. Shenandoah Valley red clover, generally grown from Western seeds, had an 80 per cent stand 19 inches tall. Clover grown from Western seeds had a 50 per cent stand 18 inches tall, but the growth was very inferior and straggly and so weakened by disease that crab grass choked it out completely.

The origin of our Northern Neck Red Clover is verified by the United States Department of Agriculture.

By mail postpaid, lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.05; 10 lbs. \$3.85; 25 lbs. \$8.90; 50 lbs. \$17.25. Not postpaid, lb. 38c; 5 to 24 lbs. 35c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 33c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 32c per lb. No charge for bags.

MAMMOTH, or SAPLING CLOVER

Similar to red clover, the difference being that it grows larger and is later in maturing. It is considered superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils or to seed with timothy, meadow fescue and herd's grass. In appearance the seed is identical with red clover, and it is impossible to distinguish between them. We always obtain our supplies from reliable sources, but in this, as in all other seeds, we give no warranty, but use every reasonable care to supply Mammoth or Sapling clover as ordered. Sow 12 to 15 pounds to the acre by itself; or with timothy sow 6 pounds of clover and 8 pounds of timothy. Another

good mixture is had by adding 6 pounds of herd's grass or red top to the clover and timothy. A bushel weighs 60 pounds. By mail postpaid, lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.90; 10 lbs. \$3.55; 25 lbs. \$8.15; 50 lbs. \$15.75.

Not postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 to 24 lbs. 32c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 30c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 29c per lb. No charge for bags.

FOR YOUR PROTECTION

NOTE THE TAG.—This tag is on every bag of clover seeds we ship, and tells where the seeds were grown. This is your protection against foreign grown seeds as well as seeds that are not adapted. Note the purity test to guard against buying weed seeds, of which you already have more than enough. Note the germination test. If a lot that germinates 90 per cent is worth \$15.00 a bushel, a

Wood's Trade Mark Seeds

RED CLOVER—Virginia Grown

PURITY . . . 99.00% Approx.

GERMINATION 90.00% "

WEED SEEDS 0.25%

T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seedsmen, Richmond, Va.

lot that germinates 60 per cent is too expensive at \$10.00 a bushel. Watch the germination test and don't sow dead seeds.

Every bag of clover seeds we send out carries this tag, and we guarantee the purity and germination to be as tagged.



ALSIKE CLOVER

Alsike clover has plenty of leaf, grows thicker, is finer stemmed, makes better hay and more and better grazing than red clover, and will grow on soils too acid, too wet or too deficient in lime to produce a paying crop of other clovers. It is hardier and will stand uncultivated without deteriorating the quality of the hay better than other clovers. It is adapted to a variety of soils, succeeding on light upland and loamy as well as on bottom lands. The hay also contains a higher per cent of digestible protein. Particularly valuable for grazing, for it makes a thick undergrowth, greatly increasing the yield. If you have not succeeded in getting a stand of other clovers because your land is acid or moist, sow alsike. By mail postpaid, lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.25; 25 lbs. \$7.40; 50 lbs. \$14.25.

**INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
STIMUGERM**

Not postpaid, lb. 33c; 5 to 24 lbs. 29c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 27c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 26c per lb. No charge for bags.

Wood's Verified Origin Alfalfa

The Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station says: "The unfortunate use of unadapted varieties of alfalfa has probably caused more failures and discouraged more farmers than any one factor in the production of this crop."

Sow only on well-prepared land; kill the weeds by constant cultivation from plowing to seeding time. Sow on a deep, well-drained soil; alfalfa cannot live with its feet in water. Before sowing, inoculate the seeds with Stimugerm; it pays, and is an insurance against failure. You will find description of Stimugerm on page 75.

Sow 20 to 30 pounds to the acre in March or April, covering one inch deep on light sandy soils, three-fourths to one inch deep on heavier soils. Our experience has been very satisfactory when alfalfa is sown on fall-sown grain. To insure an even distribution, sow with either a Cahoon Seed Sower or a Cyclone Seeder. (See page 91.) A bushel weighs 60 pounds.

**INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
STIMUGERM**

Watch the Tag. On every bag of alfalfa and clover seeds we send out is a tag similar to the one illustrated on page 56. It tells where the seeds were grown; it tells the germination and weed content. This tag is your protection against poor, foreign and unadapted seeds. **WATCH THE TAG.**

FACTS ABOUT ALFALFA

Once established, it lasts for years.

Yields three to five cuttings of nutritious hay each season. Feeding value high — contains as much protein as wheat bran.

When fed with grain, it supplies the protein necessary for a balanced ration.

Does not exhaust the soil; it enriches it.

Claimed to add twice as much nitrogen to the land as Red Clover.

Requires but little care and attention.

It supplies its own nitrogen and stores it in the land to make bigger the crops that follow it.

One of the farm's most profitable crops; it pays constant dividends.

ALFALFA DEMANDS

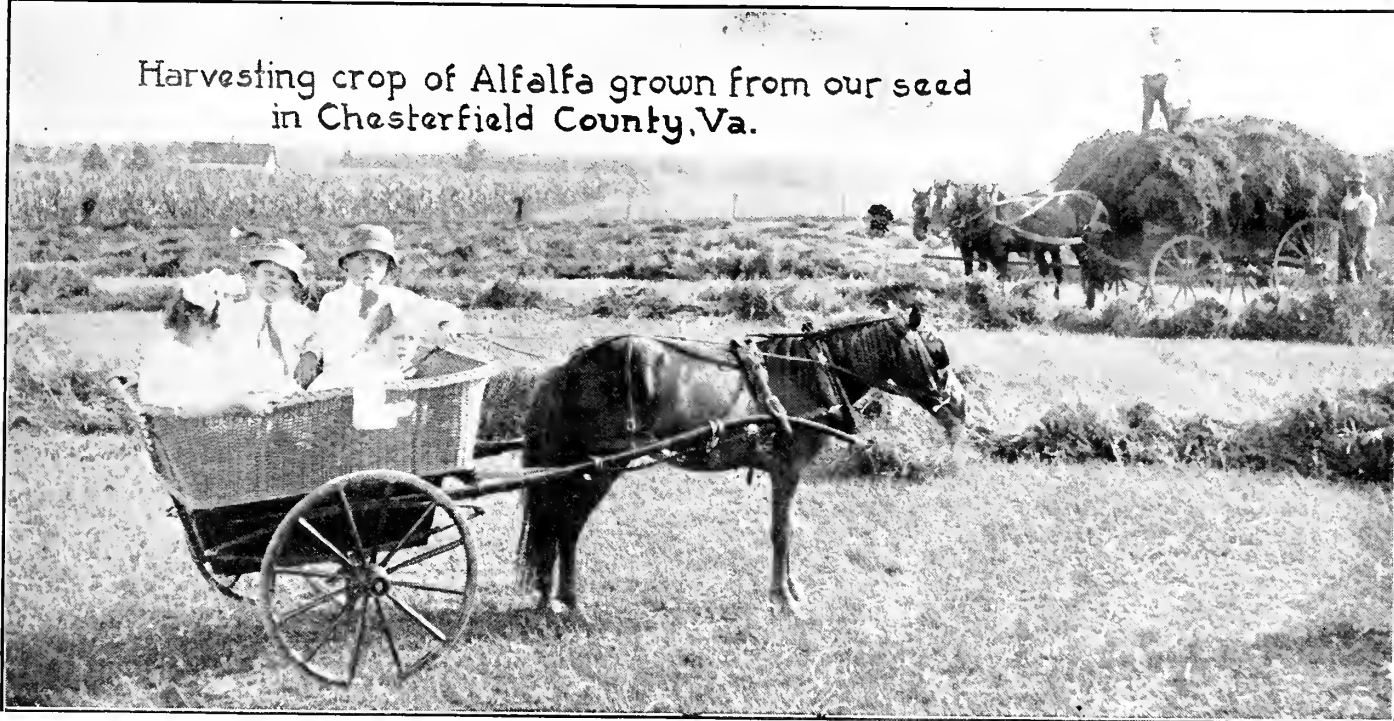
A well-prepared, fertile, well-drained soil.

A liberal application of lime.

Inoculation with Stimugerm.

Seeds that are adapted to the section where the crop is to be grown.

Harvesting crop of Alfalfa grown from our seed
in Chesterfield County, Va.



Wood's Verified Original. Guaranteed Origin—Purity Over 99 Per Cent—Germination Over 90 Per Cent.

GENUINE KANSAS ALFALFA

—An alfalfa that can stand the severe winters of Kansas will come through our winters splendidly. In a test of alfalfas from many sources, made by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, four plantings of Kansas alfalfa stood the winters better than any in their test and yielded more than 4½ tons per acre. It makes a quick spring growth and gives several cuttings each season. We recommend it for the Piedmont and Eastern sections. By mail postpaid, lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.05; 25 lbs. \$6.90; 50 lbs. \$13.25. Not prepaid, lb. 32c; 5 to 24 lbs. 27c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 25c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 24c per lb. No charge for bags.



We are authorized distributors of VERIFIED ORIGIN ALFALFA SEEDS under the direct supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture. A certificate showing the exact origin will accompany every bag or alfalfa we ship to you. This is of great importance because many alfalfas, both domestic and imported, are not adapted and bring loss and disappointment.

UTAH ALFALFA

—Utah has a cold climate and the harsh winters severely test the hardiness of the alfalfa grown there. It is thoroughly dependable for sowing in all the states south of the Mason and Dixon Line. Do not confuse it with the cheap, tender alfalfa grown in Arizona which is widely sold as "alfalfa" without reference to its origin. The hardiness of an alfalfa and its sureness to stand uninjured through the winter depend very much on where it is grown. By mail postpaid, lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.25; 25 lbs. \$7.40; 50 lbs. \$14.25.

Not prepaid, lb. 33c; 5 to 24 lbs. 29c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 27c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 26c per lb. No charge for bags.

GRIMM ALFALFA

Montana Grown.—The hardest of all alfalfas. It has a branching root growth that gives the plant a firm hold on the soil and prevents heaving by frequent freezes and thaws, and also adapts it to shallower soils. By mail postpaid, lb. 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.45; 10 lbs. \$4.65; 25 lbs. \$10.90; 50 lbs. \$21.25.

Not prepaid, lb. 47c; 5 to 24 lbs. 43c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 41c per lb.; 50 lbs. and over, 40c per lb. No charge for bags.



KOREAN LESPEDEZA

AN EARLY DROUGHT RESISTANT SOIL BUILDER

The abundant growth, deep penetrating roots covered with nodules make Korean Lespedeza an outstanding grazing and soil building legume, especially for the mountain section. It makes a larger growth than ordinary Japan clover, 15 to 24 inches, single plants having a spread of 3 feet; has larger leaves; furnishes pasturage about three weeks earlier and matures its seeds in high altitudes.

The strong root growth penetrates about 8 inches deep, making it highly drought resistant, and thriving on poor, wornout soils where alfalfa and clovers would fail.

In feeding value it is about equal to alfalfa; has no woody stem; holds its leaves well and produces a full crop the first season. It is an annual, reseeds indefinitely although closely grazed, but is easily gotten rid of by a single cultivated crop. For a year round pasture sow a mixture of Korean Lespedeza, Wood's Dixie white clover, hairy vetch, orchard and herds grasses. When sown alone broadcast 10 to 15 lbs. to the acre during late freezes after a light harrowing, but do not cover the seeds. **By mail postpaid, lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.30; 10 lbs. \$4.35; 25 lbs. \$10.15; 50 lbs. \$19.75.**

Not prepaid, lb. 43c; 5 to 24 lbs. 40c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 38c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 37c per lb. No charge for bags.

JAPAN CLOVER or LESPEDEZA

On waste and idle lands, poor, worn-out, sandy, gravelly soils, in grazing woodlands or wherever another crop cannot be grown at a profit, we recommend Japan clover in the highest terms. It grows on galled hillsides and on all soils, even on the poorest, and being a legume will extract nitrogen from the atmosphere and store it in the roots for later crops. Its abundant long tap-roots and laterals, when decayed, open up the subsoil and leave in it great quantities of nitrogenous matter that will increase the yield of succeeding crops. These deeply penetrating roots enable it to withstand severe droughts. Once started it soon spreads and takes possession, frequently driving out broomsedge and other pests. Sown on old pastures, it will add very materially to the value of the pasture. Sown on a Bermuda sod, it will materially improve the quality of the grazing. Ten lbs. Japan clover with 8 lbs. red top or herds grass will give a crop of hay and may be grazed till frost.

A Good Mixture. Ten lbs. Japan clover, 8 lbs. carpet grass and 3 lbs. Bermuda grass makes a fine grazing mixture. Sweet clover, red top or herds grass and hairy vetch can be added to give the mixture greater variety and increase the yield.

When sown alone, sow 10 to 15 lbs. Japan clover to the acre in March or April. It does not make much of a showing the first season, but will spread rapidly the second year.

JAPAN CLOVER—By mail postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.85; 25 lbs. \$6.40; 50 lbs. \$12.25.

Not prepaid, lb. 28c; 5 to 24 lbs. 25c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 23c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 22c per lb. No charge for bags.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

FOR LAWNS AND PASTURES

Makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet. Sow either in the spring or fall. When sown by itself, sow 5 to 6 pounds per acre; it is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses.

By mail postpaid, lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.30; 10 lbs. \$4.35; 25 lbs. \$10.15; 50 lbs. \$19.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 43; 5 to 24 lbs. 40c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 38c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 37c per lb. No charge for bags.

SWEET CLOVER

WHITE BOKHARA, OR MELILOTUS ALBA

On lands too poor to grow a paying crop of corn, on worn out, galled, waste land, on land too sandy to grow any other crop, sow sweet clover, and in a few years the land will be in condition for general crops. It is adapted to a wide variety of soils; is useful for pasture, for forage, for ensilage, for bees, for turning under to improve the land. The deep roots break up, aerate and drain stiff subsoils and add humus. Spring sowings will yield a crop the following fall and two crops the following year. A good plan is to cut the crop for hay the fall after seeding and pasture it the next year. The first season it grows 1½ to 2½ feet high, but if cut when 6 inches high it stools out and makes a more tender growth for grazing. The second year it grows 5 to 10 feet high, and should be cut before blooming. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre.



Sweet Clover.

Be sure to lime the land and inoculate the seeds.

INOCULATE THIS SEED WITH STIMUGERM

HULLED AND RECLEANED SWEET CLOVER. For sowing after March 15th. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lbs. \$3.65; 50 lbs. \$6.75.**

Not prepaid, lb. 18c; 5 to 24 lbs. 14c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 12c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 11c per lb. No charge for bags.

UNHULLED SWEET CLOVER.—Recommended by the Virginia Experiment Station for sowing early—as early as February 1st in Eastern Virginia. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.55; 25 lbs. \$3.15; 50 lbs. \$5.75.**

Not prepaid, lb. 15c; 5 to 24 lbs. 12c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 10c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 9c per lb. No charge for bags.

Grundty County Sweet Clover—About two weeks earlier than ordinary sweet clover and makes a finer hay. It is the hardiest of all sweet clovers and stands well in long dry spells in the summer. A splendid soil improver and grows on the poorest soils.

HULLED SEEDS—By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lbs. \$3.65; 50 lbs. \$6.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 18c; 5 to 24 lbs. 14c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 12c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 11c per lb. No charge for bags.

BEGGAR WEED or Florida Clover.

—A nitrogen-gatherer, makes a hay rich in protein and relished by stock, and is of real value on thin sandy land and pine barrens for pasture or hay; it is even more fattening than alfalfa and cowpeas; makes a fine cover crop, especially for orchards.

Sow when frost is over 3 to 4 lbs. to the acre, in 3-foot drills or 10 to 12 lbs. broadcast. **By mail postpaid, lb. 80c; 5 lbs. \$3.55; 10 lbs. \$6.85; 25 lbs. \$16.15; 50 lbs. \$31.25.**

Not prepaid, lb. 70c; 5 to 24 lbs. 65c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 62c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 60c per lb. No charge for bags.

INOCULATE THIS SEED WITH STIMUGERM

WOOD'S DIXIE WHITE CLOVER

This is one of the few plants that furnishes abundant grazing throughout the year under severe Southern conditions. Neither hot, dry weather nor cold weather stop its growth.

In a two-year test at our experiment station, tested with varieties from all over the world, it made by far the best grazing, was the earliest to bloom, made the most luxuriant winter and early spring growth, ten inches tall, and stood the hot, dry summers best.

It is relished by all live stock, is adapted to practically every region and type of soil in the South, but does best on sand clay. It is a perennial and spreads rapidly by reseeding. **By mail postpaid, lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.30; 10 lbs. \$4.35; 25 lbs. \$10.15; 50 lbs. \$19.75.**

Not prepaid, lb. 43c; 5 to 24 lbs. 40c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 38c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 37c per lb. No charge for bags.

CRIMSON CLOVER

—Sow it on every piece of land that will be unoccupied by another crop next winter. Whether you grow it for grazing, for hay or for improving your land, it will pay handsomely. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lbs. \$3.65; 50 lbs. \$6.75.**

Not prepaid, lb. 18c; 5 to 24 lbs. 14c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 12c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 11c per lb. No charge for bags.

Wood's High-Grade Grass Seeds



Sudan Grass

A Wonderful Quick-Growing Summer Hay Grass.

As big a yielder as Johnson grass, but it has none of the latter's objectionable features, for Sudan grass can never become a pest, for it is an annual with short fibrous roots that are killed by frost. Its greatest value is for hay, which is well liked by stock—the entire plant, leaves, stems and heads, is eaten. It should largely supplant millet, which yields only a single cutting, whereas Sudan grass will give at least two. It stools out wonderfully after the first cutting; it is not uncommon to find more than a hundred stems growing from a single root. The hay is equal to timothy in feeding value, and superior to millet. It is also strongly drought resistant. Sow it after the ground becomes thoroughly warm, either broadcast or in rows two feet apart, and cultivate like corn. When sown in rows it grows six to seven feet high; when sown broadcast it grows four to five feet high. If sown broadcast, the hay is finer and rather better than when grown in rows. Cut when in bloom, for at that stage the feeding value is highest; yet there are few grasses so little injured by standing beyond the proper stage for cutting. Sudan grass may be profitably grown with cowpeas and soybeans, as being of erect growth it supports the pea vines and makes the cutting easier and allows them to cure more quickly; the mixture will give a better-balanced ration than either fed alone. When grown with cowpeas or soy beans make the sowing of Sudan grass after the peas or beans are planted and covered. Almost any soil, from heavy clay to light sand, will grow Sudan grass. Sow 5 to 6 lbs. to the acre in 2-foot rows; 20 to 25 lbs. broadcast. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 25 lbs. \$3.65; 50 lbs. \$7.00.**

Not prepaid, lb. 17c; 5 to 24 lbs. 14c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 12c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 11½c per lb. No charge for bags.

Paspalum Dilatatum, or Dallas Grass

In the far South paspalum makes an all-the-year-round grazing and hay grass, but is recommended for growing throughout the cotton sections where it may be cut twice a season, making excellent green feed and hay; stands close grazing and is not injured by moderate frosts. It is hardy and thrives on a wide variety of soils except those that are very dry and sandy, but prefers a fairly heavy and somewhat moist situation. It is a perennial, growing 3 to 5 feet high; has a long-growing season, starting early in the spring and remaining green till frost. Sow from the middle of March till the middle of April; farther South it may be sown earlier; sow 6 to 8 pounds to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.60; 10 lbs. \$4.95; 25 lbs. \$11.65; 50 lbs. \$22.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 50c; 5 to 24 lbs. 46c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 44c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 43c per lb. No charge for bags.

Agrostis Maritima

(Seaside Bent.)—A strong creeper that, when a stand is established, makes a fine turf for grazing. It is adapted to heavy soils that are free of lime, and will stand almost any amount of moisture. It spreads rapidly by means of runners or stolons which strike root at the joints. It makes a most excellent lawn grass and an unusually fine golf green, forming a thick matted turf of fine texture and beautiful dark green color. **By mail postpaid, lb. \$1.50.**

Not prepaid, \$1.40 per lb.

BERMUDA GRASS

Makes a vigorous and persistent growth in every part of the South; lasts for years; stands a long, hot summer without injury; grows well in any soil that is not too wet; bears heavy grazing and trampling with little injury; recovers quickly when grazed down, and as a grazing and fattening grass has few equals. If grown with burr clover, Japan clover, carpet grass and vetch, an all-the-year-round grazing may be had. For lawns, golf courses and athletic grounds it makes a tough, even turf without clumps, and recovers quickly after cutting. To have an all-the-year-round green, mix with perennial rye grass, as Bermuda turns brown after frost. Sow when the ground is thoroughly warm, and only on well-prepared land. Sow broadcast and cover very lightly with a roller or light brush. Germinates very slowly. Sow 12 to 15 pounds to the acre; for lawns, 1 pound to 1,000 square feet. **By mail postpaid, lb. 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.30; 10 lbs. \$4.35; 25 lbs. \$10.15; 50 lbs. \$19.75.**

Not prepaid, lb. 45c; 5 to 24 lbs. 40c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 38c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 37c per lb. No charge for bags.



Carpet Grass

Carpet Grass

—The Grass That Thrives on Close Grazing.—Carpet grass is fast proving itself one of the most valuable permanent

grazing grasses for that section of the South extending from the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf and approximately 125 to 150 miles inland. It is remarkable for its ability to grow on poor sandy soils; it thrives vigorously on any kind of soil if moisture conditions are favorable, even if the land is acid. Compared with Bermuda grass, carpet grass is its equal in feeding value; it may be grazed considerably later in the fall and earlier in the spring; it does better on poor sandy soils and furnishes more grazing. It is strictly a pasture grass and stands close grazing and heavy trampling; in fact, it thrives best and spreads more rapidly when closely grazed, and trampling seems to improve it. It does splendidly sown with Japan clover and burr clover, the combination giving an all-the-year pasture. All carpet grass pastures should have added 5 lbs. Japan clover to the acre. On public parks and golf courses it will make a thick, leafy sod that improves with close cutting. Carpet grass may be grown wherever the temperature does not fall below 10 degrees. It is easily eradicated by plowing. Sow from early spring till mid-summer 10 lbs. to the acre; on lawns and public parks heavier seeding is advisable. **By mail postpaid, lb. 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.35; 10 lbs. \$4.45; 25 lbs. \$10.40; 50 lbs. \$20.25.**

Not prepaid, lb. 45c; 5 to 24 lbs. 41c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 39c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 38c per lb. No charge for bags.

South German Bent

—A very valuable strain for making fine turf and excellent for putting greens. Usually contains a small percentage of Velvet Bent. **By mail postpaid, lb. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$4.90; 10 lbs. \$9.55; 25 lbs. \$23.65; 50 lbs. \$47.10.**

Not prepaid, lb. \$1.00; 5 to 24 lbs. 95c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 92c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 90c per lb. No charge for bags.

Colonial Bent

—A fine Bent for light soils. Our stock is new crop seeds of the highest purity and germination. **By mail postpaid, lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$4.55; 10 lbs. \$8.95; 25 lbs. \$21.15; 50 lbs. \$41.25.**

Not prepaid, lb. 90c; 5 to 24 lbs. 85c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 82c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 80c per lb. No charge for bags.

Postpaid Prices Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penn.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

ORCHARD GRASS

(The Great Pasture and Hay Grass.)—

A very vigorous grower and yields large crops of excellent and nutritious hay, as well as having special value as a pasture grass, furnishing good grazing from early spring till winter. It responds quickly after cutting or grazing, for in a few weeks of seasonable weather it is ready for grazing again. It is particularly well adapted for pastures, and has the further advantage of growing well in shade, giving excellent results when sown in orchards and shaded parks. It adapts itself to a variety of soils, provided they are well drained, but succeeds best on loamy uplands or moderately stiff soils, although it does quite well on soils that are inclined to be sandy. It is a deep-rooted perennial grass, but does not form a true sod, as it grows in tufts, so it is recommended that other grasses be sown with it. A mixture of 15 lbs. of orchard grass, 12 lbs. of tall meadow oat grass and 8 lbs. of red clover has proved very satisfactory, all maturing at the same season, and is recommended for hay and pasture. Other grasses, such as red-top or herd's grass, Kentucky blue, meadow fescue or Randall grass, perennial and Italian rye grasses and alsike clover, may be added to make a permanent pasture. When sown alone, sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Orchard Grass

Present Price, **TRADE-MARK BRAND:** By mail postpaid, 1b. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.35; 25 lbs. \$5.30; 50 lbs. \$10.25.

Not prepaid, 1b. 23c; 5 to 24 lbs. 20c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 18½c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 18c per lb. No charge for bags.

Meadow Fescue, or Randall Grass

A splendid spring and summer grass, stands close grazing, and makes more and thicker foliage than even orchard and tall meadow oat grass. The roots penetrate deeply, adapting it to poor soils and making it quite drought-resistant. It also makes a good fall and winter pasturage, as it remains green throughout the winter. Although used principally in pastures, it makes a good hay, and cattle thrive on it green or dry. A good mixture when sown for hay is 7 lbs. meadow fescue, 6 lbs. herd's grass, 8 lbs. timothy and 5 lbs. sapling clover. For a permanent pasture we recommend 10 lbs. meadow fescue, 8 lbs. orchard grass, 8 lbs. tall meadow oat grass, 6 lbs. Kentucky blue, and 5 lbs. red clover. When sown alone, sow 30 lbs. to the acre.

By mail postpaid, 1b. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25; 25 lbs. \$4.90; 50 lbs. \$9.25.

Not prepaid, 1b. 22c; 5 to 24 lbs. 19c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 17c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 16c per lb. No charge for bags.

Perennial Rye Grass

—This grass is becoming more and more appreciated as a pasture grass. It produces an abundance of foliage that remains bright and green throughout the season, will bear frequent and close cropping, is relished by all kinds of stock, and is not easily injured by trampling. It prefers a stiff wet soil, but does well on any soil that is not too dry; it has given very satisfactory crops on lands too wet for timothy, lasting for several years. In the far South where the lawns are of Bermuda grass, a sowing of perennial rye grass will keep the lawn green throughout the year. Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre. By mail postpaid, 1b. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lbs. \$3.65; 50 lbs. \$6.75.

Not prepaid, 1b. 17c; 5 to 24 lbs. 14c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 12c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 11c per lb. No charge for bags.

Sheep Fescue

—Lands that are worthless for growing other fine grazing grasses can be made of value by growing sheep fescue, for it will grow on thin, dry, sandy and rocky soils where few grasses will live, and will stand any amount of drought. Not tall enough for hay, but in mixed pastures and on the unprofitable acres of the farm it will yield a handsome return. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. By mail postpaid, 1b. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 10 lbs. \$3.65; 25 lbs. \$8.40; 50 lbs. \$16.25.

Not prepaid, 1b. 37c; 5 to 24 lbs. 33c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 31c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 30c per lb. No charge for bags.

We Guarantee Purity and Germination

Wood's High Grade Seeds are all tested for purity and germination, and to each bag is attached a tag giving percentage of germination, purity and weed seeds. You are at liberty to send samples to your State Department of Agriculture for testing, and if they do not come up to the purity and germination as labeled, your money will be refunded immediately.

Chewing's Fescue

—Of all the finer grasses, none will stand more hard wear and trampling; the wiry creeping roots form a close and lasting turf. It grows on poor dry sandy acid soils, resists drought and does well in shaded places. Particularly fine for lawns; once established it is difficult for weeds to get a foothold. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. By mail postpaid, 1b. 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.35; 10 lbs. \$4.45; 25 lbs. \$10.40; 50 lbs. \$20.25.

Not prepaid, 1b. 45c; 5 to 24 lbs. 41c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 39c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 38c per lb. No charge for bags.

Poa Trivialis

(Rough Stalked Meadow Grass.)—A

fibrous rooted perennial grass that is valuable on account of its quick growth, productiveness and nutritious qualities. It starts early in the spring and continues green till late in the fall, growing to perfection on rich moist soils and in shaded places. As it prefers shelter the best results are had by sowing it with other grasses such as red top or herd's grass and Kentucky blue grass. A splendid grass for mixed permanent pastures. By mail postpaid, 1b. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.60; 10 lbs. \$4.95; 25 lbs. \$11.65; 50 lbs. \$22.75.

Not prepaid, 1b. 50c; 5 to 24 lbs. 46c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 44c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 43c per lb. No charge for bags.

Hard Fescue

—Recommended for sowing with other

pasture grasses, and on lands too dry, light and gravelly for other grasses; does well in shady situations; very hardy, standing extremes of cold and heat and long droughts. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. By mail postpaid, 1b. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 10 lbs. \$3.65; 25 lbs. \$8.40; 50 lbs. \$16.25.

Not prepaid, 1b. 37c; 5 to 24 lbs. 33c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 31c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 30c per lb. No charge for bags.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

(Evergreen Grass.)—

This grass seems to

make more leafage and grazing, a larger yield of hay and to keep green longer, both during the winter and summer, than most grasses. It is especially adaptable to the South. It withstands the heat and drought of mid-summer and cold of winter; starts very early in the spring and continues to give good grazing until late in the fall. For hay it can be cut twice in a season, frequently producing nearly double as much hay as timothy. Its nutritive qualities are first class; ripens at the same time as orchard grass and red clover. It is best adapted for good loamy uplands, but gives excellent results on nearly all soils, and better than most other grasses on light and sandy soils. Sown with orchard grass and red clover, sow 12 lbs. tall meadow oat grass, 15 lbs. orchard grass, and 8 lbs. red clover. The addition of 6 or 7 lbs. of fancy clean red top or herd's grass seed to the acre to this mixture increases the aftermath and the yield of grazing. When sown by itself, sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre, either in the spring or fall.

By mail postpaid, 1b. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$5.90; 50 lbs. \$11.25.

Not prepaid, 1b. 26c; 10 to 24 lbs. 23c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 21c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 20c per lb. No charge for bags.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass

Italian Rye Grass

—Yields three or four cuttings a

year of most nutritious hay; a very valuable grass, particularly adapted for rich loamy soils or low grounds; does better in damp situations than most grasses. Recommended principally for fall seeding. Full description in our Fall Catalogue. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. By mail postpaid, 1b. 25c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.45; 25 lbs. \$2.90; 50 lbs. \$5.50.

Not prepaid, 1b. 15c; 5 to 24 lbs. 11c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 9c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 8½c per lb. No charge for bags.

Postpaid Prices of Field Seeds

Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo., and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan., and Neb., add 6c per pound; to Cuba, 10c per lb. to postpaid prices.

60

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

THE GRASS THAT MADE KENTUCKY FAMOUS.

Sow 35 to 40 lbs. to the acre.



Kentucky Blue Grass.

more to become well established, we suggest that it be sown with at least one other grass. If sown with a single grass use perennial rye grass, but a better mixture would be 15 lbs. Kentucky blue, 5 lbs. red top or herds grass, 5 lbs. perennial rye grass, 10 lbs. meadow fescue or Randall grass and 5 lbs. red clover.

Although slow to establish itself, Kentucky blue grass, once a stand is had on land to which it is adapted, lasts for many years, as the plants spread with their underground roots and will improve year to year, and rarely needs reseeding. A thick, well set sod of Kentucky blue grass makes an ideal pasture, and for all lands adapted to its growth should be one of the principal constituents of all pasture mixtures.

Spring sowings of Kentucky blue grass should be made from the middle of February till the middle of April—the earlier the better to give it a good start before the weeds. Cover with a roller or brush; the roller affords the best possible covering for all fine grass seeds as it does not cover them too deep and assures a firm seed bed.

Our special grass and clover pasture mixtures described on page 62 all contain a liberal proportion of Kentucky blue grass. By mail postpaid, lb. 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.45; 10 lbs. \$4.65; 25 lbs. \$10.90; 50 lbs. \$21.25.

Not postpaid, lb. 47c; 5 to 24 lbs. 43c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 41c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 40c per lb. No charge for bags.

On lands that will grow Kentucky blue grass there is probably no other grass that equals it for making a permanent pasture, nor one that will yield a richer, sweeter and more nutritious pasture. Except on very light sandy soils it should be included in all grass mixtures sown for grazing. It is one of the first to start up in the spring and gives the very finest grazing till winter.

Kentucky blue grass is hardy, will withstand coldest weather, and the trampling of hoofs does not hurt it as the roots are thick and stout, and form a tough sod, but do not turn stock on it till the grass is strong and well established. As it takes a year or

RED TOP, or HERDS GRASS

THE BLUE GRASS OF THE ATLANTIC COAST

Red top or herds grass is one of the most valuable and satisfactory grasses for the South, and it is highly recommended for sowing on lands that will not grow Kentucky blue grass. It is well adapted to a great variety of soils, succeeding well on light, sandy soils, as well as stiff upland and lowground, and grows better in moist situations than almost any other grass. It is one of the easiest grasses to get a stand, and once established, it thickens and improves, taking possession of the land and increasing in yield every year.

Red top or herds grass should be included in all mixtures intended for permanent pasture or hay. It makes excellent pasturage and fine quality hay. When well established it spreads and will supplant other grasses. It is also one of the best grasses for hillsides or lands likely to wash.

As it matures at the same season as timothy, the two grasses are splendidly adapted for sowing together for hay and for grazing afterwards, sowing 6 lbs. red top or herds grass and 8 lbs. of timothy per acre. A mixture containing 5 lbs. red top or herds grass, 6 lbs. timothy, 7 lbs. meadow fescue, and 5 lbs. sapling or mammoth clover will give greater variety to the hay. When sown alone, sow 12 to 15 pounds to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.80; 10 lbs. \$3.35; 25 lbs. \$7.65; 50 lbs. \$15.00.

Not prepaid, lb. 33c; 5 to 24 lbs. 30c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 28c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 27½c per lb. No charge for bags.



Red Top, or Herds Grass

TIMOTHY

The Most Extensively Grown Hay Grass—12 to 15 lbs. Sow an Acre

For hay, timothy is the best known and most extensively grown of all grasses. A stand is easily established, it is inexpensive to sow, it starts quickly and yields its best crop the year after it is sown, but the following year's crop may be equally as heavy if liberally top-dressed with stable manure. It stands up well, is easily cured and is heavy for its bulk, for which reason it has proved the most profitable hay crop when grown for market. The yield on good land frequently runs from 1½ to 3 tons to the acre.

Timothy requires good land to make good crops—this applies particularly to timothy, for, unlike other grasses, it does not enrich the soil, but exhausts it, so that top-dressing with stable manure or fertilizer is advised; the fertilizer should contain a liberal amount of ammonia. If sown with sapling clover the clover will help to supply nitrogen.

Meadow fescue or Randall grass, red top or herds grass and sapling clover all mature at the same season as timothy, and are good grasses to sow with it for hay and grazing, increasing the yield of hay and the yield and value of the pasturage. A good mixture is 6 lbs. timothy, 5 lbs. red top or herds grass, 7 lbs. meadow fescue and 5 lbs. sapling clover; this mixture will furnish an excellent hay and fine pasturage on good loamy soils or on low ground. If timothy and sapling clover are sown together, mix 8 lbs. timothy and 6 lbs. sapling clover.

The common practice in the West of sowing timothy and red clover mixed is not recommended, as red clover ripens earlier than timothy and timothy is easily injured by early cutting and the hay shrinks in weight. The best time to cut is when it is in bloom; it is then easier to cure and its feeding value is highest.

Timothy grows best on clay or heavy loam, lowlands and in mountainous districts, but grows quite satisfactorily on any good loamy soil, provided there is abundant moisture.

TIMOTHY—Present price, TRADE-MARK BRAND, by mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.65; 25 lbs. \$3.65; 50 lbs. \$6.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 16c; 5 to 24 lbs. 13c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 12c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 11c per lb. No charge for bags.



Timothy

Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures

SOW THEM FOR BIGGER AND BETTER GRASS CROPS



WHY SOW MIXED GRASSES

All authorities agree that a mixture of grasses will yield a better crop than a single grass.

The greater the number of grasses in a mixture the thicker the stand, and a more prolonged growth is produced.

Mixtures occupy the ground more completely than a single grass and help to keep out weeds.

Some grasses grow in tufts and require other grasses to fill in.

In pastures, mixtures yield a constant succession of growth from spring till fall.

Mixtures last for years.

Mixtures insure against failure of any one grass.

Mixtures give more and better grazing for a longer season than a single grass.

Mixtures will give you a chance for a crop in any season.

Mixtures insure a denser growth than the same number of seed of one or two varieties.

Grasses differ in the soils in which they yield the best results; they differ in the purposes to which each is best adapted; they differ in the season at which they are at their best.

Our grass mixtures are made up on formulas that long experience has proved are productive of the best results.

PERMANENT PASTURE GRASS MIXTURES

SOW 30 TO 35 POUNDS TO THE ACRE

MIXTURE NO. 1 — For light gravelly or sandy soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Perennial Rye Grass	White Clover
Alsike Clover	Orchard Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Top or Herd's Grass
Alfalfa	Kentucky Blue Grass
Red Clover	Timothy
Meadow Fescue	Carpet Grass
Japan Clover	Paspalum or Dallas Grass

By mail postpaid, 1b. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.85; 25 lbs. \$6.60; 50 lbs. \$12.75.

Not postpaid, 1b. 28c; 5 to 24 lbs. 25c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 23c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 22c per lb. No charge for bags.

MIXTURE NO. 2 — For good loam soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Top or Herd's Grass
Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Alsike Clover
Kentucky Blue Grass	Timothy
White Clover	Red Fescue
Alfalfa	

By mail postpaid, 1b. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.85; 25 lbs. \$6.60; 50 lbs. \$12.75.

Not postpaid, 1b. 28c; 5 to 24 lbs. 25c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 23c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 22c per lb. No charge for bags.

Postpaid Prices of Field Seeds —Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New Eng. and Mich.; add 2 cts. per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis. add 4 cts. per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb. add 6 cts per pound; to Cuba, 10c per lb. to postpaid prices.

MIXTURE NO. 3 — For heavy loam or clay soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Alsike Clover	Red Clover
Orchard Grass	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Red Top or Herd's Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
White Clover	Perennial Rye Grass
Red Fescue	Timothy
Meadow Fescue	Alfalfa
Italian Rye Grass	

By mail postpaid, 1b. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.85; 25 lbs. \$6.60; 50 lbs. \$12.75.

Not postpaid, 1b. 28c; 5 to 24 lbs. 25c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 23c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 22c per lb. No charge for bags.

MIXTURE NO. 4 — For moist bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Kentucky Blue Grass	Red Top or Herd's Grass
Timothy	Italian Rye Grass
Orchard Grass	Sapling or Mammoth Clover
Alsike Clover	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Meadow Fescue	Hard Fescue

By mail postpaid, 1b. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.85; 25 lbs. \$6.60; 50 lbs. \$12.75.

Not postpaid, 1b. 28c; 5 to 24 lbs. 25c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 23c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 22c per lb. No charge for bags.

MIXTURE NO. 5 — For wet bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Red Top or Herd's Grass	Alsike Clover
Italian Rye Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Meadow Fescue	Sapling or Mammoth Clover
Timothy	Orchard Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	White Clover
Japan Clover	

By mail postpaid, 1b. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.85; 25 lbs. \$6.60; 50 lbs. \$12.75.

Not postpaid, 1b. 28c; 5 to 24 lbs. 25c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 23c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 22c per lb. No charge for bags.



HAY MIXTURES

Will also make splendid pasturage

Sow 30 to 35
Pounds to
the acre

Our Special Mixtures for mowing for hay are composed principally of grasses which ripen together for the first cutting; but they also contain smaller proportions of other grasses which will increase considerably the second cutting, and also add very much to the pasturage yield, in case it is desired to use the fields for pasturage afterward. These grass mixtures afford splendid crops of hay of the finest quality and highest feeding value, and after being cut will give continuous and abundant pasturage of the richest and most nutritious character till winter comes. Fields sown with these mixtures will last for years. May be used for hay exclusively, or for hay and pasturage as may be most needed.

MIXTURE NO. 6—For light gravelly or sandy soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Orchard Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Red Fescue	Meadow Fescue
Alsike Clover	Alfalfa
	Timothy

By mail postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.85; 25 lbs. \$6.75; 50 lbs. \$13.00.

Not postpaid, lb. 28c; 5 to 24 lbs. 25c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 23½c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 23c per lb. No charge for bags.

MIXTURE NO. 7—For good loam soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Meadow Fescue	Perennial Rye Grass
Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Red Top or Herds Grass	Alsike Clover
Timothy	Alfalfa
Red Fescue	Italian Rye Grass

By mail postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.85; 25 lbs. \$6.75; 50 lbs. \$13.00.

Not postpaid, lb. 28c; 5 to 24 lbs. 25c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 23½c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 23c per lb. No charge for bags.

MIXTURE NO. 8—For heavy loam or clay soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Meadow Fescue	Red Top or Herds Grass
Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Alsike Clover
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Timothy
Kentucky Blue Grass	Alfalfa
	Sheep Fescue

By mail postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.85; 25 lbs. \$6.75; 50 lbs. \$13.00.

Not postpaid, lb. 28c; 5 to 24 lbs. 25c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 23½c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 23c per lb. No charge for bags.

MIXTURE NO. 9—For moist bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Red Top or Herds Grass	Italian Rye Grass
Timothy	Alsike Clover
Meadow Fescue	Kentucky Blue Grass
Sapling Clover	Sheep Fescue

By mail postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.85; 25 lbs. \$6.75; 50 lbs. \$13.00.

Not postpaid, lb. 28c; 5 to 24 lbs. 25c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 23½c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 23c per lb. No charge for bags.

Meadow Mixture No. 10

A grass mixture that has particular value for permanent pasture. It is composed of an even greater variety of grasses than any of our other mixtures; is admirably adapted for both permanent pasture and for hay; makes a thick turf and gives a splendid yield of grass that will be relished by all kinds of stock, and is adapted to a wider variety of soils than our other mixtures, each of which is prepared for lands of a certain character and for special purposes. We recommend it for sowing on practically all kinds of soils, except very light sandy lands and on wet, heavy, low grounds. Sow 40 to 50 lbs. to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$2.95; 25 lbs. \$6.85; 50 lbs. \$13.25.

Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 5 to 24 lbs. 26c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 24c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 23c per lb. No charge for bags.

Wood's Golf Mixtures

These mixtures are made up of grasses especially well adapted to Southern soils and climatic conditions. If not sure of which is best for your section, tell your troubles to our Golf Department.

Wood's Putting Green Mixtures

These mixtures are composed of the very finest dwarf-growing grasses; adapted and blended for different soils and climatic conditions. Sow at rate of 1½ to 2 lbs. to each 100 square feet.

WOOD'S PUTTING GREEN MIXTURE "D"—For Coastal Plain sections of Virginia, the Carolinas and the Southern States generally where Bent grass will not thrive. Price, 25-lb. lots, 39c lb.; 50-lb. lots, 38c lb.; 100-lb. lots, 37c lb.

WOOD'S PUTTING GREEN MIXTURE "E"—For Piedmont and mountain sections of North Carolina and Virginia. Does not contain Bermuda or Bent grass. Price on 25-lb. lots, 42c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 41c per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 40c per lb.

WOOD'S PUTTING GREEN MIXTURE "F"—A mixture for greens that can be given complete care and which will produce the finest Bent greens. Contains both Creeping and Coos Bay Bents. Price on 25-lb. lots, 75c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 72c per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 70c per lb.

Wood's Fair Green Mixtures

Sow at rate of 100 to 150 pounds per acre on new fairways, or 60 to 75 pounds per acre in renovating old fairways.

We offer the following specially prepared mixtures for different locations:

WOOD'S FAIR GREEN MIXTURE "A"—Especially prepared for the far Southern States. Contains both Bermuda grass and carpet grass. Price on 100-lb. lots, 32c per lb.; 500-lb. lots, 31c per lb.

WOOD'S FAIR GREEN MIXTURE "B"—For Georgia, the Carolinas and Eastern Virginia. Contains a heavy proportion of Bermuda grass. Price, 100-lb. lots, 32c per lb.; 500-lb. lots, 31c per lb.

WOOD'S FAIR GREEN MIXTURE "C"—For Piedmont and mountain sections of North Carolina, Virginia and Northern sections. Contains only grasses for these locations. Price on 100-lb. lots, 34c per lb.; 500-lb. lots, 33c per lb.

We handle a complete line of golf club supplies—power, horse and hand mowers, sprinklers, hose, rollers, course markers, ball washers, tee markers, boxes and stands, hole rims, putting cups and flags. Write for Golf Course Catalog.

Wood's Virginia Grown Ensilage Corns

THE SILO FILLERS

Wood's Virginia Grown Ensilage Corns are bred up especially for ensilage purposes. They have the height of stalk and a luxuriant growth of broad, thick, succulent blade that will insure maximum tonnage. Our corns are ear selected, nubbed, re-cleaned, graded and tested.

The following varieties are recommended for the Atlantic Coast States and the Corn Belt.

Wood's Pamunkey Ensilage

The Heaviest Producer of All Ensilage Corns

Our Pamunkey Ensilage Corn is bred for height of stalk, breadth and thickness of foliage, as well as size and number of ears. It is of strong and vigorous growth, attaining a height of 13 to 15 feet, yields an unusually heavy growth of fodder and usually bears two ears to the stalk. The ears are 10 to 12 inches long, 2 1/4 to 2 1/2 inches in diameter, with a good depth of grain. In tonnage of ensilage we do not believe it can be surpassed. It is a real silo filler, as proved by reports from dairymen and stockmen in every section of the country. We do not believe that any ensilage corn has ever been bred that can equal our Pamunkey Ensilage for height of stalk and tonnage. Let a portion of your planting the coming season be Pamunkey and prove to yourself how much superior it is to corns grown in your locality. At ensilage stage in 98 days. By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; 1/2 peck 90c; peck \$1.60; 1/2 bushel \$2.95; bushel \$5.50.

Not postpaid, 1/2 peck 65c; peck \$1.20; 1/2 bushel \$2.25; bushel \$4.25; 5-bushel lots \$4.00 per bushel.

Wood's Eureka Ensilage

Eureka is more universally grown for ensilage than any other variety. It is a double purpose corn, for, aside from being a first-class ensilage corn, as a field variety it ranks high in yield. It is tall and leafy, 13 to 15 feet high, with an enormous growth of fodder. It bears one to two ears to the stalk, the ears frequently over 12 inches. The grains are medium large, flinty, closely placed on a small cob and are very high in protein. The ears are resistant to corn ear worm, weevil, ear rot and are seldom unsound. It makes ensilage in about 100 days. By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; 1/2 peck 90c; peck \$1.55; 1/2 bushel \$2.80; bushel \$5.25.

Not postpaid, 1/2 peck 65c; peck \$1.15; 1/2 bushel \$2.10; bushel \$4.00; 5-bushel lots \$3.90 per bushel.

Wood's Virginia Ensilage

The Delaware Experiment Station says: "For years Wood's Virginia Ensilage has outyielded all other varieties, and we consider it the best ensilage corn for this State." It is a large single eared, deep grained corn that is adapted to a wide territory and a great variety of soils, making a large growth on average land. Ready in 100 days. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; 1/2 peck 80c; peck \$1.30; 1/2 bushel \$2.30; bushel \$4.25.

Not postpaid, 1/2 peck 55c; peck 90c; 1/2 bushel \$1.60; bushel \$3.00; 5-bushel lots \$2.90 per bushel.

Brandon Red Cob Ensilage

We bred up this corn from one of our older ensilage varieties grown in the fertile James River Valley, breeding particularly for a high yield of grain and a maximum tonnage of ensilage. It makes two to three large ears to the stalk, with a very deep grain of high feeding value. It has proved most satisfactory in many Northern State experiment station tests and is far superior to the ordinary Western Red Cob Ensilage. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; 1/2 peck 75c; peck \$1.25; 1/2 bushel \$2.20; bushel \$4.00.

Not postpaid, 1/2 peck 50c; peck 85c; 1/2 bushel \$1.50; bushel \$2.75; 5-bushel lots \$2.60 per bushel.

The following varieties are recommended for Ohio, New England, New York and other Northern States.

Cocke's Prolific Ensilage

The Maryland State College says: "Wood's Cocke's Prolific averaged 15.3 tons ensilage per acre for four years, while the State average was less than 7 tons. In a thirteen-year test it outyielded all other ensilage varieties. It is superior to other varieties because of its higher feeding value and because it makes so many ears, is easy to handle and put through the cutter-box."

The Dairy Husbandry Department of the Indiana State Experiment Station says: "Wood's Cocke's Prolific makes a good growth and is an excellent silage corn, especially for dairymen with a limited acreage for silage." By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; 1/2 peck 85c; peck \$1.50; 1/2 bushel \$2.70; bushel \$5.00.

Not postpaid, 1/2 peck 60c; peck \$1.10; 1/2 bushel \$2.00; bushel \$3.75; 5-bushel lots \$3.65 per bushel.

Wood's Blue Mountain Ensilage

An early selection from our Pamunkey Ensilage that will make good ears in the North. The grain and ear are both large and it yields a heavy tonnage of nutritious silage. Ready for cutting in 94 days. By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; 1/2 peck 90c; peck \$1.55; 1/2 bushel \$2.80; bushel \$5.25.

Not postpaid, 1/2 peck 65c; peck \$1.15; 1/2 bushel \$2.10; bushel \$4.00; 5-bushel lots \$3.90 per bushel.

Wood's Virginia Pride Yellow Ensilage

The heaviest producer of all the yellow ensilage varieties. Makes an 11-inch ear with deep grain; grows 13 feet, insuring a high tonnage. At ensilage stage in 90 days, making the crop further north than other heavy yielding ensilage varieties, and on poor land and under adverse conditions will outyield most varieties. In the Maryland State College tests last season it ranked second. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; 1/2 peck 75c; peck \$1.25; 1/2 bushel \$2.20; bushel \$4.00.

Not postpaid, 1/2 peck 50c; peck 85c; 1/2 bushel \$1.50; bushel \$2.75; 5-bushel lots \$2.60 per bushel.



Ensilage Corn As Grown in Virginia.

WOOD'S SELECTED SEED CORNS

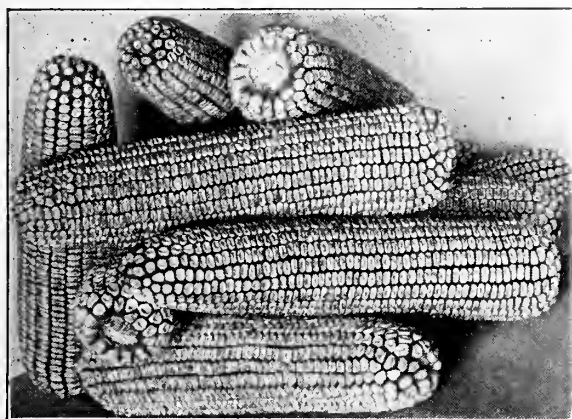
1 peck = 14 lbs.
 ½ bushel = 28 lbs.
 1 bushel = 56 lbs.

The corns on this page are recommended for the Piedmont sections of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Maryland, and for Kentucky, Tennessee, Delaware, and New Jersey.

White Varieties

Wood's Improved White Dent

For generations Wood's Improved White Dent has been the reliable old stand-by with Southern corn growers, and its merits are generally recognized. It makes a single ear to the stalk, but they are long and heavy; the grains are quite wide, deep and firmly set on a medium sized cob. The size of the ear assures a good yield. It is a safe and reliable corn that year by year is being planted in increasing quantities as its dependable and reliable qualities are becoming recognized. The stalk is tall and carries a good growth of fodder.



Boone County

Boone County Corn has probably received more attention from corn breeders and has taken more prizes than any other white corn; there is probably no other white corn so extensively planted. It is one of the big yielding single ear varieties, occasionally yielding over 100 bushels to the acre. Our pedigree stock was grown from certified seed, and is the strain that has won most of the important prizes for white corn in Virginia. It makes a 10 to 11-foot stalk of medium size with a fair amount of fodder. The stalks bear one to two good ears, usually 10 to 11 inches long, that are carried 4 to 5 feet high. The grains are not flinty, so make good corn for feeding and milling. The ears are well filled at butt and tip; the grains are deep.

Woodburn White Dent

In the breeding of this corn the breeders worked toward two definite objectives—increased production and resistance to wind-storms. It is a vigorous growing white dent; the stalk is thick and leafy; grows 10 to 11 feet high; bears one to two good ears that are 11 to 12 inches long, well filled out at butt and tip, and does not shrivel like many big-eared corns. It matures in about 100 days. One of the most successful Prince Edward County corn growers wrote that it outyielded any other corn he had grown by 10 to 20 bushels to the acre. A Chesterfield County farmer tells us he made better than 60 bushels to the acre, but that his land was only medium.

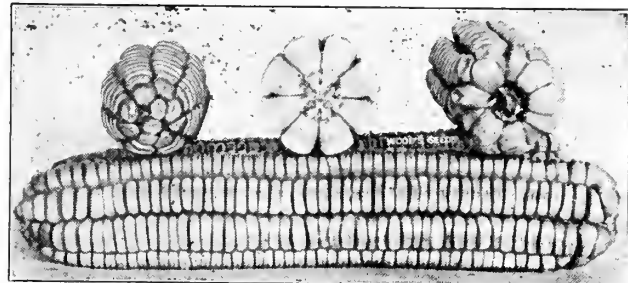
Weekley's Improved White Dent

Recommended above all other corns for Piedmont Carolina by the N. C. State Experiment Station as follows: "Medium maturity, highest yield in 1930 Central Farm tests, two ears on over half the stalks; ears medium long, small white cob, 12 to 14 rows, medium deep broad grain, flinty, weevil resistant, smooth dent, butts and tips filled, no other corn is more sound; medium stalk 8 feet tall, ears placed half way up and held erect on a short shank. It has a broad leaf and vigorous stocky stalk." Our stock seed came direct from the N. C. State Experiment Station breeder.

WOOD'S DIXIE. An exceptionally well-bred corn that will give you a maximum yield. See page 66.

BIGGS' SEVEN EAR. The earliest of the prolific corns and a fine yielder. See page 66.

JOHNSON COUNTY WHITE DENT.—Plant Boone County instead.



Hickory King

—The grain is so wide and deep and the cob so small that often a single grain will cover the end of a broken cob. It has been called the Poor Man's Corn because it can be depended upon to produce a crop on poor, thin land. Our good land it bears two ears to the stalk.

How We Handle Seed Corn

Our seed corns are grown from our own selected seed stocks and are field inspected. After harvest they are brought in to our warehouse, again inspected ear by ear, and every ear rubbed and tipped, shelled, recleaned, graded and tested for germination. This insures high-grade seed corns of uniform quality.

Yellow Varieties

WOOD'S IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT. A prime favorite in all the Southeastern States. See page 66.

REID'S YELLOW DENT. A fine corn for the upland sections; matures in about 115 days. See page 67.

IMPROVED LEAMING. The ears are big and generally two to the stalk. See page 67.

Jarvis Golden Prolific

Recommended by the N. C. State Experiment Station as follows: "An early yellow corn (maturing in about 117 days) particularly adapted to Piedmont and Mountain sections, and in Eastern Carolina for early hogging down. The highest yielding yellow corn in the State tests, and ranks third highest with white corns in Piedmont tests. Ears medium size, eight inches long, yellow grain on white cob; grain medium deep, flinty, and as sound as any corn in the State; smooth dent; medium small cob with twelve rows of grains. Forty per cent of the stalks have two ears, medium stalks, seven feet tall, ears half way up held erect on a medium shank." Our stock seed came direct from the originator.

Wood's Improved White Dent.....
 Certified Wood's Improved White Dent.....
 Wood's Pedigree Boone County.....
 Certified Boone County.....
 Woodburn White Dent.....
 Weekley's Improved White Dent.....
 Hickory King.....
 Jarvis Golden Prolific.....

BY MAIL POSTPAID				
Quart	½ Peck	Peck	½ Bus.	Bus.
30c	80c	\$1.35	\$2.45	\$4.50
35c	90c	1.50	2.70	5.00
30c	85c	1.50	2.70	5.00
35c	90c	1.60	2.95	5.50
30c	85c	1.45	2.60	4.85
30c	85c	1.45	2.60	4.85
35c	90c	1.55	2.80	5.25
30c	85c	1.45	2.60	4.85

NOT POSTPAID—F. O. B. RICHMOND				
½ Peck	Peck	½ Bus.	Bus.	5-Bus. Lots
55c	\$.95	\$1.75	\$3.25	\$3.00
65c	1.10	2.00	3.75	—
63c	1.10	2.00	3.75	3.65
65c	1.20	2.25	4.25	—
60c	1.05	1.90	3.60	3.50
60c	1.05	1.90	3.60	3.50
65c	1.15	2.10	4.00	3.90
60c	1.05	1.90	3.60	3.50

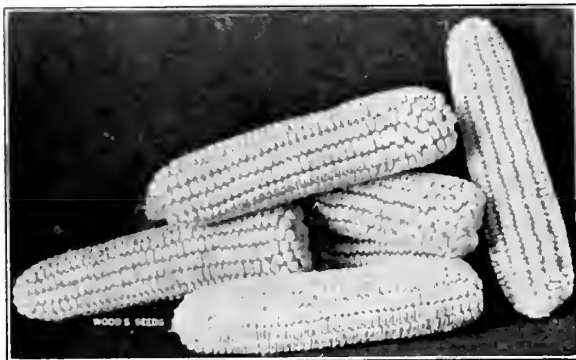
WOOD'S SELECTED SEED CORNS

1 peck = 14 lbs.
 ½ bushel = 28 lbs.
 1 bushel = 56 lbs.

The corns on this page are recommended for the Coastal sections of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama, and for Tennessee and Louisiana.

White Varieties

SOUTHERN SNOWFLAKE. A good poor-land corn. Makes fine roasting ears. See page 67.
WOOD'S IMPROVED WHITE DENT. Year in and year out, a safe and reliable corn. See page 65.
HICKORY KING. Does well even on poor land; wide grain; small cob. See page 65.



Biggs' Seven Ear

The originator says: "For twenty years I have been making this highly prolific corn, and believe it is the best corn I have ever seen. I made one year thirty-three and a third barrels to the acre; have made twenty-five barrels to the acre several years, and often have made fifteen, but never less than fifteen." The ears, although of good average size, do not compare with the big-eared varieties, yet in bushels to the acre it will outyield most of them. The North Carolina Department of Agriculture recommends it for general planting throughout the state; it is the earliest of the prolific corns and a high yielder.

Wood's Dixie

—In competition last summer, under very adverse conditions, Wood's Dixie out-yielded 139 leading varieties. Every stalk made two good ears 10 inches long, 7½ inches round, with 16 to 20 rows of grains one-half inch deep, set close on a small white cob. The butt and tip are well covered. The corn is sound, flinty, weevil resistant, and makes an excellent pure white meal. The shuck covers the tip, preventing rot and worm attacks; the stalk is medium heavy. We recommend it above all other varieties for average farm conditions.

Latham's Double

—"Down home," in Eastern North Carolina, for more than twenty years, a corn grower has done some fine work in corn breeding, using the field selection method. He has bred up a corn that will yield two uniformly large ears to the stalk. The ears are carried about half way up the medium tall stalk, which often bends under the weight of grain when both ears are on the same side of the stalk. Has a medium sized white cob and shells about 85 per cent grain when dry. It is reasonably weevil resistant, and can be relied upon to produce a maximum yield on good land. There are practically no barren stalks.

Mosby's Prolific

Mosby's Prolific can generally be depended upon to yield two or more good-sized ears to the stalk. The cob is small to medium size; grows 12 to 14 feet high; makes a good growth of fodder; carries the ears well up on the stalk.

Cocke's Prolific

The North Carolina Experiment Station recommends Cocke's, and the Louisiana Experiment Station says it is the highest yielding variety. Makes two to three very hard, flinty ears to the stalk.

Douthit's Prolific Red Cob White Dent

Recommended by the S. C. Experiment Station as the highest yielding corn for South Carolina. White grain on red cob; very prolific, making two or more ears on two-thirds of the stalks; flinty and weevil resistant; ears eight inches long, good show type; deep grain, small cob; 70 lbs. ears shells 59 lbs. grain. Stalks nine to ten feet tall, ears well placed; requires a full season of 130 days to mature. Our stock seed comes direct from the breeder, the strain winning most prizes in South Carolina.

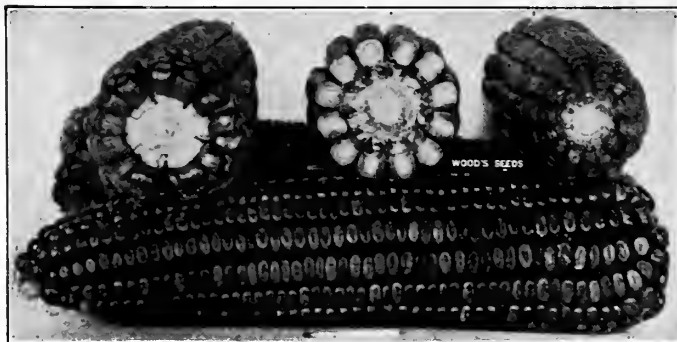
Hasting's Prolific

The introducer claims that it will make two ears to the stalk on average land, and if planted 24 to 30 inches apart in the row on good strong land, four to six ears to the stalk can be had. The ears are well filled at both ends; the cob is small; the shuck is heavy and covers the ear tightly, protecting it from birds and insects, and preventing loss in wet seasons.

Whatley's Prolific Red Cob White Dent

A very prolific late corn for the far South. Our stock was obtained from the original breeder.

Yellow Varieties



Wood's Improved Golden Dent

In the coastal sections of the Atlantic Coast States from the Potomac River to Florida Golden Dent has a place that no other corn can fill. It is early enough to make a crop on land on which early potatoes have been grown; it can be hogged down much earlier than other Southern varieties, and it is used quite generally for early roasting ears. It makes a beautiful ear, and whether on the cob or shelled no yellow corn is more attractive. The grains are deep, medium wide and firmly set on a small cob. The shuck is close and completely protects the tip against adverse weather. We have known it to be under water for a day and come out perfectly sound. Our stock is well bred, the ears well filled out at both ends; makes one to two ears to the stalk.

Wood's Virginia Yellow Dent

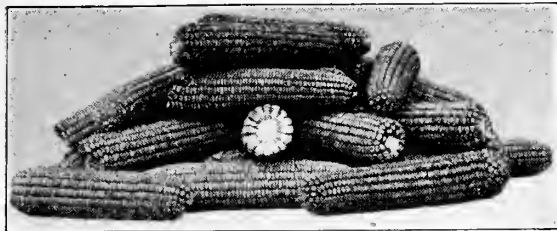
A week later than our Improved Golden Dent; bears one to two extra large ears to the stalk, with twenty rows of closely placed, very deep grains, the butts and tips well covered; medium dent; medium large stalk. Throughout the Southeastern States it has proved one of the biggest yielding yellow corns.

BY MAIL POSTPAID				
Quart	½ Peck	Peck	½ Bus.	Bus.
300	85c	\$1.50	\$2.70	\$5.00
35c	90c	1.60	2.95	5.50
30c	85c	1.45	2.60	4.85
35c	90c	1.55	2.80	5.25
30c	85c	1.45	2.60	4.85
35c	90c	1.55	2.80	5.25
30c	85c	1.50	2.70	5.00
30c	85c	1.45	2.60	4.85
30c	80c	1.35	2.45	4.50
30c	85c	1.50	2.70	5.00
30c	85c	1.45	2.60	4.85
30c	80c	1.40	2.55	4.75
35c	90c	1.55	2.80	5.25
30c	80c	1.30	2.30	4.25

NOT POSTPAID—F. O. B. RICHMOND					5-Bus. Lots
½ Peck	Peck	½ Bus.	Bus.		
60c	\$1.10	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$3.65	
65c	1.20	2.25	4.25		
60c	1.05	1.90	3.60	3.50	
65c	1.15	2.10	4.00		
60c	1.05	1.90	3.60	3.50	
65c	1.15	2.10	4.00		
60c	1.10	2.00	3.75	3.65	
60c	1.05	1.90	3.60	3.50	
55c	.95	1.75	3.25	3.15	
60c	1.10	2.00	3.75	3.65	
60c	1.05	1.90	3.60	3.50	
55c	1.00	1.85	3.50	3.40	
65c	1.15	2.10	4.00		
55c	.90	1.60	3.00	2.90	

WOOD'S SELECTED SEED CORNS

1 peck = 14 lbs.
 ½ bushel = 28 lbs.
 1 bushel = 56 lbs.



Early Clorage Yellow Dent.

2 FINE EARLY CORNS FOR THE MOUNTAINS

Early Clorage Yellow Dent

—This is the type of corn needed in the mountains, where to make a crop a very early corn must be planted. For altitudes of 2,000 feet or more above sea-level, Clorage is ideal because it matures in about 90 days and makes good corn. See full description on page 4.

Golden Queen

—For altitudes of from 1,000 to 2,500 feet above sealevel Golden Queen has proved a high yielding yellow corn that matures sound corn in about 100 days. Read our description on page 4.

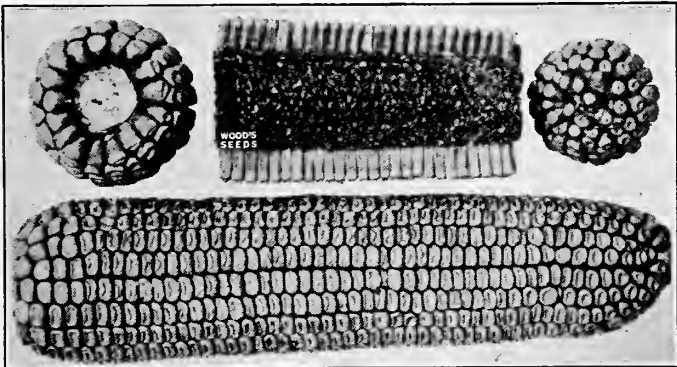
The corns on this page are recommended for the mountain sections of Virginia, North Carolina, West Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, and Kentucky, and for Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York.

Yellow Varieties

JARVIS' GOLDEN PROLIFIC. Highly recommended by the North Carolina Experiment Station. See page 65.

EARLY CLORAGE YELLOW DENT. A 90-day yellow corn for high altitudes. See page 4.

GOLDEN QUEEN. Makes sound corn in high altitudes in about 100 days. See page 4.



Reid's Yellow Dent

—In the Piedmont or upland sections requiring a corn that will mature in about 115 days,

Reid's Yellow Dent has made a well-deserved reputation because of its large yields and superior type of ear. It is a big yielder on good loam and heavy land, making ears that average 9 to 10 inches long with 18 to 24 rows to the ear, and well filled out at butt and tip. It is a true dent corn, the grains are medium narrow, wedge-shaped, and the rows are so close that there is practically no waste space between the rows. The cob is small for the size of the ear; makes one to two ears to the stalk.

Improved Leaming

—Leaming is known the country over as a big yielding, early maturing yellow corn, making

generally two big ears to the stalk with rarely a barren stalk. It does well on all soils, but prefers light to medium soils. The grain is wedge-shaped and covers the entire cob. The ears average about 10 inches long with 18 to 20 rows to the ear. The color is a deep, reddish yellow. Matures in about 100 days.

Postpaid Prices Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.
 To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.
 To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

White Varieties

HICKORY KING. Will make a crop even on poor thin land. See page 65.

BOONE COUNTY. The big yielding single eared corn; the prize winner at the corn shows. See page 65.

JOHNSON COUNTY WHITE DENT. A heavy cropper with big, handsome ears. See page 65.

Silver King

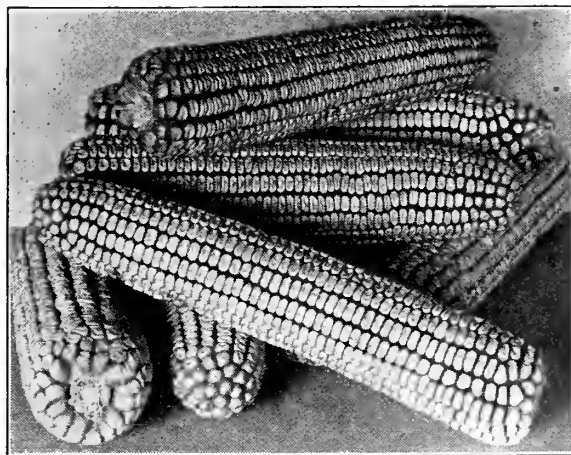
—A very early white corn for high altitudes and for roasting ears and early feed corn in other parts of the South. Matures in 85 to 100

days and makes roasting ears in 65 to 80 days. Every stalk bears a good sound ear 8 to 10 inches long. Heavy yielding, considering its earliness; the grains are rough dented, large, deep and closely placed on a medium small cob. It is classed as soft corn, easily ground and good for poor land; has yielded well in dry seasons when other corns failed entirely.

Early Harvest

A fine combination of earliness and size. It is one of the earliest of all the white

field corns we offer; the ears average over eight inches long. In ninety days it has made good roasting ears, and meal in 110 days.



Southern Snowflake

The ears are large, the grains deep, it matures in about a

hundred days, and it nearly always carries two ears to the stalk. For growing on poor thin land that will not bring the larger-stalked corns, for late planting, for replanting and for roasting ears, it is the tenderest and best of all field varieties.

BY MAIL POSTPAID					
Quart	½ Peck	Peck	½ Bus.	Bus.	
Early Clorage Yellow Dent.....	35c	90c	\$1.55	\$2.80	\$5.25
Golden Queen.....	35c	90c	1.55	2.80	5.25
Pedigree Reid's Yellow Dent.....	35c	90c	1.55	2.80	5.25
Improved Leaming.....	35c	90c	1.55	2.80	5.25
Silver King.....	30c	85c	1.50	2.70	5.00
Early Harvest.....	30c	80c	1.40	2.55	4.75
Southern Snowflake.....	30c	85c	1.50	2.70	5.00

NOT POSTPAID—F. O. B. RICHMOND					
½ Peck	Peck	½ Bus.	Bus.	5-Bus.	Lots
65c	\$1.15	\$2.10	\$4.00	\$3.90	
65c	1.15	2.10	4.00	3.90	
65c	1.15	2.10	4.00	3.90	
65c	1.15	2.10	4.00	3.90	
60c	1.10	2.00	3.75	3.65	
55c	1.00	1.85	3.50	3.40	
60c	1.10	2.00	3.75	3.65	

Oats

Pedigree Fulghum Oats

One of the most satisfactory of all oats for spring sowing. A heavy yielder, rust-proof, has full heads and plump, heavy grain, and is one of the earliest. There is no variety more reliable for spring sowing than Fulghum.

The Fulghum is probably the most popular of the rust-proof varieties; they are certainly one of the earliest. Its productiveness, probably more than any of its other good qualities, has contributed to its wide popularity. They stood out splendidly, have large, full heads, fine, plump grains and strong straw that stands about three feet high. For three years a careful check was kept of the performance of Fulghum oats in comparison with yields from other varieties, the average in Fulghum the first year being 300 acres; the third year 3,000 acres. The average yield from Fulghum for the three years was 12 bushels to the acre more than all other varieties. It has plump grains and exceptional heavy weight; the weight per measured bushel averaged 35 pounds, often reaching 37 pounds, and almost never falling below 32 pounds. By mail postpaid, peck 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel 95c; bushel \$1.70.

Not postpaid, peck 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel 55c; bushel 95c; 10-bushel lots 92c per bushel. No charge for bags.

Red Rust-Proof Oats

In the South Atlantic States the Red Rust-Proof oats have attained a prominent place in farming operations. This is particularly true in the coast region where other varieties have not proved altogether satisfactory, but where the Red Rust-Proof seems to be especially well adapted to the light sandy soil of that section. They are vigorous growers, robust and productive, and have heavy heads. They are also preferred for sowing on low grounds and on land where other varieties seem inclined to rust. By mail postpaid, peck 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel 90c; bushel \$1.60.

Not postpaid, peck 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel 50c; bushel 85c; 10-bushel lots 83c per bushel. No charge for bags.

Burt, or Ninety-Day Oats

If you have not seeded your oats by the first part of March, the Burt is a safe oat to plant, for in the hands of thousands of successful farmers it has proved its value as a good cropper and can generally be depended upon to mature in time to escape injury from heat. It makes a good growth of straw, is an abundant yielder of bright, clean heavy grain, is free from rust, and what is of equal importance when plantings are late, it is of early maturity. Early plantings can be cut in time to put the same land in corn, peanuts, cowpeas, millet or other summer crops. The Burt is a prime favorite for growing on the light sandy soils of the coast sections of the South Atlantic States, where the results have been uniformly good. The grains somewhat resemble the Red Rust-Proof, except that they are a little lighter in color. By mail postpaid, peck 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel 95c; bushel \$1.65.

Not postpaid, peck 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel 55c; bushel 90c; 10-bushel lots 87c per bushel.

White Spring Oats

This variety is quite largely grown in this section, although the newer varieties offered by us are preferable, both as to yield and reliability. By mail postpaid, peck 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel 90c; bushel \$1.55.

Not postpaid, peck 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel 50c; bushel 80c; 10-bushel lots 77c per bushel.

Ceresan Controls Diseases In oats and barley. See page 87. We will treat your oats and barley with Ceresan for 10c per bushel. This is less than it costs.

WHAT OATS TO PLANT

The oat is a cool season plant and requires early planting. If you can get them in early, the Gray Winter and Red Rust-Proof are recommended. If you cannot get them in before March 1st to 15th, the earlier kinds, like Fulghum, Burt, and Swedish Select will no doubt give better results on account of their earlier maturity.

Swedish Select Oats

Those who prefer a white oat for spring seeding will make no mistake in sowing Swedish Select. One of the State Experiment Stations reports in a test covering several years an average yield of slightly more than 10 bushels to the acre more than varieties tested, and that the proportion of kernel to the whole grain averaged about 75 per cent. It has given especially good crops on light soils without any tendency to lodge, yet the straw is not large in proportion to the grain, which is large, thick and plump. Not recommended for the coast section. By mail postpaid, peck 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel 90c; bushel \$1.60.

Not postpaid, peck 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel 50c; bushel 85c; 10-bushel lots 83c per bushel.

Gray Winter or Turf Oats

Probably the best reason for the wide popularity of Gray Winter Oats is their extreme hardness, for there is no other oat that will stand such extreme cold. Another good claim for their popularity is their stooing propensity, which accounts in part for the heavy yield. Their strong turving and stooing characteristics give them advantages over all other oats for grazing purposes. They have the further advantage of weight; it is not unusual to have them weigh 35 to 40 pounds to the bushel. By mail postpaid, peck 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel \$1.05; bushel \$1.90.

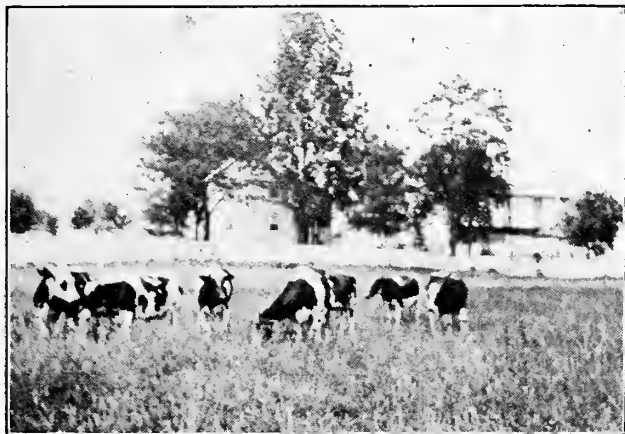
Not postpaid, peck 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel 65c; bushel \$1.15; 10-bushel lots \$1.12 per bushel.



MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

Sunflower seeds fed to poultry make a real egg-producer, being rich in oil and protein they make an ideal food during the moulting season; the leaves make excellent fodder; the whole plant makes fine ensilage and hog feed. Under favorable conditions, 40 to 60 bushels can be grown on an acre; more than 100 bushels have been grown on extra good land in an unusual season. When ripe and hard, cut off the heads and pile loosely under cover and when cured they will thresh easily. Plant and cultivate like corn. By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.45; 25 lbs. \$2.90; 50 lbs. \$5.50.

Not prepaid, lb. 15c; 10 to 24 lbs. 11c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 9c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 8½c per lb.



Wood's Spring Pasture Mixture

A mixture of spring barley, rye, oats, vetch and rape, combined in proper proportions to make a quick, early and nutritious spring and early summer pasture that will give an abundance of grazing before the grass and clover pastures are ready. It makes a quick growth, is relished by all kinds of stock, and comes in before the natural pasture grasses have made sufficient growth to furnish grazing. Sow 2 to 3 bushels to the acre in January, February or March, the earlier the better. By mail postpaid, peck 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel \$1.20; bushel \$2.15.

Not prepaid, peck 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel 70c; bushel (40 lbs.) \$1.25; 5-bushel lots \$1.20 per bushel.

Postpaid Prices on Field Seed Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penn.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound, to Cuba 10c per lb., to postpaid prices.

BARLEY

The Quickest Growing and Earliest Maturing Spring Grain

Barley is the quickest growing and earliest maturing spring grain and may be expected to yield about 30 bushels to the acre on medium land, and will furnish good grazing a few weeks after planting. In about two months it can be cut to make a very nutritious and palatable hay. It ripens in about 75 to 85 days after planting and before oats start to head. It is well suited to those parts of the South where the better grasses do not thrive and, where an emergency exists, will yield a grazing and hay crop quickly. It also makes a good green crop to turn under for corn. In the West, ground barley is one of the chief feeding crops.

There are some parts of the South in which the better grasses cannot be successfully grown, and other crops have to be depended upon to furnish grazing. For this purpose, barley has been found very well adapted. It can be grown on a greater variety of soils and under a wider range of climatic conditions than almost any other grain crop, and adapts itself to the conditions under which it is grown, but do not sow it on moist land.

Barley when ground and soaked makes a highly nutritious hog food, and when fed with skim milk makes the most delicious hams and bacon. As a winter feed for poultry it stimulates egg production. Sow 2 bushels to the acre.

Beardless Spring Barley—About a week earlier than bearded much grain to the acre. It heads out in about 57 days and ripens in about 75 days. It makes a growth of about 27 inches and makes a very good hay. It has strong straw and well-filled heads. Our stock is free from bearded heads and the hay can be fed to stock without fear of injury. By mail postpaid, peck 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel \$1.60; bushel \$2.85.

Not postpaid, peck 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel 95c; bushel (48 lbs.) \$1.75; 10-bushel lots and over \$1.70 per bushel.

Bearded Spring Barley—Heads up in about 65 days and matures in about 82 days. A week later than Beardless Spring Barley. It should be cut for hay while quite green and before the heads harden, for the beards might prove harmful when fed to stock. The grain should be ground before feeding. By mail postpaid, peck 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel \$1.35; bushel \$2.35.

Not postpaid, peck 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel 70c; bushel (48 lbs.) \$1.25; 10-bushel lots and over \$1.20 per bushel.

Treated Barley—We offer the above barleys treated with Ceresan to control stripe and smut, rust, seedling blight and other diseases. In addition to controlling diseases, treatment with Ceresan stimulates the plant and increases the yield. For treating barley with Ceresan, a charge of 10c per bushel is made.

Dwarf Essex Rape

THE ECONOMICAL PASTURE CROP
FATTENS SHEEP WITHOUT GRAIN

A Quick and Cheaply Grown Pasturage for Sheep,
Hogs, Cattle and Poultry.

Ready in 6 to 8 Weeks from Sowing

Sow it as early as possible—late March or early April is not too late, 3 to 4 lbs. plant an acre in drills; 6 to 8 lbs. broadcast.

Formerly rape was grown especially for sheep and lambs, but in recent years it has been found equally good for providing pasture for all kinds of stock. It has been estimated to yield more than 10 tons of green forage per acre that, for fattening is claimed to be worth, pound for pound, double the value of clover. One of the State experiment stations reports that the lowest average gain on lambs fed on rape alone was 7 to 8 lbs. per month. Another experiment station recommends the sowing of 5 to 6 lbs. rape to the acre in corn at the last working, and stating that this has proved a particularly profitable practice, as an enormous crop can be grown at a cost of about 50 to 60 cts. per acre. An acre of rape will easily pasture twenty hogs for two months.

Do not turn stock into a rape pasture when they are hungry, nor when the rape is wet, as it may induce bloating; allow them to remain a short while the first day, and increase the time each succeeding day. Give stock access to salt while feeding on rape; they should also have hay or straw convenient in case of bloat.

CULTURE.—Sow as early as the land can be made ready, the earlier the better, but sowings as late as April have been very successful. Sow either broadcast or in drills 18 inches to 2 feet apart; when grown in drills and cultivated occasionally, the leaves will cover the intervening space; this method is a fine weed killer. Allow 8 to 10 weeks for it to attain its maximum growth.

Sow it again next fall to have grazing during the fall, winter and spring.

By mail postpaid, 1b. 20c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.40; 50 lbs. \$4.50.

Not prepaid, 1b. 12c; 5 to 24 lbs. 9c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 7c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. No charge for bags.



Dwarf Essex Rape.

Wood's Seed Potatoes

1 peck = 15 lbs.
 ½ bushel = 30 lbs.
 1 bushel = 60 lbs.

Culture Potatoes thrive best in a sandy loam that contains plenty of vegetable matter; a clover sod or land that was heavily manured for the previous crop supply ideal conditions. Cut the potatoes, leaving two eyes to each piece, and plant 15 inches apart in three-foot rows, 4 inches deep for early plantings, 6 inches deep for later plantings; cultivate frequently to keep down the weeds and conserve moisture, for a shortage of moisture means a poor crop. Before the plants appear above ground, run a light harrow over them to kill the weeds and break the crust. Apply fertilizer either in the row or broadcast before the potatoes are planted, and be sure to work it into the soil so that it will not come in contact with and burn the potatoes. Do not use stable manure, as it means scabby potatoes. Continue cultivating till the plants attain full growth and the vines begin to spread.

Spray Your Potatoes Potato planters who grow for market all recognize the value of spraying; they know from experience the increased yield and the better quality of the potatoes. For these same reasons, those who grow for their own use should spray. Spraying costs but little, but pays handsomely.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE is the recognized fungicide, preventing disease and stimulating the plants, invigorating them to yield better crops.

ARSENATE OF LEAD AND PARIS GREEN are the universally used insecticides to kill leaf-eating insects. Both can be put into hordeaux mixture and applied at a single spraying.

SEMEAN BEL prevents diseases in potatoes and other seeds.

SPRAY MATERIALS AND SPRAYERS are described on pages 87 to 92.

Irish Cobbler Potatoes

We believe we are safe in saying that 75 per cent of all the extra early potatoes planted today are Cobblers. Its popularity is based principally on its extreme earliness, but also on its reputation as a reliable and uniform yielder. One of its strong characteristics is that it makes few if any very small potatoes, practically all being medium to large size, and you rarely see a knobby Cobbler. The tubers are round to oval in shape, slightly flattened, have strong, well-developed eyes; the flesh is pure white and cooks dry and mealy.



Certified Irish Cobblers

It is false economy to save fifty cents or a dollar a bag by buying poor common potatoes when certified seed can be had—the most successful potato growers use nothing but certified seed. Certification has done for potatoes what breeding has done for horses, cattle, hogs, etc. The small additional cost of certified seed over poor seed is not worth considering. There is less disease, more No. 1 potatoes and greater profit to the grower. Every ten-peck bag will carry the tag of the inspection authorities; this is an assurance that every safeguard has been applied to have them as pure as is humanly possible.

CERTIFIED MAINE GROWN COBBLERS.—Certified by the Maine Experiment Station. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 75c; peck \$1.20; ½ bushel \$2.05; bushel \$3.70.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 50c; peck 75c; ½ bushel \$1.30; bushel \$2.40; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$5.50.

CERTIFIED PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND COBBLERS.—Government inspected and certified. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 75c; peck \$1.20; ½ bushel \$2.05; bushel \$3.70.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 50c; peck 75c; ½ bushel \$1.30; bushel \$2.40; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$5.50.



Wood's Virginia 2nd Crop Cobblers

PEDIGREE STOCK GROWN FROM CERTIFIED SEED

The experience of practically all large potato growers, an experience covering several years, proves conclusively that Virginia Second Crop potatoes, raised as a second crop from certified Maine-grown stock, make larger yields and are stronger growers than Northern grown potatoes. They are smaller than Maine grown, cut to better advantage, and are more economical to plant.

Our stock was grown in the best potato growing section in Virginia. We planted certified potatoes that had been grown under the rigid rules of the Maine Experiment Station, had been inspected when growing and after being harvested, and certified by them as true Irish Cobblers and free from disease. They are not as large as Maine-grown potatoes, but are just the size for cutting into two pieces or for planting whole. This season, on account of dry weather, our second crop Cobblers are smaller than usual. They are the right size for planting whole and will go further in planting than larger potatoes.

We recommend Virginia Second Crop Cobblers in the highest terms; they make sturdy, hardy plants and better yields than are had from Northern grown potatoes. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 70c; peck \$1.15; ½ bushel \$1.90; bushel \$3.40.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 45c; peck 70c; ½ bushel \$1.15; bushel \$2.10; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$4.75.

Selected Maine-Grown Cobblers

We have secured a splendid supply of Cobblers, grown by competent and reliable growers, and grown from first-class seed stock, generally from certified seed. The price is lower than for certified seed, but they are fine stock and in every way dependable. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 65c; peck \$1.10; ½ bushel \$1.85; bushel \$3.30.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 40c; peck 65c; ½ bushel \$1.10; bushel \$2.00; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$4.50.

Early Potatoes

Red Bliss

—To those who prefer a potato with a pink skin and white flesh, or those who grow for markets where this color is in demand, we recommend Red Bliss. It is one of the very earliest, nearly round, peels without waste and a fine yielder. It is a sure and uniform cropper, a strong grower, is of good size, cooks white and mealy and measures up to every requirement of a first-class first early potato. Its productiveness and fine quality commend it.

VIRGINIA 2nd CROP.

A better yielder than Northern grown, stronger grower and, on account of size, more economical to plant. Smaller than usual this season because of dry weather, but the right size for planting whole, and will plant further than larger potatoes.

By mail postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 75c; peck \$1.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel \$2.00; bushel \$3.60.

Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 50c; peck 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel \$1.25; bushel \$2.30; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$5.25.

MAINE GROWN RED BLISS. Grown from selected planting stock and grown expressly for planting. By mail postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 70c; peck \$1.15; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel \$1.90; bushel \$3.40.

Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 45c; peck 70c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel \$1.15; bushel \$2.10; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$4.75.



Red Bliss Potato



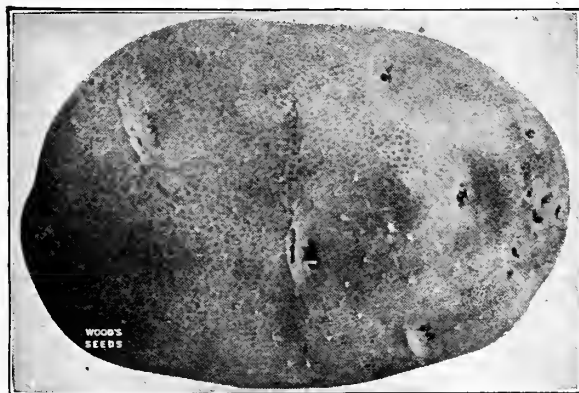
Spaulding No. 4 Rose

NORTHERN GROWN

—A great yielder of potatoes that will average large, with very few small potatoes. Very mealy, dry and keeps well. Spaulding No. 4 was bred out of the old popular Early Rose, and is in every way a better potato, having a better shape, being shorter, thicker and larger and a better yielder. By mail postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 65c; peck \$1.10; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel \$1.85; bushel \$3.30.

Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 40c; peck 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel \$1.10; bushel \$2.00; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$4.50.

2nd Early and Late Potatoes



Green Mountain

—Has the reputation of making big crops everywhere and on practically any kind of soil, producing uniform, large, handsome, smooth, oval-shaped potatoes with white skin, with very few small potatoes. Medium late; not susceptible to disease.

CERTIFIED GREEN MOUNTAIN.—By mail postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 75c; peck \$1.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel \$2.00; bushel \$3.60. Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 50c; peck 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel \$1.25; bushel \$2.30; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$5.25.

SELECTED GREEN MOUNTAIN.—By mail postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 65c; peck \$1.10; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel \$1.85; bushel \$3.30. Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 40c; peck 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel \$1.10; bushel \$2.00; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$4.50.

Improved Peachblow

Attractive in appearance and a fine keeper. A dependable variety, standing adverse conditions of drought and heat. The skin is slightly tinged with pink. By mail postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 70c; peck \$1.15; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel \$1.95; bushel \$3.50. Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 45c; peck 70c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel \$1.20; bushel \$2.20; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$5.00.

Sweet Potatoes

—At the time this catalog is printed these cannot be quoted. Write for prices about April 1st

Lookout Mountain

—The wide popularity of Lookout Mountain is due to its ability to withstand a hot and dry season and yet make a satisfactory crop. A sure cropper of good size, smooth, oval in shape with white skin. By mail postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 75c; peck \$1.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel \$2.00; bushel \$3.60. Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 50c; peck 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel \$1.25; bushel \$2.30; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$5.25.



McCormick

—Uniformly a heavy yielder of smooth white potatoes of attractive appearance; oval in shape, have well-distributed eyes, no rough potatoes, peels without waste, and the quality is all that any one could wish. By mail postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 70c; peck \$1.15; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel \$1.95; bushel \$3.50. Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 45c; peck 70c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel \$1.20; bushel \$2.20; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$5.00.

Potatoes for June and July Planting

We carry in cold storage all the leading varieties so as to have them in sound, vigorous and unsprouted condition. Write for prices.

No. 304. Potato Planter

—Adjustable to the depth you want to plant; no springs to break; just the tool for planting an acreage too small to justify the cost of a horse machine. By mail postpaid, \$2.25. Not prepaid, \$2.00.

Cow Peas

1 peck = 15 lbs.
 ½ bushel = 30 lbs.
 1 bushel = 60 lbs.

THE SOUTH'S ECONOMICAL SOIL IMPROVING AND HAY CROP

WHEN TO PLANT. Cow-peas can be planted in May, June or July, at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels per acre. Plant with a grain drill or in rows 24 to 36 inches apart, and cultivate two or three times—bigger crops are often made when grown in rows. They may also be put on a grain stubble with a disc drill without plowing. If cut when the pods are turning yellow the hay cures easier and more rapidly than if cut earlier. Leave in the swath till well wilted on top.

INOCULATE THIS SEED WITH STIMUGERM

SOWING COW-PEAS WITH SOY-BEANS, KAFFIR CORN, SORGHUM AND SUDAN GRASS.—Cow-peas may be sown with these crops to furnish support and make the harvesting easier. Sow half a bushel soy-beans or one peck kaffir corn or sorghum or ten pounds Sudan grass with one bushel cow-peas to the acre.

SOWING COW-PEAS WITH MILLET.—New Era and Whippoorwill are the best kinds to sow with German millet—one bushel of peas to three-fourths of a bushel of millet per acre. The crop should be cut when the millet is ready. The peas will have reached the dough state by that time and make an excellent combination of large-yielding and most nutritious feed.

Brabham —The seeds are similar to Whippoorwill, but smaller and do not require to be seeded as thickly as other kinds. It is disease-resistant, vigorous in growth, holds its foliage well, and is particularly valuable for hay. One of the best varieties for very poor land. As early as Whippoorwill and as disease-resistant as Iron. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 85c; peck \$1.45; ½ bus. \$2.60; bus. \$4.85.

Not postpaid, ½ peck 60c; peck \$1.00; ½ bus. \$1.85; bus. \$3.50

Whippoorwill Sometimes called Shinney or Speckled Peas. More largely grown than any other cow pea, probably because of its long vine, usually six feet long, and its large yield of both hay and peas. Makes an upright growth, making it easy to cut. Recommended where a variety of unusual growth is wanted. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.40; ½ bus. \$2.50; bus. \$4.60.

Not postpaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 95c; ½ bus. \$1.75; bus. \$3.25.

New Era —New Era ranks among the earliest, is of erect growth, and the seeds are the smallest of all cow-peas, requiring fewer to plant in acre. Its upright growth makes it easy to harvest and cure. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.40; ½ bus. \$2.50; bus. \$4.60.

Not postpaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 95c; ½ bus. \$1.75; bus. \$3.25.

Groit —A cross between Whippoorwill and New Era that is as early as either, and makes more vine than the New Era. When grown without soy beans or other support, the mass of growth generally averages two feet or more over the field. It is rust-resistant. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.40; ½ bus. \$2.50; bus. \$4.60.

Not postpaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 95c; ½ bus. \$1.75; bus. \$3.25.

Mixed Cow-Peas —Grow thicker, producing a better crop of vines and forage than sowing single varieties. For soil-improving it is really an advantage to sow mixed peas. By mail postpaid, qt. 25c; ½ peck 75c; peck \$1.30; ½ bus. \$2.25; bus. \$4.10.

Not postpaid, ½ peck 50c; peck 85c; ½ bus. \$1.50; bus. \$2.75.



FACTS ABOUT COW-PEAS

Pound for pound, cow-pea hay is as valuable as clover hay. It is nearly equal in value to alfalfa and wheat bran. It contains four times as much digestible protein as timothy hay. Horses and mules need no grain through the winter when fed cured cow-pea hay.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture says: "No one thing can add more to the agricultural wealth of the South than the growing of cow-peas."

Makes a fine feed for work and beef stock and dairy cattle. Cotton can be grown for three successive years after a cow-pea crop.

Wheat and oat lands put into cow-peas after harvest can be seeded to grain again in the fall, making two crops a year on the same land.

Does not require expensive fertilizer, but adds nitrogen to the soil and improves its mechanical condition.

They can be grown on any soil that is not too wet. There is no cheaper way to improve poor land than by growing cow-peas. They add nitrogen and improve the mechanical condition of the soil.

Iron —A vigorous grower, the vines growing 4 to 5 feet long, with large dark green leaves that it holds for a long season. Medium early, a prolific bearer, is never affected by rust, and makes a particularly fine hay. This pea seems to be immune to many diseases that attack some other varieties. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.40; ½ bus. \$2.50; bus. \$4.60.

Not postpaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 95c; ½ bus. \$1.75; bus. \$3.25.

Black —On sandy soils it makes a fine growth and plenty of peas, but it does well under widely different conditions and soils. On heavy clay it makes a heavy growth of vine, but produces few seeds. It is a favorite for growing in corn for pasturing hogs. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 85c; peck \$1.45; ½ bus. \$2.60; bus. \$4.85.

Not postpaid, ½ peck 60c; peck \$1.00; ½ bus. \$1.85; bus. \$3.50.

Clay —Vigorous in growth; of running habit. Very popular all through the Southern States; a good variety for soil improving; medium late. Clay peas are sometimes confused with Wonderful or Unknown, but it is somewhat earlier though the growth is quite similar. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.40; ½ bushel \$2.50; bushel \$4.60.

Not postpaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 95c; ½ bus. \$1.75; bus. \$3.25.

Mixed Cow-Peas and Soy Beans —The beans, being of upright growth, support the long pea vines, and not only make the harvesting easier, but the combination of cow-peas and soy beans makes a better hay than either when grown alone, and they are easier to cure. By mail postpaid, qt. 25c; ½ peck 70c; peck \$1.20; ½ bus. \$2.05; bus. \$3.75.

Not postpaid, ½ peck 45c; peck 75c; ½ bus. \$1.30; bus. \$2.40.



A fine growth of Cow-Peas.

Black Eye and other Edible Peas

1 peck = 15 lbs.
 ½ bushel = 30 lbs.
 1 bushel = 60 lbs.

Black Eye Peas for Succession

We recommend Extra Early Black Eye, Early Ram's Horn Black Eye and Virginia Black Eye. Plant liberally to have plenty of dried peas for next winter.

Extra Early Black Eye — Sometimes called Six Weeks Peas. — The earliest of all black eye peas, being ready for the table in about 65 to 70 days after planting. It is a prolific bearer of well-filled pods; the peas are not as large as Virginia Black Eye, but are distinctly earlier. The home gardener should grow them for an extra early supply of sweet, tender peas; the market gardener to get the benefit of the uniformly high price paid for the first black eye peas on the market. By mail postpaid, qt. 40c; ½ peck \$1.15; peck \$2.10; ½ bushel \$3.90; bushel \$7.35.
 Not postpaid, ½ peck 90c; peck \$1.65; ½ bus. \$3.15; bus. \$6.00.

Early Ram's Horn Black Eye — Although called Early Ram's Horn, we class it as medium early, being ready in about 80 days. It makes a large leafy growth and is prolific, with well-filled pods. Its popularity is largely due to the attractive appearance of the matured peas and its extra good yielding quality. By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck \$1.00; peck \$1.70; ½ bus. \$3.10; bus. \$5.85. Not postpaid, ½ peck 75c; peck \$1.30; ½ bus. \$2.35; bus. \$4.50.

Virginia Black Eye — For the main crop this has always been the most extensively grown of all black eye peas. Although the latest variety, requiring about 110 days, it has proved so thoroughly dependable that they are very generally grown to produce dry peas for winter use. The pods are long and well filled and are produced in great abundance. By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck 90c; peck \$1.60; ½ bushel \$2.85; bushel \$5.35.
 Not postpaid, ½ peck 65c; peck \$1.15; ½ bus. \$2.10; bus. \$4.00.

Gray Crowder — Known in various sections as Taylor, Blue Whippoorwill, Gray Whippoorwill, Early Crowder and Gray Goose. A large speckled pea that has a large, long pod, and makes a large yield of peas. Matures early. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 90c; peck \$1.55; ½ bushel \$2.75; bus. \$5.10.
 Not postpaid, ½ peck 65c; peck \$1.10; ½ bus. \$2.00; bus. \$3.75.

Cream Crowder — Not only one of the earliest to mature, but is also one of the most prolific and best-flavored table peas. It is also excellent to use for a forage crop and soil-improver, as it makes a large growth of vines. By mail postpaid, qt. 55c; ½ peck \$1.55; peck \$2.85; ½ bus. \$5.35; bus. \$10.35.

Not postpaid, ½ peck \$1.30; peck \$2.40; ½ bus. \$4.60; bus. \$9.00.

Gallavant, Rice or Lady — The peas are the smallest, but the sweetest and best flavored of all the edible cow-peas—it probably should not be called a cow-pea. They are prolific bearers and may be used either green or dry. By mail postpaid, qt. 50c; ½ peck \$1.45; peck \$2.70.
 Not postpaid, ½ peck \$1.20; peck \$2.25.

Postpaid Prices Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.
 To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.
 To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

Mung Beans — A real soil improver that grows on almost any kind of soil; produces a heavy tonnage of hay and forage; is free of disease and is not troubled by the Mexican bean beetle. It is easy to cut, easy to cure, and makes a hay that stock will eat up clean. It is of strong upright growth, 3 to 5 feet high, and makes its crop in 90 to 100 days, in plenty of time to put in fall crop on the same land. Plant in 3½ foot rows, 4 lbs. to the acre, the end of May or in June. By mail postpaid, 1b. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.35; 25 lbs. \$5.15; 50 lbs. \$9.75.
 Not postpaid, 1b. 25c; 5 to 24 lbs. 20c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 18c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 17c per lb. No charge for bags.

Velvet Beans

The South's Wonderful Forage and Soil Improving Crop

A Fine Fall and Winter Grazing Crop

Velvet beans make an enormous growth, larger than any other known forage plant, in the same length of time far surpassing cow-peas, and are especially desirable for lands where pea-wilt and nematode attack the cow-pea, as they are immune to these diseases. Velvet beans are usually planted a peck to half a bushel to the acre in rows 5 feet apart, 2½ to 3 feet apart in the row. As a soil improver they are considered superior to cow-peas, as they make so much larger growth and so much heavier amount of foliage. The proportion of nitrogen contained in the vines is about the same as cow-peas, but as the yield is so much greater, the total amounts of nitrogen and humus added to the soil are correspondingly larger. A crop of three tons will add as much nitrogen to the soil as will a ton of cotton-seed meal, while the amount of humus will be three times as great.

Makes Nutritious Fall and Winter Grazing.—In the South, velvet beans are used very largely for winter grazing, and for that purpose is one of the best crops for the light soils and in the long season of the Gulf Coast and Florida. They should be allowed to grow until December, or until killed by frost, after which they can be grazed through the winter, as the vines, leaves and pods decay very slowly and remain palatable a long time. Early in the year, the crop remaining is plowed under as a soil improver, and adds very materially to the productiveness of the soil.

Velvet beans are usually grown with corn. The corn is planted in five-foot rows, three feet apart in the row, and the beans planted between the corn. At the last working beans are planted again in the middles between the rows of corn. When the corn is dry, it is pulled from the stalk and cattle turned in to graze.

INOCULATE THIS SEED WITH STIMUGERM

Osceola Velvet Beans

The Osceola has given excellent results as a forage crop in Virginia, and even more northerly sections. In Virginia we have found it to make fully as much growth of vine as the Early Speckled or 100-Day with pods larger and farther advanced in the same length of time. It also has the advantage of being free from the itching furze which makes other velvet beans rather disagreeable to pick. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 75c; peck \$1.25; ½ bus. \$2.15; bus. \$3.95.
 Not postpaid, ½ peck 50c; peck 80c; ½ bus. \$1.40; bus. \$2.60.



100 Day or Speckled Velvet Beans

Although it will not mature the pods in one hundred days, this is one of the earliest varieties and can be grown farther North than the common velvet beans. South of Virginia they will mature in a season of average length. In more northerly sections, where the seeds will not mature, it will make a wonderful growth of vines for pasturing and finishing cattle, and a fine soil-improver. By mail postpaid, qt. 25c; ½ peck 60c; peck \$1.05; ½ bus. \$1.85; bus. \$3.35.
 Not postpaid, ½ peck 35c; peck 60c; ½ bus. \$1.10; bus. \$2.00; 5-bus. lots \$1.90 per bus.

Soy or Soja Beans

1 peck = 15 lbs.
 ½ bushel = 30 lbs.,
 1 bushel = 60 lbs.,

They make poor land good--they make good land better.

WORTH KNOWING ABOUT SOY BEANS

They will grow on all kinds of soils.
 Soy bean hay is more nutritious than cow pea hay and stock like it better.
 As a milk and butter producer soy beans are equal to alfalfa and superior to cotton seed meal.
 A bushel of soy beans is worth more for feed than two bushels of corn.
 They can be hogged down without any harvesting expense. When cut at the proper stage of growth the hay is equal to alfalfa for dairy cattle.
 Soy bean meal or ground soy beans will take the place of meat scrap in poultry foods.
 Drought and excessive rainfall affect them less than cow-peas.
 It is one of the easiest crops to grow and harvest.
 They make a fine hog pasture.
 They can be grown with cow-peas to hold the pea-vines off the ground; will improve the quality of the hay and make it easier to cure.
 They increase the yield of the following crop.
 They make a rich and nutritious hay and one of the cheapest. The beans always find ready sale at the oil mills and for planting.
 It is one of the South's most economical soil improvers.
 They require no fertilizers except acid phosphate.

FEEDING VALUE. Soy bean hay contains a high per cent of protein, is superior to cow-peas in feeding value and as a milk and butter producer is equal to alfalfa and superior to cotton seed meal. The beans and bean meal contain about 35 per cent of digestible protein and stock eat them with relish and thrive on them. Hogs fed on soy beans in combination with corn fatten much more economically than on corn alone—a bushel of soy beans is worth at least double as much for feed as a bushel of corn. For feeding beef cattle experiments have proved soy beans to be about 50 per cent greater value than cow-peas. They make an excellent winter feed for young cattle, sheep and horses when fed with roughage.

CULTURE. Soy beans may be planted either broadcast or in drills. Usually a better crop is had when planted in drills and cultivated, and few crops leave the land cleaner and in better condition for the following crop. They grow equally well on light and heavy soils, but on heavy soils they should not be planted more than 1 to 1½ inches deep except in dry seasons. On light sandy soils plant deeper, but not more than 3 inches deep. When sown broadcast sow 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre; in drills about a peck to the acre. Plant in April, May or June.

Illini —Although bred primarily as a seed producer, it compares favorably with other varieties as a hay bean, making a stout, erect, bushy growth of nearly three feet, and is particularly recommended for hogging down. The pods are mostly three seeded, which accounts for its fine yield; the pods are borne from a few inches of the ground to the tip of the stem. The oil content averages over 18 per cent; very hardy and matures in about 105 days. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 75c; peck \$1.25; ½ bus. \$2.15; bus. \$3.95.
 Not postpaid, ½ peck 50c; peck 80c; ½ bus. \$1.40; bus. \$2.60; 5 bus. and over, \$2.50 per bus.

Virginia —On account of its abundant growth and large yield of beans, the Virginia makes most excellent hay and ensilage. As it is about twenty days earlier than Mammoth Yellow, it can be grown further North and throughout the corn belt. The vines make a fine growth, are filled with pods, stand about three feet high, are easy to cut and easy to cure. The stems being fine and the leafage profuse, adapts it particularly well for hay-making. By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck 85c; peck \$1.45; ½ bus. \$2.60; bus. \$4.85.
 Not postpaid, ½ peck 60c; peck \$1.00; ½ bus. \$1.85; bus. \$3.50.

CERTIFIED VIRGINIA. Certified by the Virginia Crop Improvement Association. By mail postpaid, qt. 40c; ½ peck 90c; peck \$1.55; ½ bushel \$2.75; bushel \$5.10.
 Not postpaid, ½ peck 65c; peck \$1.10; ½ bushel \$2.00; bushel \$3.75.

Laredo —A bean of outstanding worth, particularly for making hay. It has many slender branches and the plants are leafy, both of which go to make an ideal hay. As a fine quality hay-maker it stands second to none. In a six-year test it averaged 1½ tons to the acre. It is medium in maturity, is a good yielder of beans and has an advantage over many other varieties in that they do not shatter. By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck \$1.00; peck \$1.75; ½ bus. \$3.10; bus. \$5.85.
 Not postpaid, ½ peck 75c; peck \$1.30; ½ bus. \$2.35; bus. \$4.50; 5-bus. lots \$4.40 per bus.



SOWING WITH OTHER CROPS. Soy beans can be grown with other crops, yielding a larger crop and a better balanced ration. Soy beans and cowpeas make a good combination, and the yield is nearly always greater than of either crop alone. Plant half-bushel soy beans to one bushel cow peas to the acre. Soy beans and corn is a well-recommended combination, the beans being planted in the hill, or in alternate hills or alternate rows, depending on the proportions wanted in the feed.

Sorghum and a late soy bean make a good combination, provided the sorghum is not planted too thickly. Sudan grass and soy beans give a better balanced feed than Sudan grass alone, as its protein content is low, while that of soy beans is high.

INOCULATE. Be sure to inoculate the seeds with soy bean bacteria. Not only will you have assurance of a surer stand but a better crop and the succeeding crop will have the benefit of the nitrogen stored in the bean roots.

INOCULATE THIS SEED WITH STIMUGERM

Wilson Early Black —A very prolific variety and one of the best where a quick, early variety is desired. Average height on good land is about three feet. The Delaware State Experiment Farm recommends the Wilson Black as ahead of any as a combination hay and seed variety. It matures in about 115 days, stands up well, makes pods a good distance from the ground and retains its seed. Its fine stem enables it to cure quickly. Its tall growth and absence of lower branches makes it one of the easiest to harvest. By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck 85c; peck \$1.45; ½ bus. \$2.60; bus. \$4.85.
 Not postpaid, ½ peck 60c; peck \$1.00; ½ bus. \$1.85; bus. \$3.50.

Mammoth Brown —Makes a large upright growth, standing 3 feet or more, with plenty of foliage and an abundance of pods. It is a good hay bean, is a prolific yielder of beans, robust and is more disease resistant than most varieties. Probably no variety is so well suited for planting with cow-peas, as they mature nearly together. It is characteristic of Mammoth Brown, and an advantage as well, that the beans remain in the pod long after maturity. They are especially fine for late hog pasture. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 75c; peck \$1.25; ½ bus. \$2.15; bus. \$3.95.
 Not postpaid, ½ peck 50c; peck 80c; ½ bus. \$1.40; bus. \$2.60; 5-bus. and over \$2.50 per bus.

Hollybrook Early —Makes a quicker growth and matures its crop two or more weeks earlier than the Mammoth Yellow and makes a large yield, both of forage and pods. It is a sure cropper and a vigorous, quick grower, with an abundance of large leaves. The pods set thickly on stems and branches. If planted thickly it makes fine ensilage, although not as heavy a yielder of hay as some of the later kinds. It has special value where an early crop of hay or beans is required. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 75c; peck \$1.25; ½ bus. \$2.15; bus. \$3.95.
 Not postpaid, ½ peck 50c; peck 80c; ½ bus. \$1.40; bus. \$2.60; 5 bus. and over \$2.50 per bus.

SOY OR SOJA BEANS—Continued

Tar Heel Black —About ten days earlier than Mammoth Yellow and makes almost as tall a growth. The vines stand upright, are not coarse and are well filled with pods. Fully equal to any medium early variety for hay and seed production. Makes a growth of 3½ to 4 feet; branches close to the ground; has medium thick stalk and abundant foliage. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 75c; peck \$1.25; ½ bus. \$2.15; bus. \$3.95.**
Not postpaid, ½ peck 50c; peck 80c; ½ bus. \$1.40; bus. \$2.60; 5-bus. lots \$2.50 per bus.

Biloxi —An upright variety, growing four to five feet high, covered with a dense mass of foliage that does not shed easily. A heavy yielder of beans; the oil and protein contents are high; a fine bean for hogging down, for planting with corn or sorghum and for oil. The pods are less liable to pop than most varieties; in fact, they hardly shatter at all. Late in maturing, requiring a long season, but makes an unusually luxuriant growth. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.35; ½ bus. \$2.30; bus. \$4.20.**
Not postpaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 90c; ½ bus. \$1.55; bus. \$2.85; 5-bus. lots \$2.75 per bus.

Mammoth Yellow —The latest, yet the most extensively grown for both beans and forage, both of which it yields in great abundance. It grows more than three feet high, is erect in growth and can be cut with a mower. Particularly valuable for Virginia, and further South for both beans and forage. Mammoth Yellow is one of the largest growers among soy beans, and the most widely grown variety and excels in yield of bean hay. **By mail postpaid, qt. 25c; ½ peck 70c; peck \$1.20; ½ bus. \$2.10; bus. \$3.85.**
Not postpaid, ½ peck 45c; peck 75c; ½ bus. \$1.35; bus. \$2.50; 5-bus. lots \$2.40 per bus.

Otootan —Few soy beans can equal Otootan as a hay maker. Its late maturity is more than overcome by the abundant growth—five feet and more in long seasons—its fine stems and abundant foliage, and the fine texture of its hay. It differs from most varieties in having many leafy branches instead of a coarse central stem, making it easy to cut. Recommended for sections with a long growing season. **By mail postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ peck \$1.10; peck \$1.95; ½ bus. \$3.60; bus. \$6.85.**
Not postpaid, ½ peck 85c; peck \$1.50; ½ bus. \$2.85; bus. \$5.50; 5-bus. lots \$5.25 per bus.

Tokio —A heavy producer of extra-large pods and beans. It is a superior oil bean and for hogging down. Ten days later than Mammoth Yellow; holds its foliage and beans well; has a medium coarse stem, branching from the ground. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 75c; peck \$1.25; ½ bus. \$2.15; bus. \$3.95.**
Not postpaid, ½ peck 50c; peck 80c; ½ bus. \$1.40; bus. \$2.60; 5-bus. lots \$2.50 per bus.

Haberlandt —Matures about three weeks earlier than the Mammoth Yellow, is a heavier yielder of beans and an excellent pasture variety. The plants are stout, bushy and erect, averaging in height about thirty inches, with an abundance of foliage that makes splendid hay. The stems are not coarse and many of the pods carry three beans each. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 75c; peck \$1.25; ½ bus. \$2.15; bus. \$3.95.**
Not postpaid, ½ peck 50c; peck 80c; ½ bus. \$1.40; bus. \$2.60; 5-bus. lots \$2.50 per bus.

Mixed Soy Beans —A mixture of all the varieties of soy beans that are adapted for growing in the Southern States. We recommend for the growing for both hay making, for hogging down, and for soil improvement. **By mail postpaid, qt. 25c; ½ peck 70c; peck \$1.20; ½ bus. \$2.10; bus. \$3.85.**
Not postpaid, ½ peck 45c; peck 75c; ½ bus. \$1.35; bus. \$2.50; 5-bus. lots \$2.40 per bus.

NAVY BEANS

The snowy whiteness and uniform size of a good true stock gives them preference over ordinary stock and puts the grower in a position to command a better price. Well selected stock also gives a better yield than the common run of Navy Beans. Do not make the mistake of planting too early for if planted too early the beans after harvesting will probably be buggy. The last of June or in July plant in rows 3 feet apart, dropping two or three beans a foot apart in the rows. Cultivate early, but not while the dew is on the foliage, nor after they begin to blossom, and do not cultivate deeply after they are three or four inches high. 15 lbs. will plant an acre. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.55; 25 lbs. \$3.15; 50 lbs. \$5.75.**

Not postpaid, lb. 16c; 5 to 24 lbs. 12c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 10c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 9c per lb.

FLOWER POTS AND SAUCERS

Special Prices to Florists Using Large Quantities.

POTS AND SAUCERS CANNOT BE MAILED.

Charge will be made for packing at 35 cts. for orders amounting to \$3.00 or less. On larger orders add 10 per cent to amount of order. This barely covers the cost. We pack carefully, but will not be responsible for breakage.

FLOWER POTS



Diameter	Dozen	Per 100.	1,000
2-inch	25c	\$1.50	\$13.00
2½-inch	30c	1.75	15.00
2½-inch	35c	2.00	17.00
3-inch	40c	2.75	23.00
Each. Dozen 100.			
4-inch	4c	.45	3.50
5-inch	7c	.75	6.00
6-inch	10c	1.10	8.75
7-inch	17c	1.95	15.50
8-inch	25c	2.85	22.75
9-inch	35c	4.00	32.00
10-inch	50c	5.75	46.00
12-inch	1.00	11.50	92.00

SAUCERS

Diameter.	Each	Dozen.	100.
5-inch	4c	.45	3.50
6-inch	5c	.55	4.25
7-inch	7c	.75	6.00
8-inch	10c	1.10	8.75
9-inch	15c	1.65	13.00
10-inch	20c	2.25	16.00
12-inch	25c	2.85	22.75

SHALLOW POTS —Similar to the ordinary flower pot, but shallower, being only 4½ to 5 inches deep. Just the thing for bulbs, ferns, etc.

Diameter.	Each.	Dozen.
6-inch .....	.16	\$ 1.50
7-inch .....	.25	2.25
8-inch .....	.30	3.00
10-inch .....	.60	6.00
12-inch	1.15	11.50



STIMUGERM

LEGUME INOCULATION

Cut Down Your Fertilizer Bills

GET YOUR NITROGEN FROM THE AIR

Nitrogen is the most expensive ingredient in the fertilizers you buy, although it is plentiful in the air. When legume crops are inoculated with **STIMUGERM** this nitrogen is stored in nodules on the roots.

All legumes—clovers, alfalfa, beans, peas, vetch, soybeans, cowpeas, peanuts, etc.—will yield far better crops if the seeds are inoculated with Stimugerm, and will leave in the soil a heavy deposit of nitrogen for the benefit of succeeding crops.

Notice in our illustration the nodules on the root of a plant on which **STIMUGERM** was used. These nodules contain nitrogen. Grow nitrogen, don't buy it.

STIMUGERM
LEGUME INOCULATION

Increases the yield and improves the quality of the crop on which it is used.

It adds to the nitrogen supply in your soil—nitrogen is the most expensive ingredient in the fertilizers you buy.

ORDER BY NUMBER

No. 1. For Red, Mammoth, Alsike, Crimson and White Clovers.
 No. 2. For Alfalfa, Sweet and Bur Clovers.

Price Nos. 1 and 2: ¼ bus. size 40 cts.; ½ bus. size 65 cts.; 1 bus. size \$1.00; 2½ bus. size \$2.25; 10 bus. size \$8.00.

No. 3. For Vetch, Canada Field Peas, Garden Peas and Sweet Peas.

No. 7. For Cow Peas, Peanuts, Velvet Beans and Lima Beans.

No. 8. For Garden Beans and Navy Beans.

No. 9. For Soy or Soja Beans.

Price Nos. 3, 7, 8 and 9: ½ bus. size 40 cts.; 1 bus. size 65 cts.; 5 bus. size \$2.25.

For Japan Clover.—¼ bus. size 40c; ½ bus. size 65c; 1 bus. size \$1.00; 2½ bus. size \$2.25.

CANADA FIELD PEAS



Canada Field Peas make a fattening and milk-producing food that will grow on land that will not produce a grain crop, and at the same time improve the soil by gathering and storing nitrogen. In this respect it is almost equal to the clovers. They yield heavy crops that may be either grazed or made into hay that stock eat greedily and thrive on. They grow 4 to 5 feet high, but can be grazed when 6 to 10 inches high. If not grazed too closely, a second growth may be had. Pasturing the peas makes them stool out better and results in a finer growth of vine and a better hay.

**INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
STIMUGERM**

CULTURE.—Sow in January, February or early March, one bushel to the acre, and plow in 4 inches deep, after which drill in one bushel of Rust-Proof Oats to the acre to hold the vines off the ground; if sown alone sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre.

By mail postpaid, qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 80c; peck \$1.35; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel \$2.35; bushel \$4.25.

Not postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 55c; peck 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel \$1.60; bushel (60 lbs.) \$2.90; 5-bushel lots \$2.85 per bushel.

Austrian Winter Peas—Grows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high; very hardy; has yielded seven tons (green weight) per acre. Recommended for fall sowing. By mail postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.55; 50 lbs. \$4.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 12c; 5 to 24 lbs. 9c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. $7\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 7c per lb. No charge for bags.



BUCKWHEAT—The poor land crop, preferring light soils, but grows well on nearly all soils that are not too rich. No grain crop can be grown easier or in so short a time, only eight to ten weeks being necessary to make the crop. It is a good soil improver; a splendid summer cover crop for orchards; bees that feed on buckwheat blooms give an increased production of honey; it is a most excellent late summer catch crop, requiring but little preparation; it is fine for smothering weeds on lands to be put into grass in the fall, and buckwheat flour makes the most delicious cakes.

As the grains will not form in hot weather, sowings should be deferred until eight or ten weeks before frost. Sow one bushel to the acre, either broadcast or with a grain drill.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT.—The earliest, most prolific and largest grained of all buckwheats, and makes fine flour. By mail postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 60c; peck 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel \$1.65; bushel \$2.85. Not postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 35c; peck 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel \$1.00; bushel \$1.75.

Vetch

For Hay
For Grazing
For Soil Improving

VETCH is a wonderful nitrogen gatherer and soil improver.

It grows surprisingly well on poor land.

It reseeds itself.

It increases the milk flow.

It saves on the fertilizer bill.

Stock eat it with relish and fatten on it.

It yields a wonderful amount of forage and hay.

Vetch is highly recommended for making a fine grade of hay, for excellent grazing and for turning under to improve the land. It makes a splendid substitute for clover for sections or on lands that will not grow clover. The fact that it can be sown in corn and cotton at the last working; covers the ground during the winter, preventing the leaching of valuable plant food; affords splendid grazing in the early spring, and can then be cut for hay or turned under in time to put in another crop of corn or cotton on the same land, should commend it to every farmer in the South.

SOW as early as the weather will allow, 25 to 30 pounds to the acre, with 3 pecks of Rust-Proof Oats to hold the vines off the ground and make the cutting easier. Sow also in corn and cotton at the last working without any expense in the preparation of the land.

**INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
STIMUGERM**

Hairy or Sand Vetch—The hardest vetch. Fine for hay, grazing and improving land. Resows itself, coming year after year from a single sowing. Grows well on all soils and surprisingly well on poor, thin land, and will stand extremes of drought, heat and cold. The yield of hay is really wonderful, as many as twenty long vines growing from a single root. Each plant produces many branches frequently 6 to 9 feet long. It yields heavily on all types of soils. By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.65; 25 lbs. \$3.55; 50 lbs. \$6.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 16c; 5 to 24 lbs. 13c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. $11\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 11c per lb. No charge for bags.



A Fine Field of Hairy or Sand Vetch.

WOOD'S SEEDS ARE TESTED. The purity and germination of Wood's Seeds are proved before they are allowed to be sold. You are at liberty to send samples to your Commissioner of Agriculture, and if they do not come up to the purity and germination as labelled, your money will be refunded immediately.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE

Every hog raiser should grow artichokes, for they come year after year; the hogs will harvest them without cost, will fatten on them, and they will keep the hogs in fine condition—it is claimed that artichokes prevent hog cholera. They are grown just like potatoes; cut them two eyes to the piece, and plant 2 inches deep, 15 to 18 inches apart in 3 to 3½-foot rows. In the fall when they have matured, turn the hogs among them and they will feed on them all winter except when the ground is wet or frozen. They are more cheaply grown and more productive than potatoes. 700 bushels having been grown on an acre of good land, but 300 to 400 bushels is nearer the average crop.

Although grown principally for hogs, they are fine food for cattle, sheep and horses; for dairy



cattle it is claimed they are nearly equal to bran as milk producers. They also make an excellent table dish when boiled or served as a salad, and the best brands of pickles all contain artichokes.

Plant during March or April, the earlier the better; they will stand extreme cold, and can be planted earlier than potatoes; they also stand considerable drought. They grow well on any well-drained soil without much attention, and one planting does for several years. By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.10; ½ bus. \$1.85; bushel \$3.30, bags included.

Not prepaid, qt. 20 cts.; ½ peck 40 cts.; peck 65 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.15; bushel \$2.00; 5-bushel lots \$1.90 per bushel.

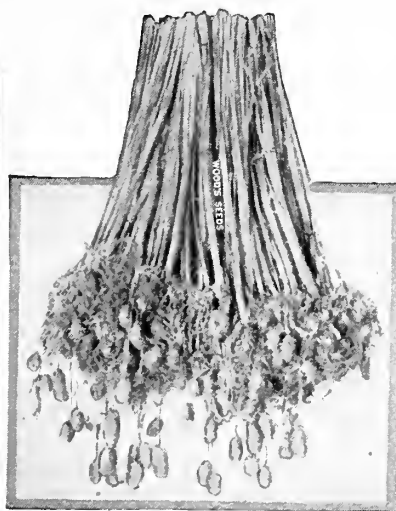
CHUFAS Earth Almonds or Grass Nuts

With the increasing interest in hog-raising in the South, there should be a corresponding increasing interest in hog-feeding

crops that are about equal to corn in feeding value, and that can be fed cheaper. Hogs not only fatten quickly on them, but the meat is sweeter than when corn-fed; some claim it is equal to that of peanut-fed hogs.

Any land suitable for corn, cotton or peanuts will make a profitable crop of chufas, but they do best on light sandy soils. Plant from April 1st till July 1st in 2½ to 3-foot rows, dropping three to five chufas together, 15 to 18 inches apart in the row, and cover 2 inches deep. In the fall pull a few plants with the roots and give your hogs and poultry a taste, and they will go over the entire field in search of them and will attend to the harvesting. 1 to 1½ pecks plant an acre. By mail postpaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.65; ½ bus. \$2.90; bushel \$5.00, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.30; ½ bushel \$2.40; bushel (40 lbs.) \$4.50.



Chufas or Grass Nuts.

Peanuts

Any soil that will grow corn or cotton will grow peanuts; on light sandy or loamy soils there are few crops more profitable. In addition to the yield of nuts, the hay is superior to alfalfa in fat and almost equal in protein. After the oil is extracted the meal ranks with cottonseed meal and linseed meal in feeding value. Compared with corn, an acre of peanuts will make nearly three times as much meat.

CULTURE.—Plant the shelled nut in May or early in June, dropping the nuts 8 to 10 inches apart in 2½ to 3-foot rows and cover one to two inches deep. Cultivate thoroughly until the nuts begin to form. When harvesting, loosen the roots with a plow, pull the vines with the nuts attached, allow them to dry, and stack around a stake, turning the nuts inward. Cross stakes or brush should be set at the foot of the stake to hold the vines off the ground.

INOCULATE THIS SEED WITH STIMUGERM



Valencia Peanuts True Stock Grown from Pedigree Seeds

The Valencia fills the demand for a peanut that is larger and containing more nuts than the common varieties. It is splendidly adapted for growing on the light sandy soils of the South Atlantic Seaboard, where it has yielded uniformly satisfactory crops. The pods are large, well filled, usually containing three or four nuts, and of such handsome appearance that they find ready sale at top prices. By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85; 25 lbs. \$3.90; 50 lbs. \$7.25.

Not prepaid, lb. 18c; 5 to 24 lbs. 15c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 13c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 12c per lb. No charge for bags.

Spanish Peanuts

Although not as large as other kinds, there is no peanut grown that so entirely fills the pod nor can compare with it in sweetness and flavor. There is also a marked freedom from pops, so frequently found in the large varieties when grown under unfavorable conditions. They can be grown closer than most varieties, are more easily cultivated and gathered, as the nuts, which are clustered around the base of the plant, cling firmly to the roots, and no peanut is more readily cured. By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.65; 25 lbs. \$3.75; 50 lbs. \$6.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 16c; 5 to 24 lbs. 13c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 11c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 10c per lb. No charge for bags.

Virginia Bunch Peanuts

Wherever they have been grown, Virginia Bunch Peanuts have grown rapidly in popularity. They have several points of decided advantage over the running kinds; they mature about a week earlier; the rows may be closer and the plants nearer together in the rows; they are easier to cultivate and harvest, and they will average larger yields. By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.65; 25 lbs. \$3.75; 50 lbs. \$6.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 16c; 5 to 24 lbs. 13c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 11c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 10c per lb. No charge for bags.

Improved Virginia Peanuts Jumbo Strain

The biggest, brightest peanuts always have preference when the market is depressed, so you cannot be too careful about the peanut you grow. There is no peanut of the running type that will yield better crops with as small a percentage of pops as our selected stock of Improved Virginia Peanuts. They are uniformly large, and when grown on light sandy land will produce nuts of that bright attractive appearance demanded by the best trade. By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85; 25 lbs. \$3.90; 50 lbs. \$7.25.

Not prepaid, lb. 18c; 5 to 24 lbs. 15c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 13c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 12c per lb. No charge for bags.

Tennessee Red Peanuts

Similar to Spanish in the way the nuts are closely packed in the pod, but the pods are longer, usually containing four nuts and sometimes five; a very productive variety; mild and sweet flavor. By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.55; 25 lbs. \$3.15; 50 lbs. \$5.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 15c; 5 to 24 lbs. 12c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 10c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 9c per lb. No charge for bags.

Sorghum and Sugar Cane



Sugar Drip Sorghum.

CULTURE.—Plant when the ground becomes thoroughly warm, say two weeks after corn planting, on a rich, well drained clay loam, in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart, and cultivate as you would corn. After the flowering stage is passed, but not earlier, it may be pastured or cut for fodder. Sorghum may be grown with cow peas and soy beans either in rows or broadcast.

Sugar Drip

Since we introduced this variety several years ago no new sorghum has been brought out that can compare with it in yield of syrup. It makes a large, juicy and succulent growth. It will yield about 65 per cent of the weight of the cane in juice when extracted by a good farm mill; a stronger mill should extract as much as 75 to 80 per cent. By mail postpaid, 1b. 20c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$2.80; 50 lbs. \$5.25.

Not prepaid, 1b. 14c; 5 to 24 lbs. 10c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. $8\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 8c per lb. No charge for bags.

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane

Whether you grow it for syrup, for ensilage or for feeding, you will like it. It makes syrup of a bright amber color and fine flavor. The syrup yield is good, frequently from 175 to 200 gallons to the acre. As it grows 10 to 12 feet tall, with an abundance of fodder, it makes a most economical ensilage, filling the silo at a minimum of cost.

Plant in $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot rows when the ground has become thoroughly warm, thin out to stand 10 to 12 inches apart in the rows, and cultivate just as you do corn. For making syrup, cut just before the heads ripen, at which stage the sugar content of the plants is greatest. 6 to 8 lbs. will plant an acre. By mail postpaid, 1b. 20c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$2.65; 50 lbs. \$5.00.

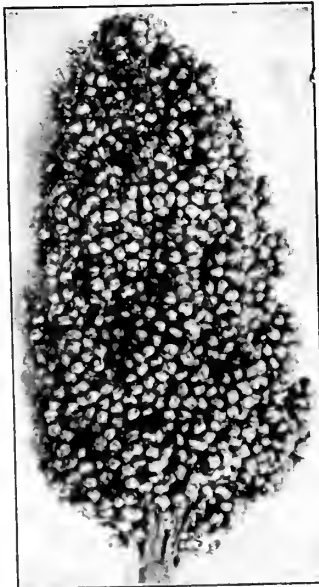
Not prepaid, 1b. 13c; 5 to 24 lbs. 10c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 8c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over $7\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. No charge for bags.

Milo Maize

A wonderfully drought-resistant non-saccharine sorghum that makes a thick succulent growth of nutritious milk-producing forage. It stools from the ground and shoots from the joints. The plant makes fine feed and ensilage, especially when mixed with soy beans or cow-peas, and the grain is fattening for cattle and poultry. For fodder and ensilage cut when in the dough state; at this stage it has a feeding value practically equal to corn. Any good corn land will bring milo maize either for green feed, dry fodder or for the grain. It grows on all soils from sandy to heavy clay loam.

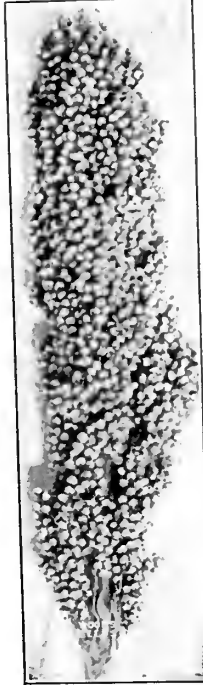
Plant in $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot rows after the ground is thoroughly warm, and give it the same cultivation you would corn. 6 to 8 lbs. will plant an acre. By mail postpaid, 1b. 20c; 5 lbs. 55c; 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.65; 50 lbs. \$3.00.

Not prepaid, 1b. 10c; 5 to 24 lbs. 5c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 4c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over $3\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.



Milo Maize.

Kaffir Corn Kaffir corn yields heavy crops of the very best forage; it adapts itself to a wide variety of soils; a long, dry spell may stop its growth, but it starts again with the first rain; its deep root growth enables it to stand drought better than corn and to withstand wind storms; it can be grown with cowpeas, holding the pea-vines off the ground and make a better feed; all kinds of stock like it. Kaffir corn may also be grown with soy beans, sowing 15 lbs. Kaffir corn with a bushel of soy beans to the acre broadcast. The grain as well as the plant makes fine feed for stock, hogs, poultry and pigeons. Feed it either whole or ground, dry or with water or skimmed milk. With cowpeas, sow broadcast 15 lbs. Kaffir corn to a bushel of peas; sown alone three pecks to a bushel broadcasts an acre; in drills 6 to 8 lbs. plants an acre in $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot rows. Plant from after the ground is thoroughly warm till early in June. By mail postpaid, 1b. 20c; 5 lbs. 55c; 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.65; 50 lbs. \$3.00.



Kaffir Corn.

Not prepaid, 1b. 10c; 5 to 24 lbs. 5c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 4c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over $3\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. No charge for bags.

Early Amber Cane

One of the earliest sorghums and furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage which may be fed either green or cured. If planted early it will yield two cuttings a season, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. If grown with cowpeas or soy beans the quality of the hay is improved and a more nearly balanced ration may be had. The proportions recommended are 15 lbs. Early Amber Cane, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of soy beans and 1 bushel cowpeas to the acre broadcast. Grows 10 to 12 feet high. Sow broadcast 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre; 5 to 6 lbs. plants an acre in $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4-foot rows. By mail postpaid, 1b. 20c; 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.15; 25 lbs. \$2.15; 50 lbs. \$4.00.

Not prepaid, 1b. 12c; 5 to 24 lbs. 8c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 6c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over $5\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. No charge for bags.

Early Orange Cane

About ten days later than Early Amber Cane, but makes a taller and more leafy growth. It is recommended for fodder, of which it yields immense crops, frequently two cuttings a season, and stooling out thicker after cutting. Early Orange Cane may be grown with soy beans and cowpeas in the same proportions as recommended for Early Amber Cane. When sown alone sow 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre broadcast; 5 to 6 lbs. will plant an acre in 3 foot to 4 foot rows. By mail postpaid, 1b. 20c; 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.15; 25 lbs. \$2.15; 50 lbs. \$4.00.

Not prepaid, 1b. 12c; 5 to 24 lbs. 8c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 6c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over $5\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.

Shallu or Egyptian Wheat

A non-saccharine sorghum of special value in dry seasons—few forage plants are more drought-resistant. It grows tall, stools out—three to six stalks frequently come from a single root. Cut when at the dough stage, and a second cutting may be had. When grown as a grain crop the tops are cut, eured in a dry place and threshed like other grains. For cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry, the grain may be fed either whole or ground; it is of high feeding value, and will take the place of corn; the flour makes excellent pancakes. By mail postpaid, 1b. 25c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.65; 25 lbs. \$3.65; 50 lbs. \$7.00.

Not prepaid, 1b. 16c; 5 to 24 lbs. 13c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 12c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over $11\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. No charge for bags.



Shallu.

JAPANESE, or BARNYARD MILLET

Called Proso and Billion Dollar Grass in the West

Distinct from other millets; grows 4 to 6 feet high yielding an enormous crop that in quality is equal to cornfodder and is relished by stock. Sow in May, June or July 20 lbs. to the acre broadcast; or sow in 15-inch drills and cultivate until it is 18 inches high. When green, feed a moderate quantity at first, gradually increasing the quantity as the animals become accustomed to it. By mail postpaid, 1b. 20c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.40; 50 lbs. \$4.50.

Not prepaid, 1b. 12c; 5 to 24 lbs. 9c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 7c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 6½c per lb. No charge for bags.

PEARL, or CAT-TAIL MILLET

Also called Pencillaria.

If allowed to attain its full height Pearl Millet will grow 10 to 12 feet high, but for the greatest amount of green feed it should be cut when 3 to 4 feet high. It will then stool out enormously, and during warm weather will grow with wonderful luxuriance, give three or four cuttings a season, and keep on growing right up to frost. It does well even on poor land, and surprisingly well in dry seasons. All kinds of stock eat it greedily and flourish on it; it is highly nutritious. It is a warm weather plant, and should not be planted till the ground is thoroughly warm otherwise the seeds will not germinate. Plant 5 lbs. to the acre in drills 3 feet apart. By mail postpaid, 1b. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85; 25 lbs. \$3.90; 50 lbs. \$7.25.

Not prepaid, 1b. 18c; 5 to 24 lbs. 15c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 13c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 12c per lb. No charge for bags.

GERMAN MILLET

German Millet makes a quickly grown, easily cured and large yielding, nutritious hay crop. It comes so quickly that it can be sown after wheat is cut, and leaves the land clean and in fine mechanical condition for the following crop. Millet should be cut when coming into flower, as after that stage the woody fibre forms in the stem and the hay is hard and unpalatable. Cut at the proper time it makes a splendid hay. As a summer catch crop it has few equals, for it makes its crop in about sixty days, discing and harrowing wheat or oat land being the only preparation necessary.

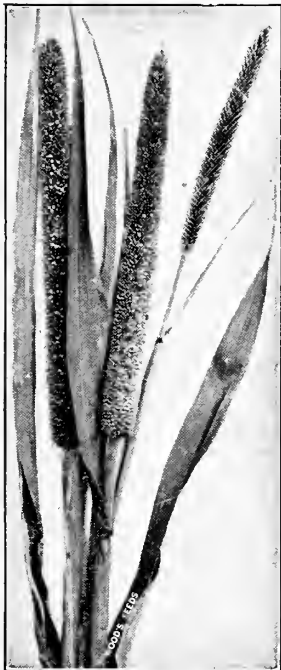
Growing millet with an early variety of cow-peas like Whiporwill or New Era is quite popular, three pecks of millet being sown with a bushel of cow-peas. The crop should be cut when the millet is coming into bloom, regardless of the maturity of the cow-peas, for at this stage the feeding value of the millet hay is highest. Grown together, the yield is larger than when either is grown alone.

To have the finest millet hay sow thickly, not less than a bushel to the acre, from the middle of May till the end of July. Thin seeding makes coarse stems and a poorer hay.

Warning.—Do not sow common or Western millet. It is not adapted, makes a small growth and is generally disappointing.

TENNESSEE GERMAN MILLET.—By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.15; 25 lbs. \$2.40; 50 lbs. \$4.50.

Not prepaid, 1b. 12c; 5 to 24 lbs. 8c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 7c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 6½c per lb. No charge for bags.



Pearl or Cat-Tail Millet.



German Millet.

TEOSINTE

A single seed producing from thirty to sixty stalks, each 10 to 12 feet high, gives some idea of what an enormous yield may be had from Teosinte—the Louisiana Experiment Station reported a crop of more than 50 tons on an acre. If cut when 4 or 5 feet high, it makes an excellent fodder, starts immediately into growth again, and will give several more cuttings as large as the first; we have known it to yield five cuttings a season. If sufficient is planted a continuous supply of nutritious green feed can be had daily right up to frost. The leaves are longer and broader than corn, contain 8 to 10 per cent of sugar, and are greedily eaten by all kinds of stock. It makes splendid ensilage, but is more particularly recommended as a continuous cutting green feeding crop. Plant in May or June in drills 3½ to 4 feet apart; 2 to 3 lbs. plants an acre. By mail postpaid, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1b. 90c; 5 lbs. \$4.00; 10 lbs. \$7.60. Not postpaid, 1b. 80c; 5 lbs. \$3.75; 10 lbs. \$7.25.



Teosinte.

BROOM CORN

The brush is used for making brooms, and should be straight and of a bright color. In addition to the brush, the seeds make a nutritious feed. Over a period of a number of years the demand for broom corn has been constant. Any land that will grow corn is adapted to broom corn. Delay planting till the ground is thoroughly warm; plant in 3½ foot rows, thinning out to stand 8 to 10 inches in the row, and cultivate like corn. Cut when the seeds are at the dough stage, as at this time it not only gives a greater weight of brush, but it makes a better wearing broom; cutting at this time also gives the brush the bright green color preferred by broom makers. Six lbs. plants an acre.

Standard Evergreen

Grows 10 to 12 feet tall and yields a high percentage of brush with long, round, straight fiber without heavy center stems and free from crooked brush. By mail postpaid, 1b. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$1.95; 25 lbs. \$4.40; 50 lbs. \$8.25.



Broom Corn.

Not prepaid, 1b. 20c; 5 to 24 lbs. 17c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 15c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 14c per lb. No charge for bags.

Postpaid Prices of Field Seed

Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices. To Cuba add 10c per pound.

Wood's High-Yielding Early Cotton Seeds

Our cotton seeds are grown at the top of the cotton belt; they are bred for earliness, length of staple and yield. They are two weeks earlier than other strains of the same variety—a decided advantage in boll weevil territory. We hold our cotton seed for a year to eliminate anthracnose and to increase germination. Plant 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre.

Wood's Ingold Cotton

As early as King; bolls larger than Mexican Big Boll; 1 1/16 to 1 1/32 inch staple; 39% lint; 1½ bales per acre

For years we have been breeding Wood's Ingold to make it the leading cotton. We offer an improved strain that we believe cannot be equalled for high yield, earliness, length and quality of staple and percentage of lint. Our old strain was of the best, but our new strain has a higher yield, longer, harder, uniform staple, 1 1/16 to 3 1/16 inch, larger uniform bolls, heavier fruiting, easier picked, yet does not blow out, closer jointage and thinner foliage, and greater percentage of lint, over 38% running 50 bolls to the pound.

In a five-year experiment station test, Wood's Ingold exceeded all other varieties in value of lint cotton produced per acre. There is no earlier variety and it has an upright growth, letting sunlight between the rows, killing boll weevil larvae. The strong upright stalks prevents lodging, with rotted bolls, and makes picking easy. It is disease resistant.

R. C. Jeter, Union Co., S. C., who, with his county agent, has been testing leading cottons: "Wood's Ingold is one of the earliest maturing big boll cottons we have been able to find. It puts on its main crop during July, before heavy boll weevil damage. For three years it has yielded about 39% lint, one-inch staple, and a bale to the acre. Its limbs and joints close to the ground, yields better than the other improved varieties and is more disease resistant."

Rev. John R. Lewis, Hancock Co., Ga.: "Wood's Ingold was the earliest to mature, yielded over a bale per acre, turned out 40% lint, and had a 1 1/16-inch staple."

J. J. Weaver, Harnett Co., N. C.: "Wood's Ingold yielded double the average for this section, all opening by October 10th and picked before starting to pick my other varieties."

N. B. Lewis, Nash Co., N. C.: "Wood's Ingold yielded two-and-a-half times as much as my other cottons, and is one of the best strains I ever planted. It limbs and fruits well and has large bolls."

John R. Wilkinson, Brunswick Co., Va.: "Wood's Ingold made the best yield, has larger bolls and opens two weeks earlier than any cotton I ever grew. It made 40% lint, compared to 35% for other varieties. On any kind of soil it opens from bottom to top. The ginner says it is the best cotton he gins."

Dr. William W. Cléere, Prince George Co., Va.: "Wood's Ingold proved much superior to all other varieties for the northern edge of the cotton belt because of its extreme earliness, high yield, good turnout and long staple. 42 acres yielded 43 bales. It makes cotton profitable for central Virginia and I will double my acreage next year."

Wood's Improved Cleveland Big Boll

Recommended by the North Carolina Experiment Station

Our Cleveland is raised for us under supervision of the North Carolina Experiment Station, an improved strain recommended by them. Their tests show 1 to 1 1/16-inch staple, very high yielding with 36 to 38% lint. It is early, has light foliage, letting in sunlight; the stalk is medium but sturdy with strong limbs supporting large heavy bolls. Its deep root makes it drought resistant.

Coker Cleveland No. 5

This strain has become very popular because of its 1 1/16-inch staple and good yield. It is highly recommended by both the North and South Carolina State Colleges.

THE VIRGINIA EXPERIMENT STATION SAYS:

The boll weevil has become hardy enough to live through Virginia winters, and this spring will emerge in time to attack the first squares. It is essential to plant varieties that put on and mature early. Plant Wood's Ingold, Trice and King as they mature two weeks before other varieties. Wood's Ingold will outyield Trice in lint per acre and should be planted by farmers who sell lint cotton. Trice should be planted by those who sell cotton in the seed. Both have a full inch staple, Ingold occasionally as high as 1½ inches. King has neither the yield nor length of staple as the other two.

Wood's Certified Trice Cotton

Combines long staple and earliness with big yield; 1 1/16-inch staple; 1 1/3 bales per acre.

Certified by the Virginia Crop Improvement Association

Trice yielded the highest value of lint of ten varieties at the Louisiana State Experiment Station.

Years of careful selection at the Virginia Holland Experiment Station by Mr. E. T. Batten, the director, in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture, have produced a strain with a 1 to 1 1/16-inch staple, bigger yield and higher per cent of lint than ordinary Trice. It yields consistently 1,800 to 2,000 pounds

of seed cotton per acre, has gone as high as 2,700 pounds, and is about as early as King. Our entire supply is grown at the Holland Experiment Station by the original breeder, and is of an improved strain recently developed, having a smaller seed and higher per cent lint.

The lint from our Certified Trice was sold to W. D. Rountree Co., Norfolk, Va., who reports: "The length of your staple measured one inch and was sold at a premium of three-quarters to one cent a pound over seven-eighth inch cotton."

Mrs. George Jenkins, Martin Co., N. C.: "I found Wood's Certified Cotton all that you claim in earliness and production."

T. P. O'Mery, Warren Co., N. C.: "Wood's Certified Trice yielded 1,540 lbs. of seed cotton to the acre in spite of the boll weevil. My friends said it was the best in the neighborhood. Trice for me from now on."

J. W. Harper, Dillon Co., S. C.: "Wood's Certified Trice is extra early and double the yield of other cottons we had."

Lester E. Lee, Harnett Co., N. C.: "I consider Wood's Certified Trice the best cotton I have ever grown for either poor or rich land. It outyielded other varieties and was ready to pick twelve days earlier. It has large bolls and is the heaviest fruiting cotton I ever saw. Its small leaf allows the sun to check the boll weevil."

No. 128 Registered Mexican Big Boll

1½-inch staple. Highest yield in N. C. Experiment Station test. It is our privilege to be the first to offer this latest outstanding development of the North Carolina Experiment Station, and which is recommended by them above all other cottons. It is a selection from Strain 6-1-9, but is superior in yield, length of staple, uniformity, per cent of lint and money value. In all these it stood at the top of all varieties. It makes a uniform 1½-inch staple, turns out 38% lint, has large bolls (55 to the pound), is medium early, easy to pick, but storm resistant, is well branched, open type with medium foliage, and is very resistant to anthracnose and boll rot. Our seeds are registered by the N. C. Crop Improvement Association and is eligible for certification next year.

Wood's Improved Early King

Our strain of King is superior to the old ordinary strain and in yield has led the South Carolina Experiment Station tests more than any other variety. All experiment stations say there is no cotton earlier. Use it on poor land or where no premium is paid for staple.

PRICES

Wood's Certified Ingold.....	95c	\$1.60	\$2.85
Ingold.....	90c	1.45	2.50
Wood's Certified Trice.....	90c	1.50	2.65
No. 138, Registered Mexican Big Boll.....	90c	1.50	2.60
Mexican Big Boll.....	85c	1.35	2.30
Wood's Improved Cleveland Big Boll.....	85c	1.35	2.35
Wood's Improved King.....	90c	1.40	2.40
Coker Cleveland No. 5.....	85c	1.35	2.35

BY MAIL POSTPAID

Peck	½ Bus.	Bus.
95c	\$1.60	\$2.85
90c	1.45	2.50
90c	1.50	2.65
90c	1.50	2.60
85c	1.35	2.30
85c	1.35	2.35
90c	1.40	2.40
85c	1.35	2.35

NOT POSTPAID—F. O. B. RICHMOND

Peck	½ Bus.	Bus.	5-Bus.	Lots
65c	\$1.15	\$2.10	\$2.00	\$1.95
60c	1.00	1.75	1.65	1.60
60c	1.05	1.90	1.80	1.75
60c	1.05	1.85	1.75	1.70
55c	.90	1.55	1.45	1.40
55c	.90	1.60	1.50	1.45
60c	.95	1.65	1.60	1.55
55c	.90	1.60	1.50	1.45

Wood's High-Grade Fertilizers

NOTE.—Prices as noted below are those in effect at time this catalog goes to press. They are subject to change. Such changes will be noted in WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL or will quote prices on request. Our fertilizers are made to conform as closely as possible to the analyses recommended by the Virginia Experiment Station.

Wood's Standard Vegetable Fertilizer

Analysis: 8% Phosphoric Acid, 4% Ammonia, 4% Potash

This fertilizer is made from carefully selected materials containing plant foods known to be best suited to vegetable crops and is in perfect condition for distributing. Put up in bags of convenient size for the home and market gardener. Apply 800 to 1,000 lbs. to the acre. 50 lbs. \$1.10; 100 lbs. \$1.85; 200-lb. bag \$3.40; ton \$32.50.

Wood's Market Garden Fertilizer

Analysis: 8% Phosphoric Acid, 5% Ammonia, 5% Potash

A very popular fertilizer among market growers who wish to get their crops on the market early. The high ammonia content gives vegetables a quick start and pushes them to maturity. The phosphoric acid and potash are in proper proportions to give firmness and good color. This fertilizer is especially adapted for grass and clover after the first cutting to force a quick and heavy growth of the second crop. Apply 800 to 1,000 lbs. to the acre for vegetables and 300 to 500 lbs. to the acre for grass and clover. 100-lb. bag \$2.10; 200-lb. bag \$3.85; ton \$37.00.

Wood's Standard Corn Fertilizer

Analysis: 12% Phosphoric Acid, 2% Ammonia, 4% Potash

A well balanced mixture of available plant foods especially suited to corn. Contains a large percentage of phosphoric acid which is needed to develop a good root system and to hasten the fruiting and maturity of the crop; also ammonia and potash in the right proportions to produce the vegetative growth and give strength and vigor to the plant. Apply 500 to 600 lbs to the acre. 100-lb. bag \$1.65; 200-lb. bag \$3.05; ton \$29.00.

Standard Potato Fertilizer

Analysis: 7% Phosphoric Acid, 5% Ammonia, 7% Potash

Especially prepared for potatoes and other root crops, which require a liberal supply of potash. Produces smoothness and firmness, and brings crop to early maturity. Also a splendid fertilizer for all general garden crops. Apply 800 to 1,000 lbs. to the acre. 50 lbs. \$1.15; 100 lbs. \$2.05; 200-lb. bag \$3.80; ton \$36.50.

Super Standard 16-4-4 Fertilizer

A highly concentrated mixture to meet the increasing demand of progressive farmers for a high-analysis fertilizer. Especially suited to corn and other grain crops. One ton of this fertilizer is equivalent in plant food to approximately two tons of a low-analysis mixture. Saves handling, freight, etc. In excellent mechanical condition. Apply 300 to 400 lbs. to the acre. 100-lb. bag \$2.15; 200-lb. bag \$4.05; ton \$39.00.

Acid Phosphate or Standard Super-Phosphate

Guaranteed 16% Available Phosphoric Acid

Acid Phosphate or Superphosphate is recommended for all grain and grass crops, cowpeas, soja beans, and for applying to lands deficient in phosphoric acid. Beneficial results follow the addition of acid phosphate to stable and barnyard manure, the mixture giving a better balanced plant food, including ammonia. Apply 300 to 500 lbs. to the acre. 200-lb. bag \$1.90; ton \$17.50.

Wood's Standard Steamed Bone Meal

Made from pure animal bone thoroughly steamed and pulverized. Of the finest quality. Recommended for lawns, borders and all garden or farm crops, quickly available and lasting in effects. Offered now in most convenient packages, 50 and 100-lb. paper-lined bags. **Prices: 50-lb. \$1.35; 100-lb. bag \$2.50; ton \$45.00.**

Champion Brand Nitrate of Soda

The improved modern Chilean Nitrate of Soda, packed in 100-lb. paper lined water proof burlap bags. It is of higher purity and analysis than any other Chilean Nitrate. Drills very easily; doesn't get lumpy. Packed only in 100-lb. bags. **\$3.25 per 100 lbs.**

Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia

Ammonia 25 1/4%, guaranteed. Quickly available; not easily leached from the soil; fine and dry, easily spread by hand or machine. Ideal for top dressing grain, meadows and lawns. Apply 100 lbs. to 150 lbs. per acre. Ask for pamphlet. 50 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$3.25.

Wood's Standard Fair Green Fertilizer

**Analysis: Available Phosphoric Acid 7%, Ammonia 8%,
Potash 5%**

For Golf Courses and Lawns

Produces quickly a fine green turf—it is a complete grass food. Apply 2 lbs. per 100 square feet for lawns and greens. For large areas 400 lbs. per acre. 100-lb. bag \$3.25; ton \$60.00.

Wood's High-Grade Sheep Manure

The supreme natural fertilizer, finely pulverized. Unequaled for lawns, gardens and shrubbery. Supplies all necessary plant elements and improves the fertility of the soil. Fine for mulching or as a liquid manure. A splendid fertilizer for making new lawns or top dressing old lawns. Use 10 lbs. to 100 square feet for mixing in soil and half that quantity for top dressing. 25 lbs. 85c; 50 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$2.50; ton \$45.00.

Pulverized Limestone

It is necessary to use lime on all acid soils to sweeten them and render soluble and available as plant food the potash and phosphoric acid already in the soil. Lime combines with the ammonia in manure, and in the soil to make for its fertility. Apply 2,000 lbs. per acre. 200-lb. bag \$1.15; 5-bag lots \$1.10 per bag; ton \$10.00.

Imported Basic Slag

Thomas Phosphate

Analysis: Phosphoric Acid, 18%; Lime, 45%

A fertilizer, soil conditioner and improver more easily soluble than other mineral phosphates and more readily available as plant food. Highly recommended for all grasses, particularly for clovers and alfalfa. Apply 400 to 600 pounds to the acre. 200-lb. bag \$2.65; ton \$25.00.

NOTICE.—In response to the growing demand for a high-analysis fertilizer, we now offer our customers "Wood's SUPER-STANDARD 16-4-4 Fertilizer." One bag of this is equal in plant food value to two bags of low-analysis mixture. Try it this year. Offered in 100-lb. and 200-lb. bags.

Wood's Poultry Foods

OUR OWN MAKE.
FRESH DAILY

Write for prices in ton lots.

Hollybrook Starting Mash (Buttermilk With Vitamin D).—A splendid chick mash after a tried and proven formula. Will certainly give results. Try it today! Prices f. o. b.: 5 lbs. 25c; 25 lbs. \$1.10; 100 lbs. \$3.50. Postpaid, 5 lbs. 45c; 25 lbs. \$1.75.

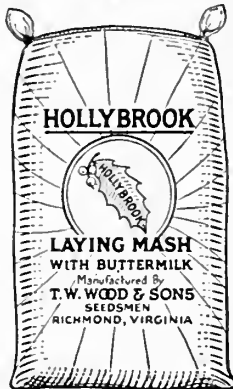
Hollybrook Chick Grains Fully nourishes and sustains young chicks from hatching time until six or eight weeks old. A very high-grade chick food containing only the best ingredients that will keep chicks in a healthy, thriving condition. Prices f. o. b., 10 lbs. 45c; 50 lbs. \$1.55; 100-lb. bag \$2.85. Postpaid, 10 lbs. 80c; 25 lbs. \$1.50.

Pamunkey Chick Grains A splendid mixture for general purposes. Prices f. o. b., 10 lbs. 40c; 50 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$2.75.

Hollybrook Growing Mash (5% Buttermilk). This is a high-grade growing mash whose use produces results and "makes 'em grow." It is splendidly compounded after a tried and true formula. We urge all poultry raisers to try it. Prices f. o. b., 10 lbs. 50c; 50 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$3.40. Postpaid, 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.65.

Hollybrook Developing Food Prepared for young chicks after they are ready to be weaned from chick food. Composed of whole grains or cracked to size readily eatable by growing chicks of six to eight weeks old. Prices f. o. b., 10 lbs. 40c; 50 lbs. \$1.45; 100-lb. bag \$2.70. Postpaid, 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.45.

Hollybrook Pigeon Mixture Used by the most successful pigeon breeders. It contains Canada field peas, hemp, and other necessary grains for pigeon feeding. **WITH CORN**—Prices f. o. b., 10 lbs. 50c; 50 lbs. \$1.90; 100-lb. bag \$3.60. Postpaid, 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.65. **WITHOUT CORN**—Prices f. o. b., 10 lbs. 50c; 50 lbs. \$1.90; 100-lb. bag \$3.60. Postpaid, 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.65.



Hollybrook Laying Mash (5% Buttermilk).—This valuable mash food is unsurpassed by any other brand. Recommended for thoroughbred, prize-winning poultry. A combination of the choicest and best ingredients going into a mash food. Try Hollybrook Laying Mash and get results. Contains organic mineral supplement. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 80c. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 45c; 50 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$3.25.

Hollybrook Scratching Food Aiming at the needs of those who want the best scratch for their best fowls, prize winners and such, we offer Hollybrook Scratching Food. Composed of the most desirable grains used in any scratch, including sunflower and white corn so much favored for plume purposes. Prices f. o. b., 10 lbs. 40c; 50 lbs. \$1.45; 100-lb. bag \$2.70. Postpaid, 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.45.

Wood's Scratch Food Our original mixture. Supplies the demand for a complete food. Very popular for general feeding and desirable for laying hens. Contains sunflower and yellow cracked corn. Greatly desired by many poultry raisers. Prices f. o. b., 10 lbs. 35c; 50 lbs. \$1.35; 100-lb. bag \$2.50. Postpaid, 10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. \$1.40.

Pamunkey Scratch Food—A wonderfully good scratch food for general purpose feeding. Made of choice, clean grains white and yellow cracked corn and seeds correctly proportioned to give best results. Pamunkey Scratch is the favorite of thousands of successful poultry raisers. Prices f. o. b., 10 lbs. 35c; 50 lbs. \$1.30; 100-lb. bag \$2.40. Postpaid, 10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. \$1.40.

Pamunkey Laying Mash (1% Buttermilk).—A mash food for general use. It is prepared with two distinct ideas in view—economical feeding and egg production. The best general purpose mash on the market. A money-maker for poultry raisers. Contains organic mineral supplement. Prices f. o. b., 10 lbs. 40c; 50 lbs. \$1.55; 100-lb. bag \$2.85. Postpaid, 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.50.

Miscellaneous Feeds

Pratt's Growing Mash (With Buttermilk).—For growing youngsters. The bone, muscle and feather builder. Ingredients: Dried buttermilk, feeding oat meal, corn meal, ground oats, wheat middlings, wheat bran (with ground screenings not exceeding mill run), meat scrap, bone meal, fish meal. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 90c. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 55c; 25 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$1.95; 100 lbs. \$3.75.

Pratt's Baby Chick Food (With Buttermilk).—By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. 95c; 25 lbs. \$2.05. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs. 65c; 25 lbs. \$1.30; 50 lbs. \$2.45; 100 lbs. \$4.75.

Crushed Oyster Shell—Essential as an egg shell maker. Three sizes, coarse, medium, fine. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 55c. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 25c; 50 lbs. 55c; 100 lbs. 95c.

Charcoal—Aids digestion, purifies the blood and promotes the health. Three grades—Grade A (fine granulated), for mash mixtures; Grade B (medium granulated), for newly hatched to half-grown chickens; Grade C (coarse granulated), for fowls. By mail postpaid, trial package 35c. Not prepaid, trial package 20c; 50-lb. paper lined sack \$1.15.

Mica Spar Cubical Grit—Indispensable for digestive purposes. Three sizes, small, medium or large. Specify size wanted. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 50c. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 20c; 50 lbs. 70c; 100 lbs. \$1.15.

Oberco—An organic mineral supplement, the base of which is bone charcoal. Splendid in mash mixtures. Helps to carry the hens and pullets through the laying season in splendid and vigorous condition. Used in all our mashes. Also good for hogs and dairy cattle. 50 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$3.50.

Epsom Salts—By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. \$1.10. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 75c; 50 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$5.

Powdered Sulphur—By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.15. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.65; 50 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$5.50.

Dried Butter Milk (Collis).—Not prepaid, 50 lbs. \$4.75; 100 lbs. \$9.00.

Nopco Cod Liver Oil—Not prepaid, qt. 60c; 2 qts. \$1.10; 1 gallon, \$2.00; 5 gallons, \$9.50.

"O. K." Sanitary Poultry Litter—Bale \$3.00.

Green Cut Alfalfa Meal—An all-the-year green feed, high in protein; has both a medicinal and food value and increases egg production. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 70c. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 35c; 50 lbs. \$1.30; 100 lbs. \$2.40.

Meat Scraps—Except in summer, meat scraps should be in the daily ration of all fowls. Its use in cool weather with its well known content of protein is quite necessary for promoting the health and stamina of your flock.

WOOD'S PREMIER MEAT SCRAPS—55% protein. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 90c. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 50c; 50 lbs. \$2.05; 100 lbs. \$3.90.

Pin Head Oats—Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 50c; 50 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$3.30.

Sunflower for Feeding—By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.65. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 90c; 50 lbs. \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$6.50.

Hemp—By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.15. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 80c; 50 lbs. \$2.90; 100 lbs. \$5.50.

Buckwheat for Feeding—By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 75c. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 45c; 50 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$3.25.

Poultry Wheat—\$1.25 per bushel.

Heavy Oats for Sprouting—67c per bushel (32 lbs.).

Canada Field Peas—By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. \$1.00. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 65c; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$4.75.

Kaffir Corn for Feeding—By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 75c. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 40c; 50 lbs. \$1.35; 100 lbs. \$2.50.

Milo Maize for Feeding—By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 80c. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 45c; 50 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$2.60.

Millet for Feeding—By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. 95c. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs. 60c; 50 lbs. \$2.15; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

MEAL, FEED CORN (Whole and Cracked), POULTRY BARLEY, BRAN, SHIPSTUFF. Write for prices.

RUST'S

POULTRY PREPARATIONS

Rust's Tonic and Appetizer — A general poultry tonic, containing only just enough stimulants (less than four per cent) to aid digestion. It will assist in keeping your fowls in robust health, which condition is very necessary if you expect an increase in egg production. It pays well to feed Rust's Tonic and Appetizer all the year. When bought in the large size it costs only about two cents a month to feed each hen. It is equally good for turkeys, geese, or ducks. Although moderate in price, it is one of the best poultry tonics. Full directions for feeding in each package. **Prices** postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. 30c; 2½-lb. pkg. 60c; 6-lb. pkg. \$1.20; 25-lb. pkg. \$3.85. **Not prepaid**, 1-lb. pkg. 25c; 2½-lb. pkg. 50c; 6-lb. pkg. \$1.00; 25-lb. pkg. \$3.25.



Rust's Climax Condition Powder

—A tonic and appetizer for poultry, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. Few realize how much feed animals pass undigested, and how much is thus lost in feed and condition. Rust's Climax Condition Powder assists the digestion thus enabling the fowls and live stock to fatten quickly. As this powder contains no Arsenic or Antimony it does not bloat the animal; the benefit is real and lasting. Full direction for feeding contained in each package. **Prices** postpaid, 13-oz. pkg. 30c; 2-lb. pkg. 60c; 5-lb. pkg. \$1.15; 20-lb. pkg. \$3.70. **Not prepaid**, 13-oz. pkg. 25c; 2-lb. pkg. 50c; 5-lb. pkg. \$1.00; 20-lb. pkg. \$3.25.



Rust's Lice Powder For Dusting Poultry and Domestic Animals. — Contains no naphthalene or other odorous ingredients, it does not affect the flavor of eggs or injure them for hatching, when fowls and nests are dusted with it. When Rust's Lice Powder is used, fowls are healthier, have a better appearance, their skin is healthier and their plumage is brighter. Rust's Lice Powder kills vermin on fowls, animals or plants, and is very economical to use. Directions on each box.



	Postpaid	Not Prepaid
5-ounce box	\$.15	\$.10
15-ounce box	.30	.25
48-ounce box	.60	.50



Rust's Mite Liquid — Put up especially for mites that infest the poultry house. There is a vast difference in the habits of lice and mites. The mites live on the roosts and in the cracks and crevices, whereas lice live on the body of the fowls. Mites come out at night, cover the bodies of the fowls and suck their blood. Spraying or painting Rust's Mite Liquid on the roosts and in all cracks and crevices once or twice a week will rid your poultry house of mites. 1-qt. can 50c; 2-qt. can 80c; 1-gal. can \$1.40; 5-gal. can \$6.00. Cannot be mailed.

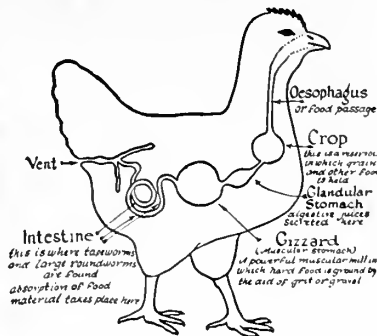
Rust's Water Glass For Preserving Eggs. — Eggs put away in this solution will keep fresh from six to ten months. One gallon will make enough solution for about fifty dozen eggs. 1-qt. can 40c; 1-gal. can \$1.25. Cannot be mailed.

Rust's Egg Record For keeping a record of eggs (good for any 12 months). Mailed free on request.

Carbola — Is infinitely superior to lime, which loses what slight disinfecting qualities it ever had when exposed to the air. Very much better than kalsomining or whitewash because it paints just as clean and bright a white, but will not chip, scale or peel off. Can be applied with either sprayer or brush. **By mail** postpaid, 5-lb. pkg. \$1.00; 10-lb. pkg. \$1.60. **Not prepaid**, 5-lb. pkg. 75 cts.; 10-lb. pkg. \$1.25; 50-lb. pkg. \$5.00.

"Black Leaf 40" — A new control for poultry lice and mites. Painted on the top-side of the roosts will control body-lice. Saves the labor of handling each bird. Equally effective for mites when applied as a spray. Dilute at the rate of about one tablespoonful to one gallon of water plus ½ ounce of ordinary laundry soap. 1-ounce bottle (treats 12 to 15 running feet of roost) 35c; ½ lb. (treats 90 to 120 feet of roost) \$1.25; 1-lb. bottle (treats 195 to 240 feet) \$2.50; 2-lb. tin (treats 385 to 480 feet) \$3.75; 5-lb. tin (treats 1,000 to 1,200 feet) \$7.00; 10-lb. tin (treats 1,900 to 2,400 feet) \$11.85. Cannot be mailed.

CA Worm Capsules CA



— scientific product for the removal of both tapeworms and roundworms in chickens and turkeys. C-A Worm Capsules contains a drug called Tetrachlorethylene, now widely recognized as one of the most effective agents available for the removal of hookworms, large roundworms and stomach worms in poultry. Combined with Tetrachlorethylene in C-A Worm Capsules is specially prepared and effective tannin. A combination of scientifically recognized drugs that have proven to be highly effective, removing both tapeworms and roundworms at a single treatment and without producing any appreciable ill effects on the birds or interfering with egg production. Put up in two sizes: No. 195 for chickens 2 to 3 months old and No. 196 for chickens over 3 months old—order by number. **Price: No. 195 Capsules** for young birds 35c per doz., 50 for 90c, postpaid. **No. 196 Capsules** for adult birds 45c per doz., 50 for \$1.25, postpaid.

NOPCO Cod Liver Oil

—For Poultry and Animal Feeding. Cod Liver Oil is one of the most profitable aids for poultry feeding. It increases egg production, eliminates soft-shelled eggs, improves hatchability, produces stronger chicks builds rugged bone structure, promotes growth, reduces mortality, gives a better molt, conditions and protects poultry against disease. It supplements the work of green feed and sun-light, even when these are available. Nopco Cod Liver Oil is selected, tested and carries the guarantee of the manufacturer; refiners of Cod Liver Oil for more than twenty years. Full directions for feeding on each can. **Price**, postpaid, 1-qt. can 70c each. **Not prepaid**, 1-qt. can 60c; 2-qt. can \$1.15; 1-gal. can \$2.25; 5-gal. can \$9.50 per can.

Walko Tablets — Especially valuable for diarrhoea and loose bowel trouble among incubator chicks. They tend to prevent digestive disturbances and should be given in all drinking water from the time the chicks are out of the shell. Also recommended for swellings of roup in the head and simple catarrh among older birds. **Price** postpaid, small size 50c; larger size \$1.00.



Macnair's Barnyard Protector — Save your chickens, turkeys, guineas and pigeons by feeding them small doses of this powder, according to direction, and the barnyard enemies that kill and eat the entire fowl will surely die. **By mail** postpaid, 7-oz. pkg. 55c; 16-oz. pkg. 85c. **Not prepaid**, 7-oz. pkg. 50c; 16-oz. pkg. 75c.

Hackett's Gape Cure — An excellent remedy for this deadly disease. It is not given internally, but simply dusted over the chicks, and they inhale the dust, which kills the worms and germs. **Price** postpaid, 50 cts. each. **Not prepaid**, 40 cts. each.

GERMOZONE

Keeps Chickens Healthy



Germozone — Regularly three times a week in the drinking water has given remarkable results in preventing and correcting bowel disorders and in keeping the chicks in a healthy condition. Especially valuable in case of sour crop, limberneck, mould poisoning, most diarrhoea and bowel disorders. Put up in tablet form. A 75-tablet package makes 12 ozs. of liquid Germozone. **Price** postpaid, 20-tablet box 25c; 75-tablet box 75c.

Conkey's Diatex — An astringent tablet for drinking water of poultry and baby chicks. Play safe—keep this remedy in the drinking water for all baby chicks until danger period of the first four weeks is past. **Price** postpaid, 25c and 50c sizes.

Conkey's Salvo — Good to have on hand for treating sores, cuts and wounds of any description. **Price** postpaid, 25c and 50c sizes.

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment — **Price** postpaid, 1-oz. tube 15c; 2½-oz. tube 30c.

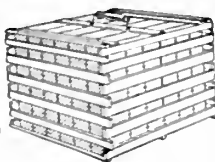
Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy — An excellent application for removing the unsightly condition. **Price** postpaid, 30c. **Not prepaid**, 25c.

Conkey's Old Reliable Powder — Easily given in the drinking water, letting the fowls help themselves. In mild doses it acts as a tonic. **Price** postpaid, 25c and 50c sizes.

Egg Boxes - Baby Chick Boxes and Shipping Coops

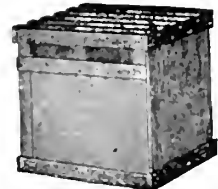
Humpty Dumpty Folding Egg Crates

A safe and convenient folding, shipping egg crate. Made of hard wood with wire rod through corners and card board division and fillers.



	Postpaid Each	Not Prepaid Each	Doz.
6-dozen egg size.....	65c	50c	\$5.40
12-dozen egg size.....	80c	60c	6.00
15-dozen egg size.....	85c	65c	6.50

Extra cardboard fillers, per set, consisting of 12 fillers and flats, 50c. per set, postpaid.



Shipping Coops for Poultry

The Best Coop for Shipping Fancy Poultry.

—A closed coop made of light lumber, having a two-inch opening front and back under slatted top. This allows the fowls plenty of fresh air when shipping. It is light in weight but strong and easily put together. They are made in three sizes, as follows, shipped knocked down:

- 1 Bird size, 12 inches long by 24 inches wide by 24 inches high.
By mail postpaid, 75c each. Not prepaid, 55c each; \$6.00 doz.
- 2 Bird size, 18 inches long by 18 inches wide by 18 inches high.
By mail postpaid, 85c each. Not prepaid, 60c each; \$6.50 doz.
- 3 Bird size, 18 inches long by 21 inches wide by 21 inches high.
By mail postpaid, \$1.00 each. Not prepaid, 75c each; \$8.00 doz.

Blue Ribbon Master-Breeder Chick Boxes

—A safe and convenient carrier for shipping baby chicks by parcel post or express. They are built for strength. Cover and sides are perforated, but the holes are only semi-cut, this enables you to remove only as many holes as are required at the time of shipment. Blue Ribbon Master-Breeder Chick Boxes are packed one dozen to the bundle, shipped knocked down, staples for setting up enclosed in each bundle.



Standard Sizes	Postpaid Per Doz.	Not Prepaid Per Doz.
100-chick size, 18x22x5½	\$3.45	\$2.75
50-chick size, 18x11x5½	2.15	1.75
25-chick size, 9x11x5½	1.60	1.25

Special prices on larger quantities.
Stapling tools for assembling, 35c each postpaid.

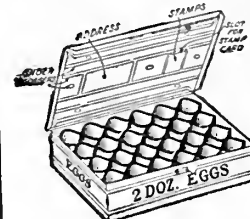
ANDERSONS "HATCHANEgg" BOX

Specially made for shipping valuable eggs for hatching. The maximum of safety is assured. Both body and top are made of double faced corrugated board, waterproofed on the outside. The strength of the package is approved by shippers as well as parcel post and express authorities. The walls are double thickness and the cellular construction not only protects the eggs from jar, but guards them from excessive heat or cold.



	Postpaid Each	Not Prepaid Each	Doz.
15-egg size ...	\$.45	\$.35	\$3.50
30-egg size ...	.55	.45	5.35 4.75

Metal Egg Crates



(New Model) For Shipping Eggs by Parcel Post.—Made for continued use, being very strongly constructed, but light in weight. The new patented filler made of cardboard, circular in shape (like an egg) and reinforced with metal edges to insure strength, yet light in weight, is a wonder for safety and durability. It is practically egg-break proof. This new filler is recognized as a permanent fixture and thereby eliminates the necessity of replacement from time to time, making it both a money and time saver. New fillers will not fit the old style boxes. These crates do not require outside wrapping for mailing. Descriptive circular mailed on request.

For Eggs Only Capacity	Postpaid Each	Not Prepaid Each
1 doz. size	\$1.10	\$1.00
1½ doz. size	1.35	1.25
2 doz. size	1.60	1.50
3 doz. size	1.90	1.75
4 doz. size	2.15	2.00
6 doz. size	2.65	2.50



New Model
Metal Edge Filler

Combination Metal Crates

Capacity	Postpaid Each	Not Prepaid Each
No. 1—2 lbs. butter and 1 doz. eggs.....	\$1.60	\$1.50
No. 2—4 lbs. butter and 2 doz. eggs.....	2.15	2.00
No. 3—4 lbs. butter and 3 doz. eggs.....	2.40	2.25
No. 4—6 lbs. butter (3 2-lb. containers)....	2.40	2.25
No. 5—12 lbs. butter (3 4-lb. containers)...	2.65	2.50

Poultry Fountains and Feeders

Star Jar Fountain and Feeder

—Will fit pt., qt. or one-half gallon Mason jar. Manufactured of one piece of non-rusting metal. No parts to come unsoldered. Leaking impossible. Convenient, cheap and sanitary. Provides greater drinking surface than the round fountain. Little chicks cannot get drowned. Can be used for feed as well as water. Manufactured in one size only. BY MAIL POSTPAID, 15 cts. each; \$1.30 per doz. NOT PREPAID, 10 cts. each; \$1.10 per doz.



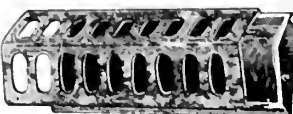
Economy Poultry Fountain

—Can be used with any make fruit jar. It is made of vitreous enamel, which is rust proof and non-corroding, just the fountain for feeding sour milk, buttermilk or medicine. Made in one size only. By mail postpaid, 30c each; \$2.90 per dozen. Not prepaid, 25c each; \$2.75 per dozen.



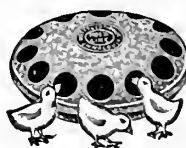
Double Feeding Troughs (For Chicks and Growing Stock).

—Made of best quality galvanized iron, accurately stamped with dies. No sharp or rough edges to injure the chicks. Sliding top. Easy to fill and clean. Made in two sizes. No. 58—Length 12 ins. By MAIL POSTPAID, 40c. NOT PREPAID, 25c each; \$2.75 per dozen. No. 60—Length 24 ins. By MAIL POSTPAID, 70c. NOT PREPAID, 50c each; \$5.75 per doz.



Round Baby Chick Feeders

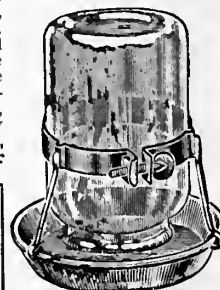
A great feed saver, as the chicks cannot upset it or get into it to contaminate the feed. The top fits snugly, yet it can be easily taken apart for cleaning and filling. Made of best quality galvanized iron. Can also be used for water. Made in two popular sizes.



No. 11—Diameter 6 inches with 8 holes. BY MAIL POSTPAID, 20 cts. each. NOT PREPAID, 10 cts. each; \$1.10 per doz.
No. 12—Diameter 8¼ inches with 12 holes. BY MAIL POSTPAID, 35 cts. each. NOT PREPAID, 20 cts. each; \$2.25 per doz.

Handy Attachment

When attached to any quart fruit jar, it makes a perfect feeder for sour milk, buttermilk, medicine, water, or small grains. The container is aluminum, the only metal in which sour milk or medicine can be fed with safety. The Handy Attachment is adjustable, simple to operate, durable and non-corrosive. It fits any make of quart fruit jar. Price postpaid, 35c each. Not prepaid, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.



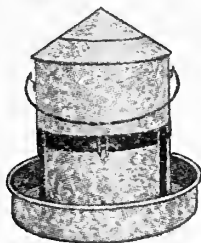
WRITE FOR COPY OF

Poultry Feeds and Poultry Needs, a publication issued monthly giving current prices and valuable information and suggestions for making your poultry raising profitable.—Mailed free.

Poultry Fountains and Feeders---Continued

Round Table Drinking Fountain

—These fountains provide over four feet of drinking space, fowls can drink from all sides at once. Easily cleaned, can be picked up by handle and carried anywhere. A detachable cone top is provided to prevent fowls from roosting on fountain. **Price postpaid, 5-gal. size, \$3.25 each; 8-gal. size, \$3.75 each. Not prepaid, 5-gal. size, \$2.75 each; 8-gal. size, \$3.25 each.**



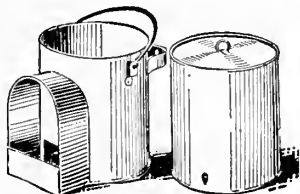
Leader Fountain

—A standard sanitary fountain practical to use and easy to keep clean. The top section slides into the bottom section. The 1½-gal. size has one drinking space, the 3-gal. size has two drinking spaces, which makes it very convenient for large pens of fowls. **Price, postpaid, 1½-gal. size, \$1.10 each; 3-gal. size, \$1.75 each. Not prepaid, 1½-gal. size, 85c each; 3-gal. size, \$1.50 each.**



Duplex Wall Fountain

—The most practical sanitary poultry fountain on the market. This is a double fount, easy to fill, and keeps the water clean and pure. Made in two sizes. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 1-gal. size, \$1.30 each; 2-gal. size, \$1.60 each. NOT PREPAID, 1-gal. size, \$1.15 each; 2-gal. size, \$1.40 each.**



Insulated Duplex Fountain

—Keeps water warm in winter—keeps water cool in summer. Its construction makes it as handy to clean as a common pail. The top or inside section slides into the bottom section or base. The water is kept clean and pure at all times. The extra-large drinking space makes this fountain easy of access to a number of fowls at the same time. It is thoroughly insulated and keeps the water at an even temperature. It will not freeze. **Price, postpaid, 3-gal. size, \$4.95 each; 4-gal. size, \$5.50 each. Not prepaid, 3-gal. size, \$4.50 each; 4-gal. size, \$5.00 each.**



Handy Fill Chick Fountain

—Made of heavy galvanized iron in two pieces. The top is made with two-way swinging bail which permits the fountain to be carried either filled or in filling position. The one-piece drinking pan with smooth rolled edge is especially designed for small chicks, yet provides a sufficient amount of water and drinking space for full grown fowls. No other fountain on the market with these desirable features. Easy to fill. Easy to clean. **No. CW2—2-gallon capacity by mail postpaid, \$1.50. Not prepaid, \$1.20 each. No. CW3—3-gallon capacity, by mail postpaid, \$1.85. Not prepaid, \$1.50 each.**



Top-Fill Fountain

—An inexpensive cleanable fountain, with round drinking pan and suitable for chick or grown fowls. Made of galvanized steel. Easy to fill and clean and the water feeds automatically; no valves or complicated parts. Has a substantial side fastener so can be hung on the wall if desired. The pan is 11½ inches in diameter, giving a large drinking surface, and is held securely to the body when lifting or moving the fountain. Capacity, 2 gallons. **No. 40—By mail postpaid, \$1.90. Not prepaid, \$1.65 each.**



Dry Mash Hopper

—Easy to fill. No waste. Rat proof. This hopper is made of heavy galvanized iron and can be hung on the wall the desired distance from the floor. The curved bottom keeps the feed within easy reach of the fowls and the taper shape of the bottom—larger at the bottom—prevents the feed from clogging. It is impossible to waste any feed, as the wire grid and the wires running from the flange through the wire grid prevents the fowls from throwing out or wasting it. The sloping top prevents them from roosting on the hopper, and when both covers are closed it is rat, mouse, weather and dust proof. Made in two sizes.

No. 35—10-qt. capacity. BY MAIL POSTPAID, \$1.90. NOT PREPAID, \$1.50 each. No. 36—14-qt. capacity. BY MAIL POSTPAID, \$2.10. NOT PREPAID, \$1.70 each.



Grit and Shell Box

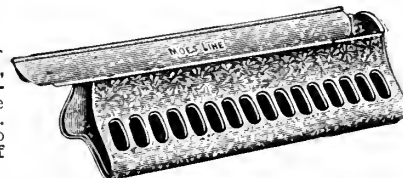
—Manufactured from the best galvanized iron and contains three compartments for food, shells or grit. It can be hung up against the wall at any height desired, and is a thoroughly first-class article, practically indestructible, and will last a lifetime. It is the best self-feeding "food hopper" on the market. By the use of these self-feeding boxes practically every particle of grit, oyster shells, bone, meal, forcing food, grain, scraps and other materials supplied will be properly used, preventing all waste, and thus increasing the profits. **BY MAIL POSTPAID, 95c each. NOT PREPAID, 75c each.**



Large Capacity Feeder

—A wonderful feeder for young, growing poultry, and a great time and labor saver when chicks are raised in large numbers. Sliding top cover; easy to fill and clean; made of heavy galvanized iron.

No. 140—10-qt. capacity. By mail postpaid, \$1.30. Not prepaid, \$1.00 each. No. 141—17-qt. capacity. By mail postpaid, \$1.85. Not prepaid \$1.60 each.



Wishbone Chick Feeders

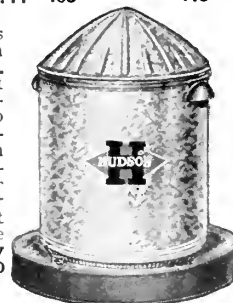
—The perfect chick feeder. Unobstructed feeding spaces on both sides of the trough. The revolving roller instantly throws chick off when he tries to perch on it. Made of extra heavy galvanized iron. No rough edges. Cannot upset.



	Postpaid Each	Not Prepaid Each
12-inch Chick Feeder.....	\$.40	\$.25
18-inch Chick Feeder.....	.55	.35
12-inch Buttermilk Feeders (acid proof).....	.50	.35
18-inch Buttermilk Feeders (acid proof).....	.65	.45

Hudson Insulated Waterer

—This fountain operates on the fireless cooker principle. In the winter it is filled with water at about 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The insulated jacket cover is then slipped into place and locked into position by a special latch. Water placed in the fountain at 100 degrees with the outside temperature at zero will remain unfrozen for many hours. This fountain is also very desirable for use in hot weather as it keeps the water cool for a considerable time. **No. FW6—6-gallon capacity by mail postpaid, \$6.40. Not prepaid, \$5.70 each.**



Gem Chick Fountain

—A good, inexpensive fountain for chicks or grown fowl. Made of galvanized steel accurately stamped and formed. Easy to fill and clean. The fluted pan is shaped to care for up to 18 chicks at a time without crowding or danger of getting the chicks wet. Diameter of pan, 10 inches. Has substantial top handle for carrying, and may be placed on the floor or hung from the ceiling out of the litter as desired. Made in two sizes. **No. 158—1-gal. size by mail postpaid, 70c each. Not prepaid, 55c each; \$6.00 per dozen. No. 159—2-gal. size by mail postpaid, \$1.00 each. Not postpaid, 80c each; \$9.00 per dozen.**



WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE BABY CHICKS



TESTIMONIALS

"I have bought baby chicks all over the country. A lot of Plymouth Rocks bought of you six weeks ago are the best buy in the chick line I ever made."—E. CHAMBERS GOODE, June 30, 1929, Mecklenburg Co., Va.

"The 50 Barred Rocks arrived in fine shape. They are fine, strong, healthy chicks and everyone that has seen them says they are surely fine chicks."—MISS ROSA JOHNSON, April 20, 1930, Vance Co., N. C.

WOOD'S BABY CHICKS are vigorous and healthy chicks. They will live, grow, and develop into profit payers for our customers. They are hatched only from layers that enjoy unlimited farm range, selected for fine laying qualities and breed characteristics. Our shipping days are Mondays and Thursdays. Season begins January 15th. Customers urged to place order well ahead of wanted shipping date.

BARRED ROCKS

Our Barred Rocks are a dual purpose bird, making for early maturity and egg-producing qualities. They are dependable for a net profit through the sale of eggs and likewise as broilers will provide a fine income because of reaching the broiler stage at an early date.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

The Rhode Island Red is marked for his healthy vigor and stamina to resist cold. Especially liked for their high egg-producing qualities during the cold winter months. They are good layers and the eggs are large and brown. Also liked on account of their delicious flavored meat.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

Wood's White Wyandottes are noted for their healthy vigor and wonderful egg laying qualities. Also for broilers. Free from pinfeathers, having a yellow skin and easy to prepare for the table. Very popular with housewives.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

Above all other breeds the White Leghorn excels in production of eggs in proportion to the small amount of feed used. Their large white eggs are always in demand, bringing a premium on most all markets. Whether backyard flock or a large commercial one Wood's White Leghorns are ready to serve you.

HEAVY MIXED CHICKS FOR BROILERS

Strongly recommended for broilers, possessing same health and vigor as the pure-bred sort.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed
Cash With Order

Prices Postpaid—Jan. 15th to May 1st.

	25	50	100
Barred Rocks.....	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14.00
Rhode Island Reds.....	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Wyandottes.....	4.50	8.50	16.00
White Leghorns.....	3.75	7.00	13.00
Heavy Mixed.....	3.75	7.00	13.00

A Timely Warning: Do not wait too long in ordering Baby Chicks. Anticipate your wants as far ahead as possible to avoid delay in delivery.

Poultry Helps and Appliances



Spiral Celluloid Leg Bands —Made in five colors—White, Red, Black, Yellow and Blue. Five sizes—(order by number). No. 1 for turkeys and Asiaties; No. 2, Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Red size; No. 3, Leghorn size; No. 4, small fowls; No. 5, for baby chicks. No less than one dozen sent of any size or color. **By mail postpaid, doz. 10 cts.; 25 for 20 cts.; 50 for 35 cts.; 100 for 60 cts.**

Bandetts —Colored celluloid leg bands, spring clip pattern, with big visible numbers. They are easily applied single handed. Made in five colors—blue, red, yellow, green and pink. Two sizes—No. 9, for Leghorns; No. 11, for Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Reds. **Bandetts sold only in unbroken sets of 25 in one color. By mail postpaid, 25 for 60c; 50 for \$1.00; 100 for \$1.75.**



Champion Leg Bands —This band is made in one piece, in two sizes, adjustable to fit any fowl, and numbered. It is made of aluminum, large size for Asiatic class and turkeys; small size for Plymouth Rocks and smaller breeds. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 25 for 20c; 50 for 30c; 100 for 50c.**



Perfect Poultry Punch —Simple in construction. Makes a good, clear, clean cut, and does not mutilate the web. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 55 cts. each. NOT PREPAID, 50 cts. each.**



Gape Worm Extractor —When gape worms lodge in the wind-pipe they must be extracted, if the chicken is to recover. **30 cts. each, postpaid.**

Tycos Incubator Thermometers —The best incubator manufactured is worthless unless the thermometer used therein is accurate. The Tycos thermometer is thoroughly tested before shipped. **75c, postpaid.**

Incubator Hygrometers —Millions of chicks die in the shell every year for the want of proper moisture conditions. Incubator Hygrometers do not regulate the moisture, but is an indicator, showing exactly what conditions are, so that if not correct, they may be made so. **By mail postpaid, \$1.85 each.**

Philadelphia Caponizing Set —One of the chief advantages of caponizing is that it makes the fowl grow faster, the meat sweeter. The operation is very simple, and instructions are furnished with each set; it can be performed in less than ten minutes. **\$2.50 each, POSTPAID.**

Glass Nest Eggs —Made of first-class flint glass, the same size and color of a hen's egg. They do not break easily. Will last a lifetime. Keep one egg in every nest. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 40 cts. per dozen. NOT PREPAID, 3 for 10 cts.; dozen 30 cts.**

Knox Nest Eggs —Keep the nest sweet and pure by placing under the nesting material. They should not come in contact with the eggs. **BY MAIL POSTPAID, 10c each; 75c per dozen. NOT PREPAID, 6c each; 65c per dozen.**

The X-Ray Egg Tester —Designed for use on ordinary lamp and fits over any style of burner. These testers are thoroughly practical, and where small numbers of eggs are to be tested will answer the purpose well. It will illuminate the interior of the egg and show if the chick is alive. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 35c cts. each. NOT PREPAID, 25 cts.**

INSECTICIDES, SPRAYERS AND TOOLS

No article on this page can be mailed except those quoted "postpaid"

Antrol

Kills All Sweet-Eating Ants. Antrol kills the ant colony in the nest. It contains a mildly poisonous syrup, attractive to the worker ants, which transmit it to the queen in the nest. Soon the whole colony is destroyed. Set of 4 containers and a 4-oz. bottle of syrup, 95c. Cannot be mailed.

Arsenate of Lead —For Leaf-eating Insects. Sticks to the leaf better than paris green and remains longer in suspension, requires fewer applications; does not burn the leaf, thus allowing stronger solutions. White in color and shows just where it has been applied. These advantages make it preferable to paris green for destroying leaf-eating insects. Use 1 to 2 lbs. to 50 gals. of water (one level tablespoonful to a gallon) for general spraying. 1-lb. 30c; 4-lb. pkg. 85c; case (12 4-lb. pkgs.) \$9.60. Cannot be mailed.



"Black Leaf 40" Kills Aphids

40% NICOTINE

teed to contain not less than 40 per cent of nicotine. A solution in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a gallon of water, to which add three-fourths ounce of soap (4 lbs. to each 100 gallons of solution), will kill the garden pea louse and not injure the vine. Mix with 800 times its bulk of water.

For Poultry Lice paint the top of the roosts and repeat in ten days and your poultry will be completely rid of lice. An ounce bottle paints 12 to 15 feet of roost; 1 lb. paints 190 to 240 feet.

1-oz. bottle 35c; ½ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$2.00; 2 lbs. \$3.75; 5 lbs. \$7.00; 10-lb. pkg. \$11.85. Cannot be mailed.

Calcium Arsenate (Arsenate of Lime).—For Mexican bean beetle, boll weevil and other leaf-eating insects. May be applied dry, mixing 1 part calcium arsenate to 7 parts hydrated (air-slaked) lime or land plaster; or in water 2 lbs. to 50 gallons of water. 1-lb. 20c; 4-lb. pkg. 60c; case (12 4-lb. pkgs.) \$6.50. Cannot be mailed.

Magnesium Arsenate For Bean Beetle and other leaf-eating insects. The various state experiment stations recommend magnesium arsenate for killing the Mexican bean beetle, their experiments having shown that it burns the leaf less than other recommended insecticides. For spraying, use 1 pound to 50 gallons of water; for dusting, use 1 pound to 5 pounds air-slaked lime or fine road dust. 2-lb. pkg. 80c; 100-lb. drum \$27.00. Cannot be mailed.

Bordeaux Mixture For blights, scab, mildew, etc.—Prevents blight, scab, rust, mildew, black-rot and other fungus diseases of plants and fruits and improves the quality and increases the yield. Apply on all vine crops, grapes, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, potatoes and fruit trees, etc. Eight pounds to 50 gallons water makes a 4-4-50 mixture (3 level tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon.) 1 lb. 25c; 4-lb. pkg. 80c; case (12 4-lb. pkgs.) \$8.75. Cannot be mailed.

Bordeaux—Arsenate of Lead—Insecticide and Fungicide—of bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lead in 1 Spray. A combination to make a combined fungicide to prevent plant diseases and insecticide to kill leaf-eating insects. Mix 6 lbs. to 50 gals. water (2 level tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon). 1-lb. pkg. 35c; 4-lb. pkg. \$1.00; case (12 4-lb. pkgs.) \$11.00.



Slug Shot—For leaf-eating insects. Destroys insects, worms and caterpillars on vegetables and house plants, shrubbery, vines, trees, fruits and flowers. Destructive to insects, but harmless to man, beast or fowl, and does not injure foliage. Apply either dry or in water. By mail postpaid, 1 lb. sifter top pkg. 30c; 5-lb. pkg. 75c. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 5-lb. pkg. 55c; 50 lbs. \$5.00; 100 lbs. \$9.50.

Fish Oil Soap (Sometimes called Whale Oil Soap)—Effectually destroys the mealy bug and almost all lice on both indoor and outdoor plants. Very effective against scale and soft-bodied sucking insects. It penetrates the crevices where the eggs and larvae are hidden and destroys them. By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25.

Kills Insects

RED ARROW SPRAY

NON-POISONOUS

flower plants and fruit trees. Especially effective against Mexican bean beetle, Japanese beetle, striped cucumber beetle, cabbage and tomato worms, squash and potato bugs and aster and dahlia beetles. An ounce makes 6 gallons of spray (a teaspoonful to a gallon of water); ½ pint makes 50 gallons. By mail postpaid, oz. bottle 40c; 3½-oz. pkg. (¾ pint) \$1.10; ½ pint \$1.85; qt. \$6.25. Not postpaid, oz. bottle 35c; 3½-oz. pkg. \$1.00; ½ pt. \$1.75; qt. \$6.00.

EVERGREEN

PROTECT YOUR GARDEN

For Chewing and Sucking Insects—For bean beetle, cabbage worms, cucumber and squash beetles, potato bug, cutworms, green fly, white fly, red spider, mealy bug, mites, plant lice, leaf hopper, rose bugs and chafers, aster beetle and currant worm. Not poisonous. For general spraying (1 part to 800) an ounce makes 6 gallons; ½ pint makes 50 gallons. By mail postpaid, oz. bottle 40c; 6-oz. bottle \$1.10; 16-oz. bottle (pint) \$2.15; 32-oz. (qt.) \$3.75. Not postpaid, oz. bottle 35c; 6-oz. bottle \$1.00; 16-oz. bottle \$2.00; 32-oz. can \$3.50; gallon \$13.00.

Sodium Fluosilicate—Effective for killing Mexican bean beetle, potato bug, cucumber bug, tobacco horn worm and many other garden pests. Mix one part by measure to seven parts hydrated or air-slaked lime or plaster and apply with powder duster. 40c per lb.; 5 lbs. \$1.65 postpaid.

Paris Green—For Leaf-eating Insects. It is a strong poison and should be used with care. Mix one pound of paris green to 50 pounds of plaster, or with water to 150 gallons. On vines and tender vegetables use a larger proportion of plaster and water. Not prepaid, ¼ lb. 15 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. \$2.00. Cannot be mailed.

Scale Oil (For San Jose Scale).—A high grade miscible oil spray, that is, one that mixes perfectly with cold water; it is especially recommended for spraying trees in the dormant state. For San Jose scale it is even more effective and spreads better than lime sulphur, and will control other scale insects, such as terrapin scale, oyster shell scale and lecanium scale, that are not readily controlled by lime sulphur. Its oily nature allows it to spread freely, adapting it better than lime sulphur for spraying old rough trees. For the dormant spray use one part scale oil to 16 parts of water; for evergreens, before the spring growth starts, use one part scale oil to 25 parts water. Not prepaid, qt. 65 cts.; 2 qts. \$1.00; gallon \$1.75; 5-gallons \$6.00. Cannot be mailed.

Lime-Sulphur (For San Jose Scale).—The most generally used and very effective remedy for San Jose Scale.

DRY LIME-SULPHUR.—Exactly like lime-sulphur solution except that the water has been taken out. For fall and spring spraying, use 12 to 15 lbs. to 50 gallons water. Summer spraying, 2½ to 3 lbs. to 50 gallons water. By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.65. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.15; 25 lbs. \$4.25; 50 lbs. \$7.35; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION.—Our solution retains its strength indefinitely and does not crystallize if kept from air and freezing. For fall and spring spraying, use 1 gallon to 8 gallons of water. For summer spraying, 1½ gallons to 50 gallons water. Qt. 40c; 2 qts. 65c; gallon 90c; 5 gals. \$3.00; 10 gals. \$5.00; 50-gallon barrel \$13.50. (No charge for containers.) Cannot be mailed.

Powdered Sulphur—Use on potatoes when cut for planting to prevent scab and bleeding; for mildew and plant mites. By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.15. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.65; 50 lbs. \$3.00; 100-lb. bag \$5.50.



Ceresan—Controls loose and covered smuts in oats and barley, stinking smut in wheat and kernel smut in sorghum. Three ounces treat a bushel of oats or barley; 2 ounces treat a bushel of wheat or sorghum. 8-oz. pkg. 50c; 1-lb. pkg. 75c; 5-lb. pkg. \$3.00; 25-lb. pkg. \$12.50. Cannot be mailed.

Cro-Tox—Protects seed corn from crows, blackbirds, squirrels, woodchucks, moles, wireworms and grubworms, saving from loss of seed and labor of replanting. Not poisonous, does not injure the seed corn and does not clog the planter. By mail postpaid, small can (treats a bushel of seed corn) \$1.10; large can (treats 2 bushels) \$1.65. Not postpaid, small can \$1.00; large can \$1.50.

Cut Worm Bait—For cut-worms, sow-bugs, grasshoppers, snails and many other garden pests. 1-lb. pkg. 25c; 3-lb. pkg. 50c. Cannot be mailed.

Semesan Quickens germination and increases the percentage of germination in seeds; produces stronger and more vigorous plants that will produce better crops; arrests or destroys most of the fungus and bacterial diseases carried on the surface of seeds, wild fire in tobacco and black rot, blights, anthracnose and blackleg in many garden vegetables. 2 to 3 ounces will treat a bushel of grain; 1 ounce treats 15 pounds of tobacco and vegetable seeds. 2 oz. pkg. 50c; 1 lb. pkg. \$2.75; 5 lb. p-g. \$13.00. Cannot be mailed.

Semesan Jr. For Corn.—Protects seed corn from rotting, allows earlier planting, hastens and increases germination and produces sturdier plants; controls seedling blight, reduces root and stalk rots, makes the stalk stand up better, improves the ear and increases the yield. 2 ounces treats a bushel of shelled corn. 4-oz. pkg. 50c; 1-lb. pkg. \$1.75; 5-lb. pkg. \$8.00. Cannot be mailed.



Semesan Bel For Potatoes.—Protects potatoes against both seed borne and soil borne diseases; produces a better stand of healthier plants; increases the yield of potatoes that mature earlier, are of better quality and cleaner potatoes that will keep longer. Use it for both sweet and white or Irish potatoes. One pound makes 10 quarts of dip that is effective to the last drop, and will treat many bushels. 4-oz. pkg. 50c; 1-lb. pkg. \$1.75; 5-lb. pkg. \$8.00. Cannot be mailed.

Para-di-Chloro-Benzene Sometimes called Para; for peach tree borer.—Tests show approximately 95% control. Apply in September or October or in the spring when the ground is dry. Fall applications kill 95 to 100% of the borers; spring applications 70 to 75%. One pound treats fifteen trees. Ask the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Bulletin No. 1169. By mail postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. 60c; 5-lb. pkg. \$2.50. Not postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. 50c; 5-lb. pkg. \$2.25.

Thy-Cresol —For Man and Beast; a supply should be constantly handy. For scab, mange, canker, wounds, sores, saddle-galls, burns and scalds; kills vermin on animals and poultry; a disinfectant against foot and mouth disease and swine fever; for tape worm in calves, worm in the throat of lambs, gapes in chickens; protects seed corn from birds. A fine sheep dip and general disinfectant; mixes with cold water. By mail postpaid, 4-oz. bottle 30c; 8-oz. bottle 50c. Not postpaid, 4-oz. bottle 25c; 8-oz. bottle 40c; qt. 85c; 2 qts. \$1.50; gal. \$2.50.

ATLACIDE NON-POISONOUS WEED KILLER

absolute safety. If inserted into the crown of the plant it kills dandelions on lawns. It is odorless and colorless, and will not stain or injure marble or cement, shoes or clothing. After a thorough application we have not found it necessary to apply again for two years, and very few weeds appeared the third year. By mail postpaid, 1 lb. (treats 100 square feet) 60c; 3½-lb. pkg. \$1.75.

Not postpaid, 1 lb. 50c; 3½-lb. pkg. \$1.50.

Kayso (The casein spreader and adhesive).—Makes the spray spread, makes it stick and makes it cover a greater surface. Most sprays collect in drops that frequently drop off and only the surface that is actually covered is protected. Kayso greatly increases the spreading and wetting properties of the spray, spreads it evenly over the entire surface of bark, fruit and leaves and makes the spray stick persistently regardless of rains. Use two heaping tablespoonfuls for each 10 gallons of spray, or 1 lb. for each 100 gallons. By mail postpaid, 2-lb. pkg. 65c; 10 lbs. \$2.60.

Not postpaid, 2-lb. pkg. 50c; 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Copper Sulphate —Blue Stone or Blue Vitriol.—Used for early spraying and in making bordeaux mixture and copper solution. Will keep indefinitely. Special prices quoted on large quantities. By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.60.

Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$5.00; 100 lbs. \$9.00.

KILLS

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap.

INSECTS

Cyanogas —Easy to use, quick in action and thorough in effectiveness.

CYANOGAS A DUST.—Kills moles, rats, mice, cray fish, ground hogs, bed bugs, clothes moths, ants, wasps, yellow jackets, grape leaf hopper, grasshoppers, locusts, etc. 1-lb. can 75c; 5-lb. can \$3.00. Cannot be mailed.

CYANOGAS G FUMIGANT. For greenhouse, flour mill and grain fumigation. Kills whitefly, aphids, moths, weevil, rats and mice. 5 lbs. \$3.00; 25-lb. tin \$10.00; 100-lb. drum \$30.00. Cannot be mailed.

DUSTERS for applying Cyanogas. \$1.25.

Stimuplant —A highly concentrated, odorless fertilizer for the vegetable and flower garden, shrubs and house plants. The analysis is guaranteed 11 per cent nitrogen, 12 per cent phosphoric acid, 15 per cent potash, an ample amount of each plant food to insure a quick and strong growth, earlier maturity of garden vegetables, and a generous supply of blooms from flowering plants. 10-tablet pkg. 15c; 30-tablet pkg. 25c; 100-tablet pkg. 75c; 1,000-tablet pkg. \$3.50, postpaid.

STIMUPLANT
Makes a
WONDER GARDEN

PLANTABBS

ODORLESS PLANT FOOD TABLETS

A complete, properly balanced fertilizer; guaranteed analysis nitrogen 11%, phosphoric acid 15%; potash 20%; dissolves quickly, giving immediate fertilization. Ideal for house plants, but equally good for all garden planting, especially roses; clean, odorless, easy to use. 30 tablets 25c; 75 tablets 50c; 200 tablets \$1.00; 1,000 tablets \$3.50.

Grafting Wax By mail postpaid, ½ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 60c. Not prepaid, ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c.

Tree Tanglefoot —A sticky substance which is applied directly to the bark of shade and fruit trees to protect them against climbing insect pests. An application remains effective, fully exposed to the weather, for three months. One pound will make a band 7 to 8 feet long. By mail postpaid, 1-lb. can 70c; 5-lb. can \$3.00. Not postpaid, 1-lb. can 60c; 5-lb. can \$2.75.

Tree Wound Dressing —Sawed off and pruned limbs of trees are danger points at which decay begins. Tree wound dressing protects the limbs during the healing period, covering the wound with a film and allows the healing process to start immediately. Qt. 75c; gallon \$2.50. Cannot be mailed.

AZOA (RAT VIRUS)

Rat and Mouse Exterminator. Not a poison but the virus of a disease peculiar to rats and mice. After eating Azoa the rats and mice develop a disease which they transmit to the colony. When infected they invariably seek the open air to die. Azoa is not poisonous and is absolutely harmless to domestic animals and fowls. It is a Parke, Davis & Co. preparation. By mail postpaid, 55c. Not postpaid, 50c.

Asparagus Buncher No. 2

—Adjustable to size of bunch and length of stalk. Makes bunches 4 to 5½ inches in diameter, 8 to 12 inches long. By mail postpaid, \$4.25. Not prepaid \$4.00.

Asparagus Knife 15 ins. long; the blade 1½ inches wide. By mail, postpaid, 40c; \$4.00 per dozen. Not prepaid, 35c each; dozen \$3.75.

Dibbles —A handy tool for making holes for transplanting. Not prepaid, steel pointed 75c; brass pointed 90c. If to be mailed, add 10c for postage.



RADIAC SCYTHE STONE. Puts on a lasting

edge with the right "bite" for tough grass and weeds; practically indestructible. By mail postpaid, 35c. Not prepaid, 25c.

Pot, Plant, and Tree Labels

	Per 100	500	1000		Per 100	500	1000
4 inch....	\$.35	\$1.10	\$2.00	10 inch.....	\$1.40	\$5.00	\$9.50
6 inch....	.45	1.60	3.00	12 inch.....	1.50	6.50	12.00
8 inch....	1.20	4.25	8.00	3½ inch copper			
				wired tree			
				labels .....	.40	1.35	2.50

Mole Trap —Self-setting. The spears are made of spring steel and will pierce the mole easily; thoroughly tinned to prevent rusting. By mail, postpaid, \$1.15. Not prepaid, \$1.00.



Spading Fork 3 Tine. Convenient, strong and well made; tines polished; hardwood handle: length, 11 inches. By mail postpaid, 45 cts. Not prepaid, 40 cts.



GARDEN TROWELS



Steel Garden Trowel —Pressed steel, all in one piece; ground and polished point. No wood handle to break or come off; blade 6 inches long.

By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.

Galvanized Garden Trowel

—Made of a single piece of heavy steel; handle and blade in one piece.

By mail postpaid, 25 cts. Not prepaid, 20 cts.



Transplanting Trowel —The blade is 6 inches long, 1 1/4 inches wide. The entire trowel is made of one piece of pressed steel. By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.



Dandelion Weeder A fine tool up deep rooted weeds in the lawn and garden. By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.

Lawn Weeder

The slotted steel prong holds the weed firmly, and a slight pressure on the handle removes the weed completely with the root. Easy to use; does not mar the lawn; finished in baked enamel. By mail postpaid, 45c. Not prepaid, 40c.



Steel Garden Weeder

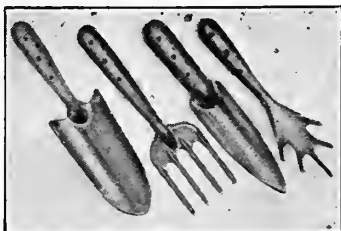
—One piece pressed steel, finished in black enamel; has five steel fingers; a useful and serviceable weeder. By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.



Hand Weeder —A real labor saver; fits the hand nicely; made of one piece of hard, stiff steel; ground edges. By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.

4-Piece Garden Set

—A garden trowel, a transplanting trowel, a spading fork and a weeder. All are made of good material, each tool is made of a single piece of heavy pressed steel, handsomely finished. The trowels have 6-inch blades with ground and polished points. No wooden handles to come off or break. By mail postpaid, \$1.15. Not prepaid, \$1.00.



Spring Tooth Weeder

—Light but strongly made of the best material; practical and durable, time and strength savers. Figs. D and E 50c each postpaid. Not prepaid, 45c each.

Plant Bed Cloth —For tobacco plant beds, and for vegetable plant beds where glass is not necessary. Protects the plants from frost and insects, hastens growth and allows earlier transplanting; saves time and labor and increases production. Bolts 125 yards long, 36 inches wide. By mail postpaid, \$7.85 per bolt. Not prepaid, \$7.50 per bolt.

Pruning Shears —No. 1.—A first quality shear with high-grade tool steel blade, polished and tempered; 9 inches long; double brass spring. By mail, postpaid, \$1.60. Not prepaid, \$1.50.

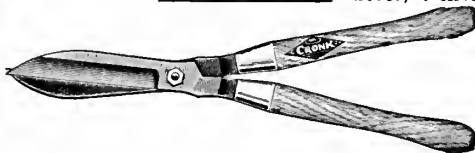


No. 3.—A well-made and satisfactory shear; 9 inches long; polished, tempered blade; strong steel coil spring. By mail postpaid, \$1.10. Not prepaid, \$1.00.



Hedge Shears

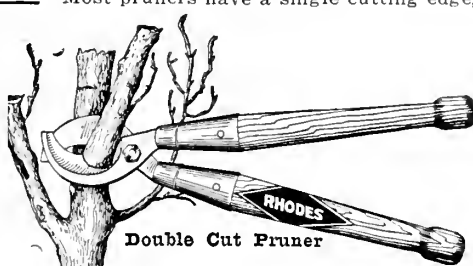
—Made of the finest grade tool steel; 9-inch blade with notch at crotch of blades for cutting small branches. Blades polished; handles of hardwood. By mail, postpaid, \$2.50. Not prepaid, \$2.30.



Double Cut Pruner

—Cuts from both sides of the limb. Most pruners have a single cutting edge, the other, being dull, bruises or peels the bark.

The Double Cut has a double cutting edge which cuts from both sides and leaves a clean, smooth cut that heals rapidly. It is made of the highest grade tool steel that will hold its edge. By mail postpaid, \$5.20. Not prepaid, \$5.00.



Double Cut Pruner

Mulch Paper —USE IT TO GROW BIGGER, BETTER AND EARLIER CROPS.



Mulch paper practically eliminates weeds and the labor of cultivating; it conserves the soil moisture, keeps the ground from crusting; hastens maturity and produces superior crops in size, quality and cleanliness.

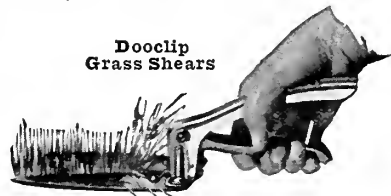
Every crop grown in rows in both the garden and field, except peanuts, can be grown under mulch paper.

	Width	Length	By Mail Postpaid	Not Postpaid
Type B	18 inches	45 feet	\$1.15	\$1.00 per roll
Type A	18 inches	300 yards	4.20	3.50 per roll
Type A	36 inches	300 yards	8.35	7.00 per roll
Type B	18 inches	150 yards	4.20	3.50 per roll
Type B	36 inches	150 yards	8.35	7.00 per roll

GRASS SHEARS

Dooclip Grass Shears

DOOCLIP.—The easiest to handle as the hand is not turned sidewise when using it. By mail postpaid, \$1.35. Not prepaid, \$1.25.



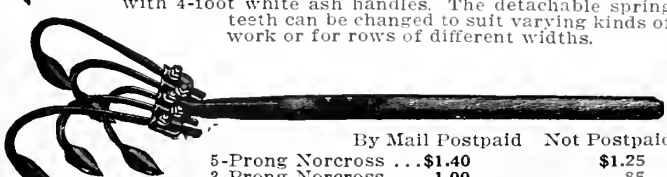
GRASS HOOKS

Made of high grade English steel that will hold its fine cutting edge.

ENGLISH No. 3.—Weighted at the back to make a well-balanced tool. By mail postpaid, \$1.15. Not prepaid, \$1.00.

ENGLISH COLONIAL.—A high grade hook. By mail postpaid, \$1.40. Not prepaid, \$1.25.

Norcross Cultivators —For cultivating and weeding. Made of the best forged steel, with 4-foot white ash handles. The detachable spring teeth can be changed to suit varying kinds of work or for rows of different widths.



	By Mail Postpaid	Not Postpaid
5-Prong Norcross	\$1.40	\$1.25
3-Prong Norcross	1.00	.85
Midget 3-Prong, 9-inch handle	.60	.50

Perfecto Flower Box

—Made of coppered steel which neither rusts nor deteriorates. Water is poured in either end and quickly seeks the level of the connecting troughs and soaks into the earth at the root of the plants. Finished in dark green.



Length	Width	Depth	Not Prepaid	By Mail Postpaid
20 inches	7 inches	6 inches	\$1.00	\$1.25
26 inches	7 inches	6 inches	1.50	1.75
32 inches	7 inches	6 inches	2.00	2.25
38 inches	7 inches	6 inches	2.50	2.80
44 inches	7 inches	6 inches	3.00	3.35

LAWN SPRINKLERS

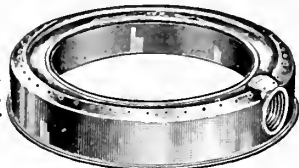
UNIVERSAL.—Throws the water from the perforated head, as well as from the arms; waters a 25-foot circle. By mail postpaid, \$2.70. Not postpaid, \$2.50.

HARTFORD.—Has a sharp point so that it can be stuck in the ground. The head revolves at great speed, watering a 30 to 40-foot circle. By mail postpaid, 2 foot \$1.35; 4 foot \$1.50. Not prepaid, 2 foot \$1.20; 4 foot \$1.35.

NEW DOLLAR.—The smallest of all revolving sprinklers, but a good one; waters a circle about 30 feet in diameter. By mail postpaid, \$1.15. Not postpaid, \$1.00.



RING SPRINKLER.—Does not get out of order; has no moving parts to wear or get loose; waters a circle 30 feet in diameter. By mail postpaid, 85c. Not postpaid, 75c.



BABY RING.—Made of stamped sheet brass; waters a circle 25 feet in diameter. By mail postpaid, 60c. Not postpaid, 50c.

RAIN KING

Each nozzle a complete sprinkler with full range of direction, distance and volume. Nothing to get out of order. Built for hard work and built to last. Bearings are hardened and machined to precision standards. Instantly set for either stationary or whirling spray, coarse or fine, fast or slow, to cover large or small circles; sprinkles perfectly under any pressure. By mail postpaid, \$3.65. Not postpaid, \$3.50.



MOULDED RUBBER HOSE

We are offering a very high quality of hose in two colors—black and red. Differs from ordinary hose in that it is made with two double weaves of stout cord instead of the usual construction of one double and one single weave.

Can be supplied in 25-foot or 50-foot coupled lengths, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. **SUNPROOF**—Red. 25-foot lengths 13c per foot; 50-foot lengths $12\frac{1}{2}$ c per foot.

CRACKPROOF—Black. 25-foot lengths $12\frac{1}{2}$ c per foot; 50-foot lengths 12c per foot.

WATER BALLAST LAWN ROLLERS

Ball Bearing Rollers No. 601.—Fill it with water to weight it to any number of pounds desired. It is equipped with ball bearings, scraper and handle balance. Diameter, 14 inches; length, 24 inches; weight: empty, 70 pounds; filled, 175 pounds. Price, \$17.00.

No. 604.—Diameter, 24 inches; length, 32 inches. Weight: empty, 130 pounds; filled, 560 pounds. Price, \$26.00.

Plain Bearing Roller No. 605.—Same as No. 601, except it is without roller bearings and has no scraper and handle balance. Weight: empty, 68 lbs.; filled, 175 lbs. Price, \$13.50.

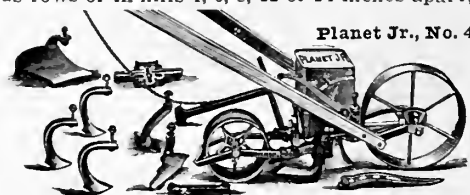
PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS

Send for Complete Catalog.

Do you work your garden with an old-fashioned hoe or with modern tools like a Planet Jr.? If you could see one at work no argument would be necessary to convince you that you just had to have one. We have used them for more than thirty years and could not do without them. Send for complete catalog.

No. 3 Drill sows at any desired depth in continuous rows or plants in hills 4, 6, 8, 12, or 24 inches apart, covers, rolls, and marks the next row all at a single operation. Price, \$17.50.

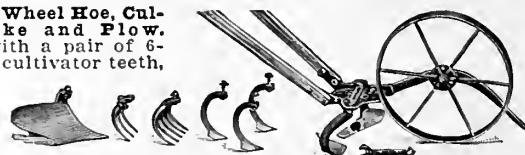
No. 4 Drill and Single Wheel Hoe opens the rows, plants the seeds either in continuous rows or in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart; covers the seeds and marks the next row at one operation. The drill can be detached from the frame and the working tools attached—2 hoes, 3 cultivator teeth and a plow. Price, \$18.00.



No. 4-D Drill. Exactly like No. 4, but has no cultivating attachments. Price, \$14.25.

No. 12. Double and Single Wheel Hoe. Will straddle the row and work both sides at once, or between the rows as you prefer. Has 2 hoes, 4 cultivator teeth, a pair of plows and 2 leaf lifters. Price, \$10.75.

No. 16. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow. Equipped with a pair of 6-inch hoes, 3 cultivator teeth, a large plow, 4-inch and 7-inch rakes and leaf guard.



A splendid combination. Price, \$9.00.

No. 17. Single Wheel Hoe. Exactly like No. 16, but has no rakes. Price, \$7.75.

No. 19. Garden Plow and Cultivator. Has a cultivating tooth for deep work, a 10-inch sweep for shallow work, a 5-prong cultivating attachment and a plow, 15-inch wheel. Price, \$5.75.

No. 119. Has a strong plow, two cultivator teeth, wide and narrow, a reversible attachment with 3-toothed cultivator and scuffle blade for weeding and shallow cultivation. Wheel 24 inches high. Price, \$4.75.

Fire Fly Garden Plow. An exceedingly useful tool in the small garden and chicken yard. Price, \$4.25.

No. 35. Seeder Attachment. Fits any Planet Jr. single and double-wheel hoe except No. 33. It is attached by a single bolt and sows in straight even rows at a uniform depth and covers the seeds. Price, \$6.50.

No. 304 POTATO PLANTER

For the small garden as well as in fields of several acres this is a useful and serviceable tool, light and easily operated. The spring closed jaws enter the ground easily; it is adjustable for depth of planting; the wire mesh conveying tube allows the operator to see that each piece is properly planted; no springs to break; rustproof steel jaws. By mail postpaid, \$2.25. Not prepaid, \$2.00.

ACME CORN PLANTER

Light, Strong and Accurate.

The Acme is simple, easy to work, has no dices to get lost, is adjustable for the number of grains to the hill, and adjustable for depth of planting. All the working parts are pressed out of sheet steel, making the planter light, strong and durable. The seed pockets are adjusted from the outside. All parts are interchangeable. Will plant beans as well as corn. By mail postpaid, \$2.25. Not prepaid, \$2.00.

Moss—For shipping vegetable plants and for florists. \$4.00 per bale.

Raffia—For tying up bunches of vegetables, tomato plants, grape vines, etc. Preferred for these purposes because it does not cut the stems. By mail postpaid, 1b. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.85. Not prepaid, 1b. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Jute String—For tying up vegetable bunches, tomato plants, grape vines, etc. By mail postpaid, 30c per lb. Not prepaid, 23c per lb.; 5 lbs. for \$1.00.



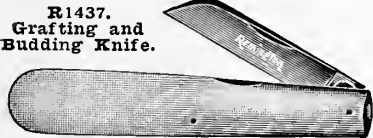
Lawn Mowers

Pennsylvania Super Roller—Seven 18-inch blades of crucible tool steel, oil hardened and tempered; high speed cylinder. Bearings are all either ball or roller, oil tight and dust proof. Alemite system lubrication, cut gears equipped with roller bearings, running in oil, encased in dust tight sides. Adjustable from $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch cut. Mower \$50.00; Grass Catcher \$8.00; Transporting Carriage \$5.00. These may be bought separately.

Cooper Power Mower—Equipped throughout with ball and roller bearings, "auto-differential" drive roller; self-sharpening in reverse. Write for descriptive circular. 21-inch cut \$190.00; 27-inch cut \$285.00; riding sulky for 27-inch machine \$30.00.

Grafting, Budding and Pruning Knives

R1437.
Grafting and
Budding Knife.



No. R1437. GRAFTING
AND BUDDING KNIFE

Has strong keen cutting edge; highly tempered; white bone handle; length, closed, 4 inches. Price, \$1.25.

No. 703. PRUNING KNIFE.—Made of the finest grade of heavy gauge steel; one blade, stag handle, polished steel rat-tail bolster, polished steel rivets and lining. Length, closed, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. Price, \$1.00.

No. R728. PRUNING KNIFE.—Made to meet the exacting requirements of gardeners, orchardists and nurserymen who must have the finest quality knife. The blade is of the highest quality steel, hardened and tempered to hold a keen edge; cocobolo handle; blue glazed and etched. Length, closed, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Price \$1.75.

No. R3853. BUDDING AND PRUNING KNIFE. Finest quality steel; two blades, one for pruning, the other for budding; stag handle; brass lined and rivetted; polished steel bolster; length, closed, 4 ins. Price, \$1.50.



Germão
Hotkaps
New Method of
Plant Protection

—Protect plants from frost, wind and rain, matures the crops earlier, keeps off insects and keeps the soil moist. They are individual miniature greenhouses; 11 inches across at base.

By mail postpaid Not postpaid

Roll of 1,000 Kaps.....	\$12.20	\$11.50
Roll of 250 Kaps.....	4.30	4.00
Roll of 100 Kaps.....	2.70	2.50

100 and 250 Kap rolls contain a cardboard setter and steel tamper. Extra setters: Metal, \$2.70 each postpaid. Not postpaid, \$2.50. Cardboard, 65c each postpaid. Not postpaid, 50c. 5,000 or more Kaps at \$11.00 per 1,000.

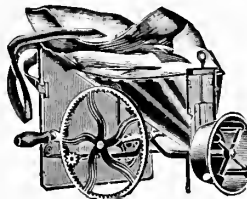
CYCLONE SEED SOWER

The Cyclone is a splendid seed sower that will pay for itself in a few days in the time it will save, besides sowing grass and clover seeds and grain of all kinds faster and more evenly and uniformly than is possible by hand. It will sow as fast as you can walk, and the quantity can be regulated to any amount to the acre.

By mail postpaid, \$2.20. Not prepaid, \$2.00.



CAHOON BROADCAST SEED SOWER

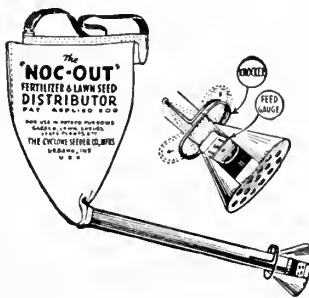


This seeder will sow any of the seeds that are usually sown broadcast, such as clovers, grasses, millet, buckwheat, vetch, turnips and all grains, and will do it more evenly and uniformly than you can possibly seed them by hand. It sows 4 to 6 acres an hour, or about as fast as you walk. The quantity per acre can be regulated for thick or thin seeding as you prefer. Holds 22 qts.

Price, by mail, postpaid, \$5.10. Not prepaid, \$4.75.

Noc-Out Seed and Fertilizer

Distributor—Sows seeds broadcast and distributes fertilizer evenly, economically and quickly. It is equipped with an adjustable feed gauge by which the flow can be regulated; an oscillating knocker sets up a vigorous vibration that prevents clogging and gives a steady uniform flow through the feed regulator. It sows all seeds that are usually broadcast and is especially adapted for applying fertilizer around shrubbery, vegetables and low growing plants. By mail postpaid, \$1.40. Not postpaid, \$1.25.



Waterproof Paper Pots

—Made of thick, tough, waterproof paper; light, unbreakable, easy to handle and set up ready for use. May be used over and over.

By Mail Postpaid		Not Prepaid	
Width	Per 25	50	100
2 1/2 inch...	.35	.55	.80
3 inch....	.40	.65	.95
4 inch....	.65	1.00	1.50
		25c	50c
		30c	50c
		50c	80c
		1.30	11.00

Berry and Fruit Baskets

—For shipping and marketing berries and other small fruits.

1 Pint Size. (Oblong.) By mail postpaid, \$1.40 per 100. Not postpaid, \$1.00 per 100; \$7.50 per crate of 1,000.

1 Quart Size. (Square.) Wood rim. By mail postpaid, \$1.40 per 100. Not postpaid, \$1.00 per 100; \$7.50 per crate of 1,000.

1 Quart Size. (Square.) Metal rim. By mail postpaid, \$1.40 per 100. Not postpaid, \$1.00 per 100; \$15.00 per crate of 2,000.

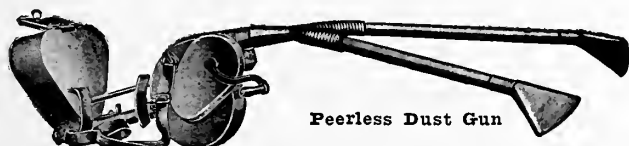
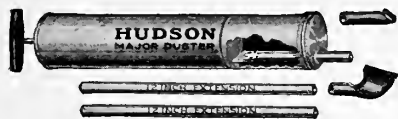
Special prices on lots of 5,000 or more.

Sprayers and Dusters

Major Duster

—Fitted with powder strainer to prevent clogging. The extension pipe has two angle nozzles for spreading the dust under the leaves of low-growing plants. Will dust all dry

insecticides very efficiently. By mail postpaid, \$1.40. Not prepaid, \$1.25.



Peerless Dust Gun

Peerless Dust Gun

—A perfectly balanced gun that will not tire the operator, the load being divided, front and rear. The fan revolves on ball bearings in grease-packed housing. Has agitator and brush to break up lumps and insure a constant feed. Dusts two rows at once, to either side of the leaf and can be regulated to apply from almost nothing to 20 lbs to the acre. Handles any dry powdered insecticide. Ideal for dusting tobacco and cotton. By mail postpaid, \$19.50. Not prepaid, \$19.00.

Feeny Dust Guns

Model B.—Double acting and applies all kinds of powdered insecticides and insect powders in a cloud to all parts of the plant. A child can operate it. By mail postpaid, \$1.00. Not prepaid, 90c.

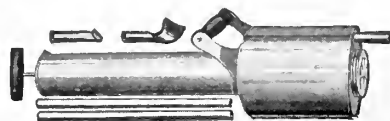
Model BX.—Like Model B, except that it has an extension for applying insecticides under the leaves of low-growing plants, and an angle nozzle to direct the dust upward. By mail postpaid, \$1.40. Not prepaid, \$1.25.



Feeny Dust Gun, Model B.

Autocrat Duster

—Of larger capacity than any of the dusters offered except the Peerless. The powder is kept agitated to insure a uniform flow. The extension pipe has two angle nozzles of different sizes for dusting under low-growing plants; both nozzles will dust under the leaf, the wider nozzle for use when a larger and wider cloud of dust is needed. By mail postpaid, \$3.50. Not prepaid, \$3.25.



SPRAYERS

Continuous Sprayer

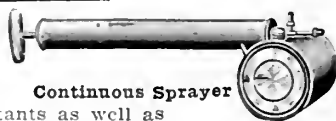
—Gives a uniform, continuous spray on both up and down stroke of plunger. Will spray fly oils, insecticides and disinfectants as well as regular spraying materials. Operates at any angle, all parts accessible for cleaning.

By Mail Postpaid Not Postpaid

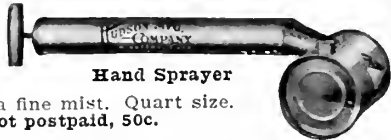
Pint Size \$.65 \$.50
Quart Size 1.0085

Hand Sprayer

Very useful in small gardens, greenhouses, for spraying house plants, poultry houses, etc., applying liquids in a fine mist. Quart size. By mail postpaid, 65c. Not postpaid, 50c.



Continuous Sprayer



Hand Sprayer

COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYERS

Self-operating, durable, high pressure sprayers; easy to carry and easy to operate. Will spray all spraying solutions, whitewash and water paint.



Perfection Sprayers —A splendidly built high pressure sprayer, easy to operate and economical to use. Capacity 4 gallons; the tank is made of first quality copper bearing brass or galvanized sheets; all seams are rivetted and soldered; the pump cylinder is seamless brass, non-corrosive; has a brass automatic shut-off valve in the nozzle that operates perfectly under all pressures; an efficient and durable automatic brass air valve; equipped with 2 feet of hose and brass extension pipe. The Perfection is the best of all compressed air sprayers; every tank is tested under pressure of 90 to 100 pounds.

By mail Not
Postpaid. Prepaid.
Galvanized Steel Tank \$6.90 \$6.50
Brass Tank 9.90 9.50

Leader Sprayer

—A strong practical sprayer that will spray all liquid insecticides, whitewash, water paint, etc., and does splendid work. Galvanized steel tank, 3½ gallons capacity; pump cylinder is seamless brass locked into tank or released by a half turn of pump handle; ball valve; the tank seam is rivetted and sweat soldered. Equipped with automatic shut-off nozzle and 2 feet of hose and brass extension pipe. By mail postpaid, \$4.60. Not prepaid, \$4.25.



Junior Sprayer

—In all respects except the size of the tank, which holds 2½ gallons, the Junior is exactly like the Perfection described above, is equally as well made, has the same equipment and will do the same work. The workmanship is of a high order throughout and the materials of first quality. The pump is sealed into the tank by a malleable cap which screws onto the brass tank collar with heavy threads, easily removed for filling and cleaning, a rubber gasket seals the union of pump and tank; the shoulder strap is adjustable.

By Mail Postpaid Not Postpaid
Galvanized Steel Tank \$5.30 \$5.00
Brass Tank 7.80 7.50

Nozzles, Hose, Etc.

Extra Nozzle for All Compressed Air Sprayers \$1.75 Postpaid.
BORDEAUX NOZZLE.—\$1.00. By mail, \$1.05.
VERMOREL NOZZLE.—85c. By mail, 90c.
RUBBER HOSE.—¾ inch (diameter of hole): 12c per foot postpaid. Not postpaid, 10c per foot. ½ inch: 15c per foot postpaid. Not postpaid, 12c per foot.



Bucket Spray Pump

Bucket Spray Pump

—A double-acting pump, made entirely of brass, except foot rest and handle—brass resists the corrosive action of spray chemicals. Has brass ball valves, leather packed plunger, the air chamber is large to give a continuous spray and it is easy to operate. A splendid sprayer for general spraying, whitewashing, putting out fires, washing vehicles, etc. By mail postpaid, \$4.25. Not prepaid, \$4.00.
4-foot extension pipe, for reaching into trees and inaccessible places, 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts.



Wheelbarrow Spray Pump

—An ideal outfit for large gardens, poultry plants, for applying spray solutions, disinfectants and whitewash. Its high pressure and easy portability adapt it for all kinds of spraying.

The lever operated pump attaches to the tank with two bolts, is easily removed for cleaning; fitted with dasher type agitator and bronze ball valves that are accessible without dismantling the pump. All working parts are brass; nozzle discs are reversible, producing any desired spray from a fine mist to a coarse stream. The 12½-gallon tank is of heavy copper bearing steel; the wheels 16 inches in diameter, 1¼-inch tire. Equipped with 5 feet of hose, 2-foot extension pipe and angle spray nozzle. Price, \$15.00.

Auto Spray No. 5

A combination knapsack and bucket pump that will throw any kind of spray from very fine mist to a solid stream. The pump is brass, is double acting practically indestructible and will generate 200 lbs. pressure. By detaching hose from tank and attaching the strainer you have a first-class bucket pump. Fine for applying whitewash, water paint, insecticides and disinfectants.

Knapsack Outfit.—Pump, tank, 2½ ft. of hose and strainer. Price, \$7.50

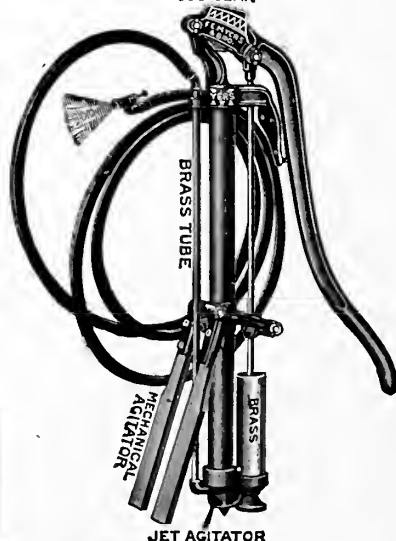
Bucket Outfit.—Same as the above, but without tank. By mail, postpaid, \$4.70. Not prepaid, \$4.50.



PATENTED
COG GEAR

Barrel Spray Pump

—Has bronze ball valves and brass seats; the plunger is self-expanding, the cylinder, valves, valve seats and discharge pipes are brass—these metals are not affected by spray chemicals. The air chamber is 32 inches long, 1½ inches in diameter, insuring a uniform, constant spray. Has good leverage, is powerful and easily operated. The cog gear head saves one-third the pumping labor, reduces the wear and strain on the pump and increases the pumping capacity. Make an 8 x 8 opening in the head of the barrel, bolt in the pump and it is ready to work. Pump with mechanical agitator, 15 feet of ½-inch hose, 8-foot extension pipe and nozzle, \$16.00.



JET AGITATOR

SPRING-TIME Is CHICK TIME!

If you want rich egg profits next fall and winter—

If you want to have market fowl ready to meet the heavy demand—

Order your Wood's Chicks today. Start them now on their way toward earning big dividends for you. Join the big army of successful poultry-raisers in twelve different states who are enjoying profitable earnings from their superior-quality Wood's Chicks.

FROM SELECTED BREEDING STOCK

Wood's Chicks come from exceptionally fine parent flocks that have been carefully selected and mated for their vigor, type-trueness and productivity. Under the constant supervision of expert poultrymen, the birds that comprise Wood's breeding stock are beautiful, profitable, pure-bred specimens of their variety.

These breeding birds are housed in modern, sanitary quarters, where the utmost scientific precaution is employed to insure healthy, sturdy stock.

FOR BIGGER PROFITS—WOOD'S CHICKS

Mammoth incubators transform the hatching eggs of these quality flocks into big, fluffy Wood's Chicks that will come to you prepared to give you a new pleasure and a new profit from your poultry.

Wood's Chicks are profitable chicks, because they are bred to make money for you, and hatched under scientific conditions that insure vitality, vigor and livability.

That is why Wood's Chicks have been purchased in increasing numbers, year after year, by progressive poultry-raisers all the way from Massachusetts to Florida.

It costs no more to feed and house Wood's Chicks than it does to care for nondescript poultry that will not even pay for their keep. Stop keeping poultry! This year, make your poultry keep you! Put Wood's Chicks to work for you!

Don't delay! Order today—and avoid disappointment! The demand for Wood's Chicks is always great, and this year the orders will be heavier than ever before. Don't take a chance. Order your Wood's Chicks now—and insure your poultry income.

100% LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED

Your Wood's Chicks will come to you in heavy, ventilated cartons, protected by an absolute guarantee of 100% live delivery of your full order. Complete directions for feeding, etc., will be sent with every shipment of Wood's Chicks.

If you want big poultry profits—get good chicks—and order them now! Read the descriptions of Wood's "Big 4" breeds on the other side of this sheet; see the prices on page 86.

Send in your order today!

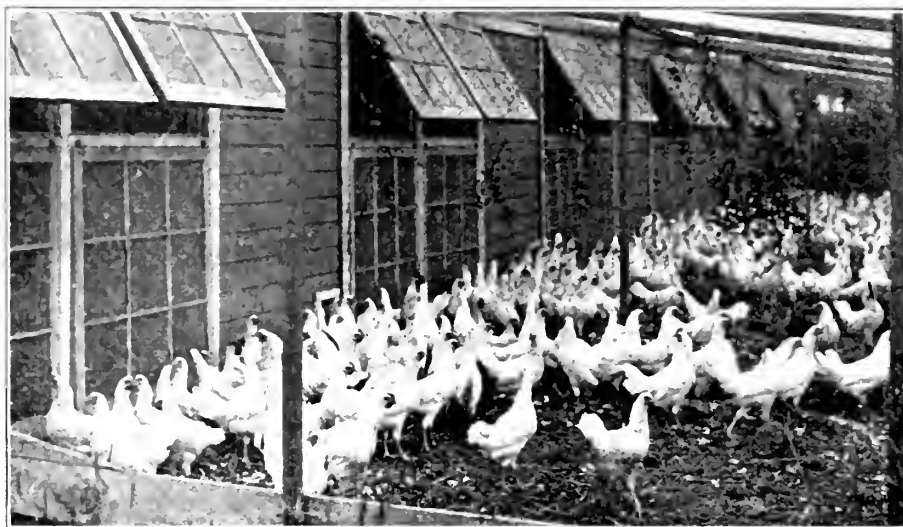
T. W. WOOD & SONS RICHMOND, VIRGINIA



Order your chicks today, and watch them grow in the warmth and sunshine of early spring. The photograph in the center shows a group of our healthy, vigorous chicks basking in the warm sun. Order yours today!



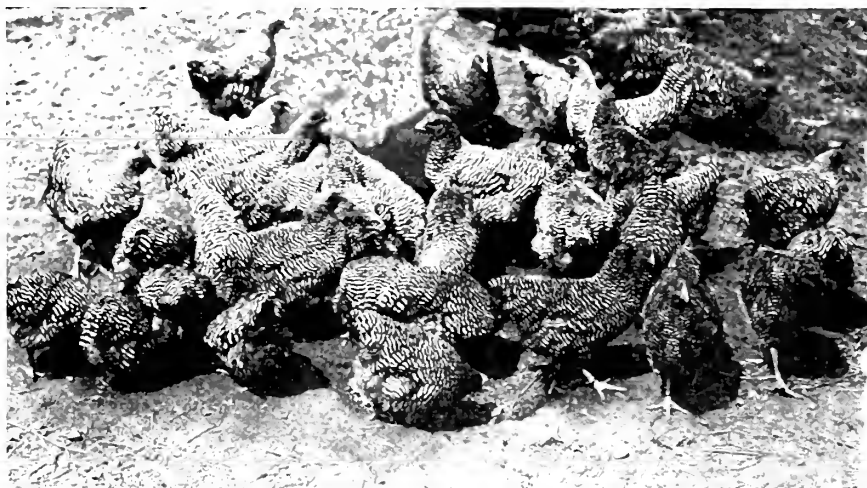
If your poultry house is filled with heavy winter-layers, such as those shown in the two flock pictures above, their eggs will bring you a rich profit. The chicks you start now will be steady layers next fall and winter.



WOOD'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS (Left)—If you want a flock of heavy layers that will produce big, chalk-white eggs twelve months out of the year, start with Wood's large S. C. White Leghorns. Get a brood of Wood's healthy, husky chicks now, and watch them grow rapidly into early broilers and profitable egg-producers. Wood's White Leghorns inherit their productivity from world-famous strains noted for their exceptional yield of eggs that bring premium prices. Buy your White Leghorns from Wood and enjoy year-around dividends. Their quick development into broilers will bring you early returns, and their eggs will be a source of profitable income.

WOOD'S BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS (Right)

—For all-around poultry profits, you cannot find better meat-and-egg birds than Wood's quick-maturing Barred Rocks. Their tender, juicy meat commands top prices on the market, and the pullets start laying big brown eggs at an early age. The breeding birds used in the flocks that produce Wood's Barred Rocks are handsome specimens of their variety, with beautiful, even barring and broad, well-set backs. They are hardy profit-producers that will live and thrive under even the most adverse conditions. Your first market birds will more than repay you for your entire investment.



WOOD'S S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS (Left)—Vitality, ability to withstand cold weather, winter production—those are three outstanding characteristics of the popular Wood's Rhode Island Reds. These full-breasted birds are ideal table fowl, and their generous yield of large brown eggs is a source of dependable profits.

WOOD'S WHITE WYANDOTTES (Right)—Wood's Wyandottes are supreme winter layers. Their close feathering protects them against severe weather, and their small rose combs are not susceptible to frost. Wood's Wyandottes are noted as layers, starting at five or six months of age and continuing to produce even during the winter months when egg prices are at their highest. As fryers and roasters, they cannot be excelled.



SEE PAGES 82-86 FOR PRICES OF BABY CHICKS, POULTRY FOODS AND SUPPLIES

Parcel Post Shipments

We ship by parcel post to any post office in the United States, and prepay the postage at postpaid prices as quoted in this catalog. If you live on an R. F. D. route your seeds will be delivered at your door; or if you prefer it, will ship by express charges prepaid.

"By mail postpaid" means we pay the postage.

"Not prepaid" means you pay the cost of transportation.

Parcel Post Rates

POUNDS.	LOCAL.	First Zone, 1 to 50 Miles.	Second Zone, 50 to 150 Miles.	Third Zone, 150 to 300 Miles.	Fourth Zone, 300 to 600 Miles.	Fifth Zone, 600 to 1,000 Miles.	Sixth Zone, 1,000 to 1,400 Miles.	Seventh Zone, 1,400 to 1,800 Miles.	Eighth Zone, all over 1,800 Miles.
1	\$.07	\$.07	\$.07	\$.08	\$.08	\$.09	\$.10	\$.12	\$.13
2	.08	.08	.08	.10	.12	.15	.18	.22	.25
3	.08	.09	.09	.12	.16	.21	.26	.32	.37
4	.09	.10	.10	.14	.20	.27	.34	.42	.49
5	.09	.11	.11	.16	.24	.33	.42	.52	.61
6	.10	.12	.12	.18	.28	.39	.50	.62	.73
7	.10	.13	.13	.20	.32	.45	.58	.72	.85
8	.11	.14	.14	.22	.36	.51	.66	.82	.97
9	.11	.15	.15	.24	.40	.57	.74	.92	1.09
10	.12	.16	.16	.26	.44	.63	.82	1.02	1.21
11	.12	.17	.17	.28	.48	.69	.90	1.12	1.33
12	.13	.18	.18	.30	.52	.75	.98	1.22	1.45
13	.13	.19	.19	.32	.56	.81	1.06	1.32	1.57
14	.14	.20	.20	.34	.60	.87	1.14	1.42	1.69
15	.14	.21	.21	.36	.64	.93	1.22	1.52	1.81
16	.15	.22	.22	.38	.68	.99	1.30	1.62	1.93
17	.15	.23	.23	.40	.72	1.05	1.38	1.72	2.05
18	.16	.24	.24	.42	.76	1.11	1.46	1.82	2.17
19	.16	.25	.25	.44	.80	1.17	1.54	1.92	2.29
20	.17	.26	.26	.46	.84	1.23	1.62	2.02	2.41
21	.17	.27	.27	.48	.88	1.29	1.70	2.12	2.53
22	.18	.28	.28	.50	.92	1.35	1.78	2.22	2.65
23	.18	.29	.29	.52	.96	1.41	1.86	2.32	2.77
24	.19	.30	.30	.54	1.00	1.47	1.94	2.42	2.89
25	.19	.31	.31	.56	1.04	1.53	2.02	2.52	3.01
26	.20	.32	.32	.58	1.08	1.59	2.10	2.62	3.13
27	.20	.33	.33	.60	1.12	1.65	2.18	2.72	3.25
28	.21	.34	.34	.62	1.16	1.71	2.26	2.82	3.37
29	.21	.35	.35	.64	1.20	1.77	2.34	2.92	3.49
30	.22	.36	.36	.66	1.24	1.83	2.42	3.02	3.61
31	.22	.37	.37	.68	1.28	1.89	2.50	3.12	3.73
32	.23	.38	.38	.70	1.32	1.95	2.58	3.22	3.85
33	.23	.39	.39	.72	1.36	2.01	2.66	3.32	3.97
34	.24	.40	.40	.74	1.40	2.07	2.74	3.42	4.09
35	.24	.41	.41	.76	1.44	2.13	2.82	3.52	4.21
36	.25	.42	.42	.78	1.48	2.19	2.90	3.62	4.33
37	.25	.43	.43	.80	1.52	2.25	2.98	3.72	4.45
38	.26	.44	.44	.82	1.56	2.31	3.06	3.82	4.57
39	.26	.45	.45	.84	1.60	2.37	3.14	3.92	4.69
40	.27	.46	.46	.86	1.64	2.43	3.22	4.02	4.81
41	.27	.47	.47	.88	1.68	2.49	3.30	4.12	4.93
42	.28	.48	.48	.90	1.72	2.55	3.38	4.22	5.05
43	.28	.49	.49	.92	1.76	2.61	3.46	4.32	5.17
44	.29	.50	.50	.94	1.80	2.67	3.54	4.42	5.29
45	.29	.51	.51	.96	1.84	2.73	3.62	4.52	5.41
46	.30	.52	.52	.98	1.88	2.79	3.70	4.62	5.53
47	.30	.53	.53	1.00	1.92	2.85	3.78	4.72	5.65
48	.31	.54	.54	1.02	1.96	2.91	3.86	4.82	5.77
49	.31	.55	.55	1.04	2.00	2.97	3.94	4.92	5.89
50	.32	.56	.56	1.06	2.04	3.03	4.02	5.02	6.01
51	.32	.57	.57	1.08					
52	.33	.58	.58	1.10					
53	.33	.59	.59	1.12					
54	.34	.60	.60	1.14					
55	.34	.61	.61	1.16					
56	.35	.62	.62	1.18					
57	.35	.63	.63	1.20					
58	.36	.64	.64	1.22					
59	.36	.65	.65	1.24					
60	.37	.66	.66	1.26					
61	.37	.67	.67	1.28					
62	.38	.68	.68	1.30					
63	.38	.69	.69	1.32					
64	.39	.70	.70	1.34					
65	.39	.71	.71	1.36					
66	.40	.72	.72	1.38					
67	.40	.73	.73	1.40					
68	.41	.74	.74	1.42					
69	.41	.75	.75	1.44					
70	.42	.76	.76	1.46					

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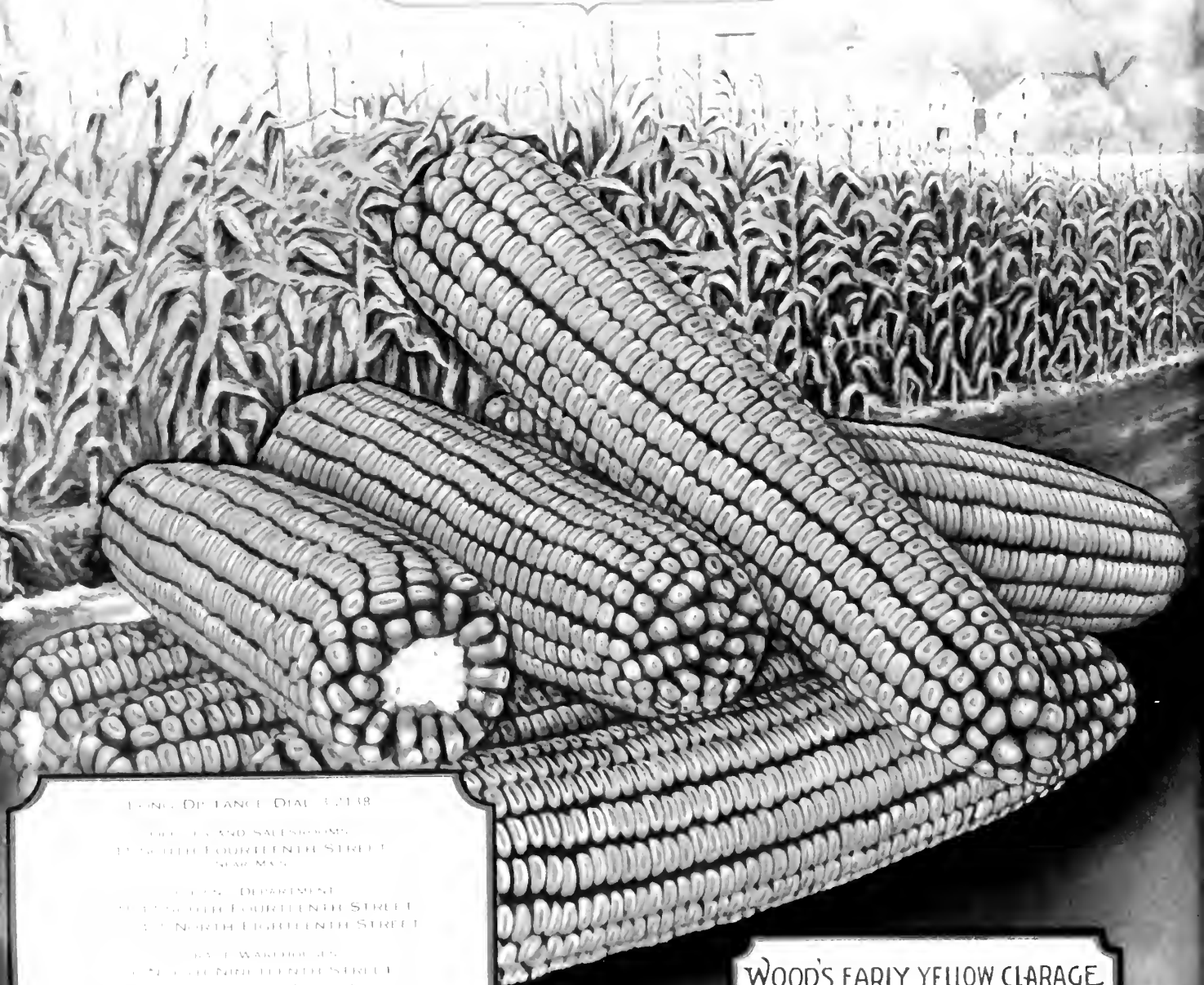
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82		84	Hygrometers	84
12, 13, 14	Cabbage	26	Indian Cress	26
14, 38	Cabbage Plants	75	Inoculating Cultures	75
91	Cahoon Seed Sower	87, 88	Insecticides	87, 88
53	Caladium Bulbs	60	Italian Rye Grass	60
87	Calcium Arsenate	78	Kaffir Corn	78
76	Canada Field Peas	20	Kale	20
78	Cane, Sugar	88	Kaysos	88
53	Canna Bulbs	61	Kentucky Blue Grass	61
22, 23	Cantaloupe	91	Knife, Pruning, Grafting and Budding	91
86	Caponizing Sets	20	Kohl Rabi	20
86	Carbala	88	Labels, Pot and Tree	88
59	Carpet Grass	1	Lawn Grass	1
15	Carrot	90	Lawn Mower	90
11	Cauliflower	91	Lawn Roller	91
11, 38	Cauliflower Plants	90	Lawn Sprinklers	90
16	Celery	89	Lawn Weeder	89
16, 38	Celery Plants	20	Leek	20
16	Celeriac	86	Leg Bands	86
87	Ceresan	21, 38	Lettuce	21, 38
60	Chewing's Fescue	83	Lettuce Plants	83
14	Chinese Petsai	81	Lice Killers	81
82	Charcoal	87	Limestone, Pulverized	87
86	Chicks, Baby	14	Lime Sulphur	14
84, 85	Chick Feeders	83	MacNair's Barnyard Protector	83
	Chufas	83	Madeira Roots	53
	Citron	87	Magnesium Arsenate	87
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83	Cod Liver Oil	60	Meadow Fescue	60
14	Collards	63	Meadow Mixture	63
83	Condition Powder	82	Meat Scrap	82
83	Conkey's Poultry Remedies	22, 23	Melon, Musk	22, 23
84	Coops, Shipping	24, 25	Melon, Water	24, 25
88	Copper Sulphate	79	Millet	79
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18, 19	Corn, Garden	83	Mite Liquid	83
64, 65, 66, 67	Corn, Field	89	Mole Trap	89
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88	Cyanogas	27	Onion	27
91	Cyclone Seed Sower	26	Onion Sets	26
33	Cymling or Squash	60	Orchard Grass	60
53	Dahlia Bulbs	82	Oyster Plant or Salsify	82
59	Dallas Grass	82	Oyster Shell	82
88	Dibbles	91	Paper Pots	91
91	Drills, Seed	88	Para-di-chloro Benzine	88
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84	Egg Boxes and Crates	30	Parsley	30
20	Egg Plant	59	Parsnip	59
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89	Founts and Feeders	30	Pepper	30
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1931

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